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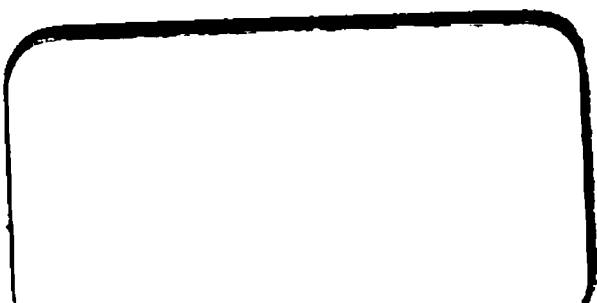
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G. A. Swift. 4° 104



A
TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL
DESCRIPTION
OF THE
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK,

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF ITS

**SITUATION,
EXTENT,
POPULATION,
MARKETS,
FAIRS,**

**COMMERCE,
MANUFACTURE,
AGRICULTURE,
BIOGRAPHY,
ANTIQUITIES,**

**CHURCHES,
CURIOSITIES,
RIVERS,
FISHERIES,
&c. &c.**

Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Seats,

**Every Town and Village according to its present state ; an
Index Table, shewing at one view the distance of
all the Towns from London and each other.**

**THE PRESENT PATRONS OF LIVINGS,
IN EVERY PARISH ; AND**

THE FORMER AND PRESENT LORDS OF THE MANORS.

Woodbridge :

**PRINTED BY J. MUNRO ; SOLD BY LONGMAN AND CO.
LONDON, AND ALL BOOKSELLERS IN THE COUNTY.**

1839.



ERRATA.

PAGE.

- 60 for Sir P. Brooks read Sir P. Broke, and for C. Burness read C. Berners, esq.
- 64 for Lord Waldingham read Lord Walsingham.
- 65 for R. S. Lloyd, esq. read the Misses Lloyd.
- 82 for C. G. Dillingham read Sir W. Anson.
- 97 for Sir Philip Brook, esq. read Sir P. Brook.
- 91 for Earl of Bristol read Marquis of Bristol.
- 104 The source of the river Finn is at Swilland and not Wiltensham.
- 112 For August 4th read July 23rd
- 175 The manor of Brampton is vested in the Earl of Stradbroke.
- 188 Dunwich market has been sometime discontinued.
- 191 Halesworth market is held on Tuesday.
- 217 The manors in Kessingland are vested in John Morse, Esq.
- 230 Rushmere is part of the manor of Mutford.
- 229 Flixton manor is vested in the R. George Anguish, and not in Mrs. Penrice.
- 251 Lowestoft manor is vested in the George Anguish, and not in J. Penrice.
Oulton manor is vested in the same Susannah Graves, and not in John Pearcy.

THE SUFFOLK TRAVELLER.



THE county of Suffolk, so called from the Saxon appellation Sudfolk, or the Southernfolk, is so called with respect to Norfolk, or the Northern-folk. It is a maritime county ; bounded on the East, by the German ocean ; on the West by Cambridgeshire ; on the North, by the rivers Waveney and Little Ouse, which part it from Norfolk ; and on the South by the Stour, which parts it from the county of Essex. The length of it from East to West, is about 47 miles ; and its breadth from North to South, about 27 miles ; and contains near 1269, square miles, or about 812,160 acres. It is subdivided into twenty-three hundreds, in which are twenty-eight market-towns : the whole number of parishes is 523, besides hamlets. The hundreds according to the returns in 1821. are as follow :

	<i>HOUSES.</i>	<i>MALES.</i>	<i>FEM.</i>	<i>TOTAL.</i>
Bury St. Edmund's	1915	4571	5428	9999
Ipswich	3378	7831	9355	17186
HUNDREDS.				
Babergh	4843	12667	13067	25734
Blackbourn	1850	6526	6563	13089
Blything	3296	11338	11565	22903
Bosmere & Claydon	1868	5971	6129	12100
Colneis and Carlford	1444	5194	4941	10135
Cosford	1673	4640	4838	9478
Hartismere	2276	7853	8333	16186
Hoxne	1882	7684	7774	15458
Lackford	2240	6101	6180	12281
Loes	1986	5841	6367	12208
Mutford and Loth- ingland }	2692	6537	7028	13565
Plomesgate	1516	5207	5409	10616
Risbridge	2249	7327	7392	14719
Samford	1576	5402	5227	10629
Stow	1189	3698	3838	7536
Thedwastre	1480	4582	4696	9278
Thingoe	845	2848	2876	5724
Thredling	396	1587	1629	3166
Wangford	2173	6044	6550	12594
Wilford	872	3367	3351	6718
GRAND TOTAL . .	43589	132766	138536	271302

In 1811, there were 37,227 inhabited houses, occupied by 47,634 families ; houses building, 155 ; uninhabited houses, 624.

This county may be considered, as naturally consisting of three different sorts of land, viz. the Sandland, the Woodland, and the Fielding. The Sandland part, reaches from the river Orwell, by the seacoast to Yarmouth, and is pretty nearly separated from the Woodlands, by the great road leading from Ipswich, through Sax-

mundham and Beccles, to Yarmouth ; so that it contains the hundred of Colneis, and part of the hundreds of Carlford, Loes, Wilford, Plomesgate, Blything, Mutford, and Lothingland. This part may also be subdivided into marsh, arable, and heathlands. The marshland is naturally fruitful, feeding great numbers of sheep and oxen ; and sometimes, when ploughed, affords greater crops of corn than any other land in this county. That part which is arable, is in many places good for tillage, and produces abundant crops of all sorts of corn and grain ; and where it seems in a manner barren, it is fit for improvement by chalk, clay, and crag ; which last is found by experience to be preferable to the other two, and may be had cheaper. The heathy part, commonly used for sheepwalks, might contain about one third of the sandlands, before the discovery of crag ; but many hundred acres of them are now converted into good arable land, by that excellent manure.

The Woodland part, extends from the north-east corner of the hundred of Blything, to the south-west corner of the county at Haverhill ; and includes part of the hundreds of Carlford, Willford, Loes, Plomesgate, Blything, Blackburn, Thedwastre, and Thingoe ; and all the hundreds of Risbridge, Baberg, Cosford, Samford, Stow, Bosmere and Claydon, Hartismere,

Hoxne, Thredning, and Wangford. This part is generally dirty, but very rich and fruitful. Here the Suffolk butter is made, justly esteemed the pleasantest and best in England; but they who make good butter, must, of course, make bad cheese; and therefore the generality of Suffolk-cheese is well known to be as remarkably bad, as the butter is good: but those few in these parts who make little or no butter, make as good cheese, as any in Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, or any other part of the kingdom; insomuch, that it sells for tenpence and twelpence, a pound, or more; being little, if at all inferior to that of Stilton.

The Fielding part, contains all the hundred of Lackford, and the remaining parts of the hundreds of Blackbourn, Thedwastre, and Thingoe; and affords good corn in many places.

AGRICULTURE.—It is no small praise for the farmers of this county to assert, that they are not at all behind their northern neighbours in the improved cultivation of their lands; and indeed several beneficial practices are to be observed among the former to which the latter are strangers. To point out these peculiarities, will be one of the principal objects of this article.

Though the dairy district of Suffolk is extensive, and the number of sheep great, yet the arable part of the county is by far the most

considerable. One of the greatest improvements in the management of arable lands, particularly if they be of a strong wet nature, was, for a length of time, confined to this county. It consists in avoiding all, or nearly all spring plowings. Enlightened cultivators have extended this system to autumnal sowings: they scarify and scuffle, rake, clear, and burn, till the surface is fine enough for the drill to work, and then leave it till rain comes for drilling. This practice not only obviates many difficulties to which the farmer was exposed by the method formerly pursued, but by leaving a firm bottom for the roots of wheat, it has precluded the common malady of root-fallen crops. "This general rejection of tillage by the plough, whenever circumstances permit, I consider," says Mr. Young, "as one of the greatest, if not the greatest improvement in modern husbandry. It has changed the face of the greatest part of this county, and will change the face of others as fast as it is introduced with skill and intelligence. In consequence of the adoption of this system, drilling has become very general, especially upon clay land; and appears likely to spread to every part of the county. Dibbling is also very common.

The management of the arable land, and the courses of crops, differ essentially, in the four distinct soils of which Suffolk consists. In the

strong soils, the more general course includes summer fallow as the common preparation for the rotation of corn products, on the principle that when once given, the farmer will be enabled to omit it at the second return, and even at the third also, by means of clover, tares, peas, &c. This principle governs many variations, but where sufficient manure can be procured, the best course is as follows : 1. Fallow. 2. Wheat. 3 Beans. 4 Barley. 5. Clover. 6. Wheat.

On the rich loam and sand, the rotation called the Norfolk husbandry is very generally introduced. It is thus : 1. Turnips. 2. Barley. 3 Clover. 4 Wheat.

On the sand districts, the management differs according to the badness of the soil, but it is uniform in one feature, that turnips are every where the preparation for both corn and grass. Growing wheat after turnips, has frequently succeeded, and was first practised by a farmer near Ipswich. After them barley is generally sown, and grass seeds succeed, but with variations. In Samford hundred, where the farmers are excellent managers, their course is : 1. Turnips. 2. Barley. 3. Trefoil and ray-grass. 4. Peas dibbled. 5. Barley.

In the fenny part of the county, the method generally pursued, is to sow cole-seed on one

plowing, after paring and burning, then oats twice in succession ; with the last of these they lay down with ray-grass and clover for six or seven years, then pare and burn, and repeat the same husbandry.

The crops commonly cultivated in Suffolk are : wheat, barley, oats, rye, beans, peas, buck-wheat ; which, on the very poorest sands, is more common than in many other parts of England, and is for such soils a very valuable crop ; tares ; cole-seed, one of the principal productions of the fen-district, and which, as food for sheep, exceeds turnips both in regard to fattening and milk ; turnips, clover, trefoil, white clover, and sainfoin. Swedish turnips and beet root, are grown on the good lands and almost supersede the white.

The crops not so commonly cultivated consist of hops, cabbages, carrots, lucerne, chicory, potatoes, and hemp.

The cultivation of hops, introduced into England in the reign of Henry VIII. seems to have been early attended to in this county, Bullein, who wrote his *Bulwarke of Defence* in the middle of the sixteenth century, mentions their growing at Brusyard, near Framlingham, and in many other places. The same writer, in his *Government of Health*, observes, that “tho’ there cometh many good hops from beyond sea, yet it is known that the goodly stilles and fruit-

ful grounds of England do bring forth unto man's use, as good hops as groweth in any place in this world, as by proof I know in many places in the countie of Suffolke, whereas they brew their own beere with the hops that grow-upon their own grounds," From the manner in which Tusser, who was a Suffolk farmer about the same time, mentions them, and the frequent directions which he gives respecting their management, it may be inferred, that almost every person who had a proper spot, cultivated some at least for his own use. This crop, however, is very little cultivated at present in Suffolk, except at Stowmarket, and in its neighbourhood, where there are about 200 hundred acres. There are also about ten acres cultivated at Rushmere near Ipswich, within a few years ; upon a particular soil, which produce very fine hops.

In regard to cabbages, Mr. Young observes, that the heavy part of Suffolk is the only district in England, where to his knowledge, their culture is established among many common farmers. It has, however for some years considerably declined, from the idea that this plant exhausts the ground, an opinion which that celebrated agriculturist thinks is founded on ill management.

The cultivation of carrots in the Sandlings, or district within the line formed by Woodbridge, Saxmundham, and Orford, but extending

to Leiston, is one of the most interesting objects in the agriculture of Britain. From Norden's Surveyor's Dialogue, it appears that carrots were commonly cultivated in this district two centuries ago; a fact which demonstrates how long such practices may be confined to the same spot, and how much time is required to extend them. For many years they were chiefly raised for the London market; but other parts of the kingdom having rivalled Suffolk in this supply, they are now principally cultivated as food for draught horses. It has been found by long experience, that this food keeps those animals in much finer condition, and enables them to go through all the work of the season much better than corn or hay. For horses that are ridden fast, they are not equally proper. They are also of the greatest use for fattening bullocks, and feeding cows, sheep, and swine. The expence of an acre is about eight guineas, and the value from twelve to fifteen.

The merit of introducing chicory into the husbandry of England, belongs to Mr. Young, a native and inhabitant of this county.

The tract in which hemp is chiefly found, extends from Eye to Beccles, and is about ten miles in breadth. It is cultivated both by farmers and cottagers, though it is very rare to see more than five or six acres in the hands of one person. This is an article of considerable im-

portance, on account of the employment afforded by the various operations which it requires. In the above-mentioned district, indeed the poor are entirely supported by this manufacture. The Suffolk hemp is superior in strength and quality to that of Russia; the cloths woven from it are of various degrees of fineness and breadth, from 10d. a yard, half ell wide, to 4s. and 4s. 6d. ell wide. It makes also very good huckaback for towels, and common table-cloths. The low-priced hems are a general wear for servants, husbandmen, and labouring manufacturers; those from 18d. to 2s. a yard, for farmers and tradesmen; while the finer sorts from 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d. are preferred by many gentlemen for strength and warmth to other linen.

Saffron was formerly cultivated to a great extent in Suffolk. This oriental plant was first grown in England in the reign of Edward III. and was much used by our ancestors. In 1366, no less than eighteen pounds of saffron were consumed in the household of Margaret, Countess of Norfolk, at Framlingham Castle, in this county. It long continued to be a considerable article of cookery, as well as medicine; but from the revolution in manners and fashions, its use has greatly decreased. It was chiefly raised in Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridge-shire, though now its culture is confined chiefly to the last. Several pieces of land in this

county are still named from it: at Fornham St. Genevieve, is a piece called the Saffron Yard; another at Great Thurlow, the Saffron Ground; and a piece of glebe land near Finningham Church-yard, is denominated the Saffron Pans, or Panes, probably from the slips or beds in which the plants were set.

Among the manures employed by the Suffolk farmers, the species called *crag* may be noted as peculiar to this county. It is composed of dry powdered shells, and formerly produced a very great improvement in that part of the maritime district called the Sandlings, south of Woodbridge, Orford, and Saxmundham, by being spread on the black ling heaths with which that whole tract was formerly covered. Its effect, however like that of lime has often been found to decline on repeating the application.

Irrigation, one of the greatest improvements in modern agriculture, is very little practised in Suffolk, where large tracts of poor and unproductive arable land are to be seen in almost every parish, at least in the vicinity of every stream, below the level in which water might be made to flow. Some spirited individuals, indeed, have within these few years, sent for men from other counties, where the practise is understood, to irrigate their meadows; and it is sincerely to be wished that their example may be generally followed.

If Suffolk has not acquired such high reputation for its live stock as some other counties, this must be ascribed rather to the want of attention in the breeders, than to the want of a capability of improvement in the animals themselves. The cows have long been celebrated for the abundance of their milk, which considering their size, and the quantity of food, far exceeds the produce of any other race in the island. Though the peculiar breed of this county is spread all over it, yet a tract of twenty miles by twelve, is more especially the seat of the dairies. This space is comprehended within a line drawn from the parish of Coddendam to Ashbocking, Otley, Charsfield, Letheringham, Hatcheston, Parham, Framlingham, Cransford, Bruisyard, Badingham, Sibton, Heveningham, Cookly, Linstead, Metfield, Wethersdale, Fressingfield, Wingfield, Hoxne, Brome, Thrandeston. Gisligham, Finningham, Wrestrop, Wyverston, Gipping, Stonham. Creeting, and again to Coddendam. The cows of Suffolk are universally polled, as the farmers sell all the calves that would have horns reserving only such as have none for stock. The size is small, few rising, when fattened, to fifty stone, at fourteen pounds each. The characteristics of this breed are :—a clean throat, with little dewlap ; a thin clean snake head ; thin legs ; a very large carcase ; a rib tolerably springing from the centre

of the back, but with a heavy belly ; back-bone ridged ; chine, thin and hollow ; loin narrow ; udder large, loose, and creased when empty ; milk-veins remarkably large, and rising in knotted puffs to the eye ; a general habit of leanness ; hip-bones high and ill covered, and scarcely any part of the carcase so formed, and covered as to please the eye accustomed to fat beasts of the finer breeds. It is nevertheless remarked, that many of them fatten remarkably well, and their flesh is of a fine quality. The best milkers are in general red, brindled, or of a yellowish cream colour. The quantity of milk yielded by one of these cows is from four to six gallons a day. Some years since cabbages were universally cultivated as an article of food for cows, far superior to hay, but this practice as elsewhere observed, is now on the decline. Another peculiarity in the Suffolk management, is that of tying up these animals in the fields, without house, shed, or roof to cover them. A rough manger is formed of rails and stakes ; the cows are tied to posts, about three feet from each other, and have at their heads a screen of faggots. Litter is regularly given, and the dung piled up behind. For cows before calving this is found better than suffering them to range at will ; the shelter of the hedge and dung keeping them sufficiently warm without any cover.

In those parts of the county where the cattle do not consume all the turnips, it is common to buy black cattle at fairs from north country drovers for the purpose. Some of these are Irish, others Welch, but the greater part Scotch, of different breeds. These after being fattened, generally continue their journey to supply the markets of the metropolis.

The Norfolk, or, as it might with greater propriety be denominated, the Suffolk breed of sheep, since the most celebrated flocks are found about Bury, is diffused over almost every part of the county. For the quality of the mutton, as long as cool weather lasts; for tallness; for fattening at an early age; for the fineness of the wool, which is the third in price in England; for endurance of hard driving; for hardness and success as nurses, this race is deservedly esteemed. These excellencies are however counterbalanced by their voracity, a want of tendency to fatten, resulting from an ill-formed carcase, and a restless and unquiet disposition; a texture of flesh that will not keep in hot weather so long as that of South Down sheep, and a loose ragged habit of wool. In consequence of these bad qualities, the breed has been nearly changed in the last twenty-five years, the South Down now being every where prevalent. This new race was unquestionably introduced by Arthur Young, Esq.

a fact not depending on any present assertion respecting what was done many years ago, but published at the time in the *Annals of Agriculture*. They afterwards passed into Norfolk, in consequence of Mr. Young's recommendation, of them to the late Earl of Orford; and thus to the exertions of this gentleman was owing the establishment of a breed of sheep throughout two counties, to the benefit of several thousands of farmers, and to the advantage of their landlords, from that rise of rent which has since taken place.

In regard to the number of sheep in the whole county, Mr. Young calculates, that the sand districts have one sheep to two acres: the rich and strong loams, one to four acres, and the fen district one to six acres. According to these proportions the number will be :

Sand	270,000 acres	-	sheep	135,000
Loam	500,000	-	-	100,000
Fen	30,000	-	-	5,000
				<hr/>
				240,000
				<hr/>

Suffolk is not less celebrated for its breed of horses, than for its cows. They are found in the highest perfection in the maritime district extending to Woodbridge, Debenham, Eye, and Lowestoff: but the prime of this breed were some years since to be met with upon the

Sandlings, south of Woodbridge and Orford, About half a century ago a considerable spirit of breeding and of drawing team against team, prevailed among the farmers of this county, one of whom is mentioned by Mr. Young, as having drawn fifteen horses for 1500 guineas. The horses of this old breed were in some respects the reverse of handsome, of a sorrel colour, very low in the fore-end, with a large ill-shapen head, slouching ears, a great carcase, short legs and short back. Their power of drawing was very great; but they could trot no more than a cow. Of late years, by aiming at coach-horses, the breeders have produced a more handsome, light and active animal, which if fairly compared with the great black horse of the midland counties, will it is presumed by competent judges, beat the latter in useful draft, that of the cart and plough.

Another peculiarity, besides the feeding of horses on carrots, may be noticed in the mode of treating these animals in Suffolk. This is that in the eastern districts they are never permitted to remain in the stable at night; being turned out into a yard well littered with straw, and supplied with plenty of good sweet oat or barley straw to eat, but never clover or hay. With this treatment, a horse never has swelled legs, and seldom any other ailment: he is kept in as fine condition, and will hold his work seve-

ral years longer than one confined in the stable.

Of the Suffolk hogs it may be observed, that the short white breed of the cow district has great merit. These animals are well made, with thick, short noses, small bone, and light offals, but are not quite so prolific as some worse made breeds.

With poultry this county is very well supplied, and especially with turkies, for which it is almost as celebrated as Norfolk.

Great quantities of pigeons are reared in the numerous pigeon houses, in the open field part of the county, bordering on Cambridgeshire.

Bees are very little attended to in general; though in the neighbourhood of uncultivated lands they would probably admit of a considerable increase.

Suffolk contains many rabbit-warrens, especially in the western sand district. One of them near Brandon, is estimated to return about 40,000 rabbits in a year. Of late years, however, considerable tracts occupied by them have been ploughed up, and converted into arable and pasture land.

Among the implements of agriculture peculiar to Suffolk, or invented and first employed in this county, may be reckoned, the Suffolk swing plough; the horse-rake for clearing spring-corn stubbles; the new drill-plough invented by Mr. Henry Balding, of Mendham,

who was ten years in bringing it to perfection, at a considerable expense; threshing mills on the improved construction of Mr. Asbey, of Blithborough; and the extirpator, or scalp-plough, a machine for destroying weeds, and clearing ploughed lands for seed, invented by Mr. Hayward, of Stoke Ash. At the present time Ransom's ploughs are almost universally used.

Mr. Berry, of Swords, New England, has invented a machine, simple in its construction, by which with it and the attendant, an acre of potatoes can be dug out in an hour, or an acre of ground previously ploughed for grain, can be harrowed by it in an hour, a saving of nearly one hundred per cent.

To agricultural societies, which in other parts of the kingdom have been productive of great and extensive benefit, Suffolk is perhaps less indebted than any other county. The only institution of this kind, was the Melford society, which met alternately at Bury and Melford. On its first establishment, some of the members read memoirs of experiments, which appeared in the *Annals of Agriculture*; but for some years this has been dropped. A few premiums were offered, but never claimed, for which reason they have likewise been discontinued.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES,—The commerce and manufactures of Suffolk are inconsiderable in comparison with those of other counties of England.

The imports are the same as in all other maritime counties: and corn and malt are the principal exports. Lowestoff is celebrated for its herring fishery, which was formerly more productive than at present; and of which further notice will be taken in treating of that town.

The principal fabric of the county was, till lately, the spinning and combing of wool, which extended throughout, the greater part of Suffolk, with the exception of the district in which the manufacture of hemp is exclusively carried on. In the year 1784, the woollen fabric was estimated by Mr. Oakes, of Bury, to employ 37,600 men, women and children, whose earnings amounted, upon an average, to 150,000*l.* per annum. The Norwich manufacture alone employed nearly half of the above number. At present this fabric is far from being so flourishing in this county, having been chiefly transferred to Yorkshire.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL GOVERNMENT, of this county is in the bishop of Norwich, assisted by the archdeacons of Sudbury and Suffolk. But here we must except the following parishes, they being not subject to the jurisdiction of the bishop of Norwich, viz. Hadleigh, Monkseleigh, and Moulton, which are peculiars to the archbishop of Canterbury; and Frekenham, which (with Isleham in Cambridgeshire) is a peculiar to the

bishop of Rochester. The Diocesan had but one archdeacon, till about A. D. 1126, when Richard archdeacon of the whole county of Suffolk, being made a bishop in France, Eborard or Eyward then bishop of Norwich, divided the county into the archdeaconries of Sudbury and Suffolk, and made the western part of it (together with such parishes in Cambridgeshire as belong to the diocese of Norwich, on account of their having been anciently part of the kingdom of the east-angles) subject to the archdeacon of Sudbury. The archdeaconry of Sudbury is subdivided into eight deanries, viz. those of Sudbury, Stow Thingoe, Clare, Fordham in Cambridgeshire, Hartismere, Blackbourn, and Thedwastre; and the archdeaconry of Suffolk into fourteen, viz. the deanries of Ipswich, Bosmere, Claydon, Hoxne, Southelmham, Wangford, Lothingland, Dunwich, Orford, Loes, Willford, Carlford, Colnies, and Samford.

The Civil Government is in the high sheriff for the time being; and in this respect the county is divided into the geldable and the franchises. In the geldable part of it, the issues and forfeitures are paid to the king; in the franchises, to the lords of the liberties. The geldable hundreds are Samford, Bosmere and Claydon. Stow, Hartesmere, Hoxne, Blything, Wangford, and the two half-hundreds of Mutford, and Lothingland; for these the sessions are

holden at Beccles, and Ipswich ; viz. at Beccles, for Wangford, Blything, Mutford, and Lothingland ; and at Ipswich, for the hundreds of Hartsmere, Hoxne, Stow, Bosmere, Claydon, and Samford.

The franchises are, first, the franchise or liberty of St. Ethelred. belonging anciently to the prior and convent. and now to the dean and chapter of Ely ; it contains the hundreds of Oarlford, Colnies, Willford, Plomesgate, Loes, and Threadling ; for which the sessions are holden at Woodbridge. The prior and convent had this liberty in king Edward the confessor's time, and when the prior and convent were changed into a dean and chapter, A. D. 1541. it was said to be of the yearly value of 80 £.

Secondly, the franchise or liberty of St. Edmund, which was given to the abbey of Bury by king Edward the confessor ; it contains the hundreds of Cosford, Babergh, Risbridge, Lackford, Blackburn, Thedwastre, and Thingoe, and the half-hundred of Ixning ; for which the sessions are holden at Bury.

Thirdly, the duke of Norfolk hath also a liberty (by letters patent of king Edward the fourth, dated 7th December, 1468,) of returning writs, and having a coroner ; and all fines and amercements, &c. within his manors of Bungay, Kelsale, Carlton, Peasenhall, the three Stonhams,

Dennington, Brundish, the four Ilketsals, and Cratfield.

There is but one assize for the whole county ; but, at every assize, there are two grand juries; one for the geldable, and the other for the liberty of Bury St. Edmunds. Suffolk and Norfolk were formerly under the government of one high-sheriff, till the 17th. year of queen Elizabeth ; when Robert Ashfield, of Netherhall in Pakenham, Esq ; was made the first high-sheriff of this county, distinct from the county of Norfolk.

The ancient kingdom of the east-angles contained little more than the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and from hence arose that close connexion which so long subsisted between them. William the conqueror granted the earldom of Norfolk and Suffolk, to his cousin Roger Bigod : it continued in that family to the thirty-fifth year of king Edward I. when Roger Bigod, earl Marshal, died without issue ; having first surrendered all his honours, manors, &c. to the king ; from whom he received them again by a regrant, with a limitation to himself and Alice his wife, and the issue of their two bodies ; and, for want of such issue with remainder to the king and his heirs. But this county did never give a separate title till the eleventh year of king Edward the third ; when that king created Robert de Ufford, earl of Suffolk. He was

succeeded by his son William, who died without issue male, and the title became extinct.

King Richard II. in the ninth year of his reign created Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk: he was succeeded by Michael his son, who was slain in the battle of Agincourt. William de la Pole, son of the last Michael, was created by king Edward VI. marquis, and afterwards duke of Suffolk; but was unlawfully beheaded on the gunwale of the boat that was carrying him to France. John the son of William succeeded to his Father's honours; having married Elizabeth, sister of king Edward IV. He left many children, and was succeeded in his honours and estate first by John his son, who was killed in the battle of Stoke-upon-trent, in 1487; and then by Edmond his second son who being too nearly related to the crown, was in 5 king Henry VIII. beheaded in the tower, and the title became extinct.

King Henry VIII. then created Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk: he left two sons, and both died without issue, under age. But Henry Gray marquis of Dorset, who married the lady Frances, eldest daughter of Charles Brandon by Mary the French queen, was created Duke of Suffolk 11th October, 5 Edward VI. the lady Jane his daughter, was on the demise of king Edward, proclaimed queen; who suffered for the rashness of her friends; and her father was

himself beheaded 23rd February, 2 queen Mary I. and the title was once more extinct. It continued so till 1 James I. when Thomas Howard, a younger son of Thomas the second duke of Norfolk, was made earl of Suffolk; and in this family the earldom hath continued ever since.

Suffolk returns sixteen members to Parliament, two for the county and two for each of the towns of Aldborough, Dunwich, Eye, Ipswich, Orford, Sudbury and Bury. St. Edmund's.

A stranger coming from London to visit the eastern, or geldable part of Suffolk, would probably enter the county at Stratford or Cattiwade bridges, in the hundred of Samford. We therefore shall begin with that hundred, and then take the several hundreds that lie in or near the road leading from Ipswich to Yarmouth, viz. Carlford and Colneis, Loes, Willford, Plomesgate, Blything, Mutford, and Lothingland. Then returning to Beccles, we shall take the remaining geldable hundreds, viz. Wangford, Hoxne, Threadling, Hartesmere, Stow, Bosmere and Claydon. The hundreds in the liberty of St. Edmondsbury will be taken in this order, Thingoe, Thedwastre, Blackbourn, Lackford, Risbridge, Baberg, and Cosford, but, that any place may be more easily found, the towns and villages in each hundred will be placed alphabetically.

IPSWICH,

WITH ITS SUBURBS, PRECINCTS AND LIBERTIES.

THE spot on which Ipswich stands is so happily situated, that it could not fail of inviting Inhabitants to settle here, soon after this corner of the island was peopled. To strangers who enter the town either by what is now the London road, or by the Yormouth road, it seems to stand low : but when a traveller approaches the town by the ancient London road, which was over Cattiwade and Bourn bridges, upon Wherstead hill, he views it to more advantage ; situated, as in fact it is, on the side of a hill, with a south aspect, declining by a gradual and easy descent to the quay where the foot of it is washed by the Orwell. The soil is most healthy, which is sand, crag, or gravel. The hills which rise above it to the north and east, contribute greatly to the convenience of it ; not only as they shelter the town from those bleak and inclement winds, but as they are well stored with springs of most excellent water ; and may be considered as perpetual reservoirs, deposited there by providence, to secure and protect the town from the dread-

ful ravages of fire. To this happy circumstance, (such as few places can boast) we may in a great measure impute it, that though many fires have happened here within the memory of persons now living, not one of them has raged to any violent degree.

The town of Ipswich takes its name from its being seated where the fresh river Gippen or Gipping empties itself into the Orwell. It is spelt in domesday, Gyppeswid, Gippeswiz, Gyp-pewycus, Gypbewic; afterwards, by dropping the Guttural, it was written Yppyswyche; and then, as our spelling improved, by leaving out the superfluous letters, Ipswich.

Ipswich strictly speaking, that is, within the gates, was not of very large extent. It was inclosed with a rampart and ditch, which was broken down by the Danes, when they pillaged the town twice within the space of ten years, about the year of our Lord 991, and 1000. But this fortification was repaired and renewed in the fifth year of king John. There are not the least remains of more than three of the gates now standing; but, it is certain, there were more. For, in the ancient partition of the town into four Letes or Wards, as two of these were called North-gate-Lete, and West-gate-Lete, so the two others were called East-gate-Lete and South-gate-Lete.

We read likewise of Lose-gate, which stood

at the ford through the salt river, though the rampart has in many places been broken through, and in some entirely levelled, there are still considerable remains of it ; and it is easily traced from the bowling-green garden (or Grey-Fryers walk) St Matthew's street. From the ruins it is plain that all the parishes of St. Austin, St. Clement, and St. Hellen, and great part of the parishes of St. Margaret and St. Matthew, were not included within the gates ; and these are accordingly called in old writings, the suburbs of Ipswich.

But if we consider the borough in a larger sense as including not only the town with its suburbs, but the four hamlets of Stoke-Hall, Brooks-Hall, Wykes-Ufford, and Wykes-Bishop, which comprehends the whole precincts and liberties of the borough, the extent of it is very considerable. For it reaches from east to west, that is, from the place on Rushmere common, where the bounds of the liberties running past Rushmere hall-gate, and along the other lane cross the Woodbridge road opposite the gallows ; to that place in Whitton street, where the bounds come out of the lane leading from Bramford, cross to Norwich and Bury road, and then go into the lane leading to Whitton church, the distance is better than four miles. In like manner, from north to south, or near it, that is from that place beyond Westerfield green,

where the bounds enter the road leading from Witnesham to Ipswich, and so to Bourn bridge; it is about the same distance; but if, instead of going on the west of the Orwell, you go from the aforesaid place through St. Clement's street on the east side of it to Donham bridge, by John's Ness, the distance is greater.

These bounds of the liberties of the borough have been often ascertained; but the last determination concerning them was in 13 king Henry VIII. when a felon fugitive left goods behind him at his house in Whitton-street, which the bailiffs seized in right of the borough: but the exchequer for the crown in the county of Suffolk hearing of it, he took away the goods by force, pretending they were not within the liberties of Ipswich. The bailiffs complained of this violence, whereupon a commission was directed to the abbot of St. Edmundsbury, Robert Curzon, knight, Lord Curzon, sir Robert Drury, sir Richard Wentworth, sir Philip Tilney, Lionel Talmage, esq. and John Sulyard, esq. to enquire how far the bounds of the liberties of Ipswich extend. So a jury was empannelled, and their return filed in Chancery who, upon their oaths said, that the said liberties did extend according to the bounds in the said return above-mentioned; and the said B. B. and C. of Ipswich have enjoyed, the said liberties and franchises without mind of man.

Besides the precincts on land before mentioned, the borough of Ipswich did always claim, as appendant to the borough and parcel thereof, a precinct and jurisdiction by water on the Orwell; the extent of which has likewise, more than once, been ascertained: particularly in 2 Richard II, when a commission was issued for that purpose, to John de Sutton, Knight, and Richard Walgrave, Knight, accordingly a jury was summoned at Shotley, who said upon their oaths, that the port of the town of Ipswich doth extend itself from the said town to the Polleshead and had belonged time out of mind, and doth now belong, and is parcel of the said town, and of the farm which they hold of our Lord the King, &c.

The streets of Ipswich, like those of most other ancient towns, which have not been destroyed by fire and rebuilt, do not strike a stranger's eye, as they would if they were more regular; but they contain many good houses, which generally are better within, than their outward appearance gives reason to expect. One favourable circumstance is almost peculiar to this place, which is, that most of the better houses, even in the heart of the town, have convenient gardens adjoining to them, which make them more airy and healthy, as well as more pleasant and delightful.

The many walks and rides which abound

with a variety of pleasing views, together with the goodness of the roads in the environs of Ipswich also contribute greatly towards making it agreeable, but however entertaining these prospects may be. they are far exceeded by those that the river Orwell affords ; which, to speak cautiously, at least for the extent of it, is one of the most beautiful salt rivers in the World. The beauty of it arises chiefly from its being bounded with high land on both sides, almost the whole way. These hills on each side are enrichen and adorned with almost every object that can make a landscape agreeable ; such as churches, mills, gentlemen's seats, villages and other buildings, woods, noble avenues, parks whose pales reach down to the water's edge, well stored with deer and other cattle ; all these and more are so happily disposed and diversified, as if nature and art had jointly contrived how they might most agreeably entertain and delight the eye. Such are the side-views. As a passenger sails from Ipswich, when he enters what is properly called Orwell Haven, the scene terminates on the right, with a view of Harwich and the high coast of Essex ; on the left with Landguard-fort, and the high land of Walton and Felixtow cliffs behind it ; and with a prospect of the main ocean before him. As he returns to Ipswich, the scene closes with a distant view of that fair town, displaying it-

self to some advantage, and forming a sort of half-moon as the river winds.

Before the conquest, and for many years after it, Ipswich was in the same condition as all other boroughs that were in the ancient Domesne of the crown. The king sometimes held these boroughs himself, and appointed one or more officers who were called *Præpositi*, or Provosts; whose business it was to govern the borough, to superintend the management of the Domesne lands, to receive the Gild, Hanse, and all other duties and imposts (many of which there were) under the Norman kings; these officers were called *Ballivi*, or Bailiffs.

King John granted the first charter of this town, by which it appears the king granted to the burgesses the borough of Ipswich, with all its appurtenances, liberties, &c. to be holden of him and his heirs, to them and their heirs hereditarily, by the payment of the right and usual annual farm, of thirty-five pounds; and one hundred shillings more at the exchequer, by the hands of the Provost of Ipswich, &c. II. He exempted them from the payment of all taxes under the names of Tholl, Lestage. Stalage, Passage, Pontage, and all other customs throughout his land and seaports. III. That they should have a merchant's Gild and Hanse of their own. IV. That no person shall be quartered upon them without their consent, or

take any thing from them by force. V. That they might hold their lands, and recover their just dues from whomsoever they be owing. VI. That they should hold their lands and tenures within the borough, according to the custom of the borough of Ipswich. VII. That none of them shall be fined or amerced, but according to the laws of the Free-boroughs. VIII. And that they might choose two bailiffs and four coroners out of the more lawful men of the said town; meaning by this the principal men of the town, and such as were before the enfranchisement of the charter, in a condition nearest to that of a free and lawful man, properly so called.

King Edward I. in the thirteenth year of his reign, for certain excesses and offences committed by the burgesses of Ipswich, (but what these were is not mentioned) seized the borough into his own hands, and kept it till his nineteenth year; when being pleased, (as it is said) with the service of some ships from Ipswich, in his expedition against Scotland; he re-granted the borough with its liberties, &c. to the burgesses, and confirmed the charters of king John and Henry III. by his charter, dated at Berwick, the 2. June, 19 Edward III. or A D. 1291. But he punished the town sufficiently, by raising the annual rent full 50 per cent. for instead of sixty marks, or 40 pounds,

he made it sixty pounds ; and thus it hath continued ever since.

The burgesses of Ipswich were a second time deprived of their charter on the 18th of Edward III. on the following occasion, at the assizes, which were held by a judge named Sharford, some sailors whose attendance was necessary, thought that his lordship staid too long at dinner ; one of them in a frolic, took his seat upon the bench, and caused another to make proclamation, requiring William Sharford to come into court and save his fine ; and as he did not appear directed him to be fined. The judge, who was a morose man, so highly resented the joke, that because the magistrates refused to apprehend the sailors, he prevailed upon the king to seize the liberties of the borough, the government of which was accordingly committed to the sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk ; but before the expiration of a year it appears to have been exercised by the bailiffs as usual.

Next to the charter of king John that granted in 24 king Henry VI. was most beneficial ; by this he incorporated the town by the name of "The Burgesses of Ipswich." He authorised them in every year to elect two burgesses to be bailiffs at the accustomed time and place, to exercise that office for one whole year. He granted to the bailiffs, and four such other burgesses as the said bailiffs shall be pleased to

take them out of the twelve Portmen, the office of justice of the peace, &c. within the said town ; granted all fines, forfeitures, and amercements arising from the office of justice of the peace, &c. and the assizes of bread, wine, and ale ; appointed such one of the bailiffs, as at the time of their election the burgesses shall choose, to be Escheator ; and expressly granted the admiralty and clerkship of the market.

King Henry VI. being of the house of Lancaster, his successor Edward IV. recites in his charter all the charters of the former kings, but takes no notice of this. From hence it has happened that the charter of king Henry VI. is never mentioned ; but it is certain the burgesses accepted it, and acted under it ; for in the 26 Hen. VI. it was ordered that all the profits of the offices of Escheator and justice of the peace should be applied towards the expence of the building at the end of the hall of pleas. Robert Wode was the first escheator, elected in form 24 Henry VI. It is to be observed, that though the assize of bread, &c. and the offices of Admiral and Clerk of the market were first expressly granted in this charter of Henry VI. the bailiffs did always exercise those offices by the custom of the town. Thus particularly, on a Quo Warranto for removing the fish market in the time of Henry III. they justified them-

selves by the custom, and that plea was admitted.

Though Edward IV would take no notice of the preceding charter, he himself granted all the privileges mentioned in that, with the following alterations and additions.

He incorporated the town by the name of the bailiffs, burgesses, and commonality of the town of Ipswich. He confined the election of bailiffs expressly to the eighth of September, and in the Guild-hall; and they were to serve for one year from thence next following; and he expressly exempted the burgesses from service on juries.

The succeeding kings confirmed the charters of their predecessors; but the most interesting charter since those of Henry VI. and Edward IV. was that of Charles the II. who in his seventeenth year (to rectify some irregularities, and settle some disputes which had arisen in the preceding times of confusion, particularly with regard to the election of Portmen, and the twenty-four chief constables) granted his charter, in which he confirms the high steward, the twelve portmen, the twenty-four chief constables, the recorder and town clerk for that time being, by their names; and directed that upon the death or removal of one or more of the portmen or chief constables, all elections of portmen shall be made by the rest or residue of the port-

men, and all elections of the twenty-four should be made by the rest or residue of them, &c.

After the example of most other boroughs, towards the latter end of the reign of king Charles II. the burgesses of Ipswich surrendered their charter ; and, instead of it in 36 Charles II. they received another, which reduced the number of chief constables to eighteen ; and in this a power was reserved, that the crown might by an order of counsel, turn out any of the Portmen and eighteen chief constables, when and as often as his majesty and his successors, shall be pleased so to do. And therefore upon the publication of king James's proclamation of 17 October, 1688, the bailiffs, portmen, and twenty-four men who had acted under the first charter of 17 Charles II. resumed their functions ; they assembled and filled up their bodies respectively, and from these portmen, and these twenty-four men, are the present portmen and twenty-four men in succession derived.

The principal officers in the corporation at present are, two bailiffs, a high-steward, a recorder, twelve portmen, of whom four are justices of the peace ; a town clerk, twenty-four chief constables, of whom two are coroners ; and the twelve sienors are head-boroughs ; a treasurer, and two chamberlains to collect the revenues of the town. The corporation have fifteen livery servants, viz. five musicians,

four sergeants at mace, two beadles, a common-crier, a water-bailiff, a goaler and a bridewell-keeper.

The borough sends two members to parliament, who are elected by the burgesses at large in number between 700 and 600.

CHURCHES. The following Churches are mentioned in domesday book, as standing in the conqueror's time, viz. The Holy Trinity, St. Austin, St. Michael, St. Mary, St. Botolph (or Whitton church,) St. Laurance, St. Peter, St. Stephen, and Thurlweston. Of these, the three former are demolished. They were most likely destroyed by the tempest recorded by Stow, who informs us, "On new-year's day at night, 1287, as well through vehemency of the wind as violence of the sea, many churches were overthrown and destroyed, not only at Yarwouth, Dunwich, and Ipswich, but also in divers other places in England."

There are at present, twelve churches standing in Ipswich.

St. Clements. This church was early and wholly impropriated to the priory of St. Peter, without any vicarage created; and its being thus impropriated, when the last valuation was made, occasioned its not being valued in the king's books. The impropriation was granted, 7 Edw. VI. to William Webb and William Breton; but afterwards it came into

the hands of Robert Broke and William Bloise, who presented a clerk to the rectory in 1606, and thereby restored the rector to all the rights and dues which he was entitled to before the impropriation was made. This church is now consolidated with St. Hellen's. "King Richard gave the hamlet of Wykes (in this parish) to John Oxenford, bishop of Norwich, for which the town was allowed to deduct from the fee farm, the sum of £10. The bishop of Norwich holdeth it, but it is not known by what service." The hamlet and manor of Wykes-bishop was afterwards confirmed to John le Gray, bishop of Norwich, by king John; and it belonged to the bishops of Norwich till it was given to Henry VIII. by an act of parliament in 1535, who granted it in 1545 to sir John Jermie, knight. While the bishops of Norwich had it, they used frequently to reside at their house situated near the south side of the road, leading towards Nacton from Bishops-hill; where there is now a square field which seems as if formerly it had been moated round. Many institutions, &c, are said in the books of Norwich to have been granted at this place. The manor of Wykes-bishop is now vested in the heirs of sir Samuel Barnardiston, of Brightwell. The church of Wykes is sometimes mentioned in old writings; but it is not known where it stood; and possibly it might be no more than

a chapel, for the use of the bishop and his family.

Within this parish of St. Clement lieth also part of the hamlet of Wykes Ufford, though the greater part of it is in the parishes of Rushmere and Westerfield; it was so called from the family of De Uffords, who were earls of Suffolk, to whom it was formally granted. William De Ufford, earl of Suffolk, died seized of it 5 Richard II. Afterwards the Willoughbys had it by descent from Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk. In queen Elizabeth's time, sir John Brewes, then sir Edmund Wythipol, and it has gone with Christ-Church estate ever since, being now vested in the Rev. Dr. Fonnereau.

Beyond St Clement's street, and between the two hamlets stood St. James's chapel, now wholly demolished; this did, probably, belong to St. James's hospital. And the field near which it stood, is glebe, belonging to the rectory of St Hellen. From hence, and from the grant of St. James's fair, it may be conjectured that there was some connection between St. James's hospital and the Leprous-house of St. Mary Magdalene, which is said to have stood some where opposite to St. Hellen's church, certain it is, King John, within three weeks, after he succeeded to the crown, granted a fair to the lepers of St. Mary Magdalene in Ipswich

to be held on the day and morrow of St. James the apostle ; some small remains of which fair still continue. When the Leprous-house of St. Mary Magdalene was dissolved, the revenues of it were annexed to the rectory of St. Hellen of Caldwell, 9 Henry VIII. And with them probably the revenues of St James's hospital ; for, besides the piece of glebe before mentioned, the rector of St. Hellen was entitled to some portion of the tythes arising annually from the lands in the hamlet of Wykes-bishop ; and for this portion, a composition was constantly paid by the rector of St. Clement, before the consolidation of the two churches.

St. Hellen. Although this church was formerly impropriated to the hospital of St. James, or St. Mary Magdalene, it has been instituted into a rectory, above two hundred years. The bishop of Norwich had the advowson till he parted with the manor of Wykes.

In a field almost opposite to Caldwell-hall, now called cold-hall, on the south of the road leading to Kesgrave, stood the church of St. John baptist, in Caldwell ; of which there are no remains. It was impropriated to Trinity priory, and granted with that to Sir Thomas Pope.

St. Edmund a Pountey, corruptly so called for Pontiniac in France, where he was buried, had a chapel which stood towards the south-

west corner of Rosemary-lane. Brook-street; and which was impropriated to St. Peter's priory; but being in the gift of the bishop of Norwich, as St. Hellen's was, they were given to the same incumbent till they were united. John de Bergham is mentioned 26 Edward I. as parson of St. Edmund's chapel, in Ipswich. This St. Edmund was Archbishop of Canterbury, and being weary of the pope's exactions in England, became a voluntary exile at Pontinnat in France, where he died, in 1240; with the honour and reputation of a saint. The rector of St. Hellen enjoys a portion of corn tithes from certain lands in Hoxne, one field of which is called Pountney close; and these tithes did probably, belong to this chapel.

St. Laurence is said, in Domesday, to have had twelve acres of land. Norman, the son of Eadnoth, gave this church to Trinity priory, who got it impropriated to them. But there having been no Prædial tithes belonging to it for many years, there was no grant of the impropriation at the dissolution. The present building was begun by John Bottold, who died in 1481. The chancel was built by John Baldwyn, draper, who died in 1449; and his name is in the stone work under the east window, now plastered over. Several legacies were about that time given towards building the steeple.

In 1514, Edmund Daundy, portman of Ipswich, founded a chauntry in this church for a secular priest to offer at the altar of St. Thomas, in behalf of himself and his relations, among whom he reckoned Thomas Wolsey, then dean of Lincoln; and his parents Robert and Jane Wolsey, then deceased: and gave this priest and his successors, his house in St. Lawrence parish, for a mansion; and his lands in Sproughton, Stoke, and Alnesborne, for a maintenance. Mr Daundy first built the Market-cross, and was one of the most respectable men of the town, in his time. All his daughters married gentlemen of good fortunes; and the issue of one of them, was the wife of Lord Keeper Bacon. It appears then, that Cardinal Wolsey was well allied; and as we meet with nothing that gives the least countenance to the common notion of his being the son of a butcher, it is very probable that his parents were not in such mean circumstances, as the Cardinal's enemies have taught the world to believe.

St. Margaret. This church was impropriated to the priory of the Holy Trinity—Trinity church, from which probably the priory had its name, stood near St. Margaret's church-yard; and is mentioned in Domesday, as being endowed in the conqueror's time with twenty-six acres of land. The strong foundation of this steeple was, many years ago undermined

and blown up with gunpowder. The priory was founded and chiefly endowed before 1177, by Norman Gastroe, for black canons of the order of St. Austin. Henry II. granted the prior and convent a fair and Holy-wood day, Sept. 14, to continue three days. Not long after the founding of this monastery, the church and the offices were burnt down; but they were rebuilt by John of Oxford, bishop of Norwich; whereupon Richard I. gave the patronage of the priory to him and his successors. The grant of the fair was afterwards confirmed by king John, who, moreover, gave to the priory all the lands and rents formerly belonging to the churches of St. Michael, and St. Saviour's in Ipswich. From this expression, it seems as if both these churches were even then dilapidated. It is not known where they stood; but there is a sort of uncertain tradition, which says, the church of St. Saviour stood behind St. Mary Elms; and that the church of St. Michael, which is said in Domesday to have had eight acres of land, stood somewhere near the church of St. Nicholas. The revenues of this priory in 20 Henry VIII, were valued at £28. 6s. 9d. per annum, and were granted 30 of the same reign, to sir Thomas Pope.

The church of St. Margaret is not mentioned in Domesday, so that it was not then in being; but the church of the Holy Trinity being

wholly appropriated to the use of the prior and convent, we think this church might be built for the use of the parishioners.

The parliamentary visitors who acted in Suffolk, by virtue of a warrant from the Earl of Manchester in the year 1648, and who from their hatred of painted glass, may be called, the Window-breaking Visitors, took down from this church the twelve apostles in stone, and ordered between twenty and thirty pictures to be taken down. This appears from the Journal of William Dowsing, of Stratford, who was principally concerned and had power of appointing deputies to visit and deface churches in Suffolk ; a part of which journal accidentally came into our hands.

St. Mary at Elms. This church was given to Trinity priory by Alan the son of Edgar Aleto, and Richard the son of Alan. But there seems to have been no grant made of the impropriation, since the dissolution of that monastery. In Domesday book only one church is mentioned, as dedicated to St. Mary ; which is supposed to be St. Mary at Tower. From hence we may conclude, that this church was not then built ; but that it succeeded the dilapidated church of St. Saviour, as St. Helen's did that of St. John in Caldwell, and as St. Nicholas was built instead of St. Michael's church. And if this be admitted, we will add one further.

conjecture, that it might probably be built upon the very spot where St. Saviour's church stood.

Opposite to this church, is an alms-house for twelve poor women, in pursuance of the will of Mrs. Ann Smyth, of London, widow, who left five thousand pounds for it; but there being a deficiency of assets, after adjusting all claims, the court of chancery appointed £4432. 5s. 2d. for this purpose, which was laid out in south-sea annuities; and the ministers of St. Peter and St. Mary at Elms, in Ipswich, for the time being, were appointed trustees for it. The reverend Mr. Cornwallis and Mr. Bishop, then ministers of these two parishes, generously accepted the trust, without the least remuneration for their trouble.

St. Mary at Kay. This church was appropriated to the priory of St. Peter, and all the tithes belonging to it were granted (7 Edward VI.) to Webb and Breton. The church was new built since the year 1448, when Richard Gowty was a considerable benefactor to it; for by his will in that year made, he ordered his body to be buried in the church-yard of St. Mary at the Kay, in Ipswich, and gave Calyons stone for the whole new church, which was to be built in the said church-yard.

North of this church, but within this parish, was a house of Black Friars Dominicans, called the Friars Preachers, who settled here in the

latter end of the reign of Henry III. It was founded by Henry Mansby, Henry Redred and Henry Loudham, granted 38 Henry VIII. to William Sabyu, but bought by the corporation and applied to several useful purposes. Here is an hospital for poor boys ; a grammar school room ; a public library ; a bridewell ; and a great part of it makes habitations for the poor of Mr. Tooley's foundation.

St. Mary at Stoke. "King Eadgar gave Stoke, a member of Ipswich," to the prior and convent of Ely. This gift includes the hamlet, (which takes in part of the parish of Sproughton) together with the advowson of the rectory, and the manor of Stoke-hall, now called Stoke-Park. King Edgar's grant was executed with great solemnity, as appears from the deed itself, Ego Eadgarus, &c. Basileus—non clam in angulo, sed palam, sub Dio, subscripsi : and it was attested by his queen, St. Dunstan, archbishop, and many of the first officers and nobility of that time. This was given about the year 970, and is now in the dean and chapter of Ely, and holden of them by Nathaniel Acton, esq. There was a suit between the prior and convent, and Rodger de Munchensis, about this manor, in 14 Henry II. which was decided in favour of the monks.

In this parish is the manor of Godlesford, now called Gusford hall ; which manor with its

appurtenances in Godlesford, Belsted parva, and Wherstead in Suffolk, were granted as parcel of the possession of the priory of Cannons-leigh in Devonshire, to sir John Reinesworth, kat. 32 Henry VIII. This house is described in the perambulation of the 26 Edward III. as belonging to Robert Andrews; which family seem to have inhabited it many years; for in 13 Henry VIII. it was sometimes called the gate of old Robert Andrews, now of sir Andrews Windsor; who took his christian name from the last mentioned family of Andrews: he was afterwards lord Windsor.

St. Mary at Tower, Was given by Norman the son of Eadnoth, to Trinity priory. There was formally a handsome spire upon the tower of this church; and Mr William Edgar, of Ipswich, by will left two hundred pounds towards erecting another. But by some misunderstanding amongst those entrusted with this benefaction, the money was thrown into chancery, and the object of the testator has never been carried into effect.

About 1325 the confraternity of Corpus christi Gild was instituted. This brotherhood agreed to go in procession every year on the feast of the Holy Sacrament. Their tabernacle in which the host was carried, their money, &c. used to be kept in the church of St. Mary at Tower; and probably that hollow place in the

north wall of the vestry, guarded by an exceeding strong door, very lately taken away, might be made for this purpose. Among the rules of this society, one was, that all the parish priests of Ipswich, when certified of the death of any of the fraternity, by the beadle thereof, or otherwise, were to say mass for his soul, &c. From hence, as we think, the present custom of ringing a bell at every church in the town, on the death of every Portman, might have its rise. In upper Brook-street, within this parish, and near the North-gate, is the house of the archdeacon of Suffolk, sometimes called the archdeacon's Place, or palace. It was built, or at least the outward wall and gates were, by William Pykenham, L. L. D. who was Archdeacon of Suffolk, and principal official or chancellor of Norwich, 1471. The initial letters of his name are still upon the gateway.

St. Mathew. It has always been called a rectory, and the incumbent is instituted into it as such ; but the great tithes are impropriated to St. Peter's priory, and granted to Webb and Breton, 7 Edw. VI. but afterwards granted to the family of Fonnereau. The crown did not get the advowson by the dissolution of the priory, but always presented while the priory was standing. This parish formerly included four other churches or chapels, long since down or disused, viz. All-saints, St. George, St. Mildred, & St. Mary.

All-saints chapel was annexed to St. Matthew, before the year 1383, when Thomas Moonie was instituted into the church of St. Matthew, with the chapel of All-saints annexed. But where the chapel stood we know not with any certainty ; yet we are inclined to think it most probable, that it stood in the triangular field at the corner near Hanford bridge, where the road from Handford mill, meets the other road from St. Matthew's street, towards the bridge.

St. George's chapel is yet almost entire in George-lane without the west-gate but it is now used as a barn. It was used as a chapel so late as the time of Henry VIII. when Mr. Bilney who suffered Martyrdom, was apprehended there, as he was preaching in favour of the reformation.

North of St. George's chapel, viz. on the hills which lie near the north west corner of the open field called Great Bolton, stood Ipswich Castle. These are still called Castle-hills, though the castle was demolished entirely by Henry II. after the defection of the Earl of Norfolk.

St. Mildred's church is now a part of the town-hall. It was parochial, and impropriated to St. Peter's priory. The prior and convent of the Holy Trinity, 1393, granted a piece of ground to the Burgesses of Ipswich, &c, in the

parish of St. Michael 24 feet long and 18 wide, one head abuts towards the south, and the other on the corn hill to the north.

St. Mary's Chapel commonly called the chapel of our Lady of Grace, is said to have stood at the north-west corner of the lane without West-gate, from thence to this day called Lady-lane, and is opposite to St. George's lane. Mr. Daundy who built the alms-houses in Lady-lane by his will in 1515, gave wood to each of his alms-houses besides our Lady of Grace. This chapel became very famous for an image of the virgin, which was resorted to in the superstitious times; and, in old wills, many pilgrimages were ordered to be made to it. It is mentioned in the third part of the homily against peril of idolatry, together with our lady of Walsingham and our Lady of Wilton, by the stile of our Lady of Ipswich. It was to this chapel that cardinal Wolsey ordered an annual procession to be made by the dean of his college, on September 8th. being the popish feast of the nativity of the Virgin Mary, the tutelar saints of Ipswich. There is an account of one of them in dean Capon's letter, published by Dr. Fields and Mr. Grove. But this admired image had the same fate with other puppets of the like kind, for it was carried to London, and there publicly burnt. The place where the chapel stood is now built upon.

St Nicholas, Was impropriated to St. Peter's priory, and the impropriation was granted to Webb and Breton. No such church is mentioned in Domesday; and probably it might be built to supply the loss of the dilapidated church of St. Michael before-mentioned; which is said in Domesday to have had eight acres of Land, and is supposed to have stood not far from it. It might possibly be built upon the same place, and with some materials from that; and to this conjecture, a stone at the west-end of the south aisle, which rudely represent St. Michael fighting with the Dragon, may give some colour of probability. We cannot give any account of the neighbouring stone, or how it came there; but the letters over the bristles of the Boar seem to be or rather to have been, *In dedicatione ecclesie omnium sanctorum*.

On the south side of the passage leading from St. Nicholas-street to this church-yard, stood the house where tradition says, Cardinal Wolsey was born; The Cardinal's father bequeathed in his will 6s. 8d. to the high altar of St. Nicholas in Ipswich, and forty shillings to the paintings of the archangel there.

West of St. Nicholas church, and on the bank of the Gippen, stood a convent of Franciscan Grey Friars Minors, founded by lord Tibtoth of Nettlestead, in the reign of Edward I. who with many of his family, were buried

in the church belonging to this house Part of this building is in a gardener's ground which now occupies its site.

Another convent of white Friars Carmelites, stood partly in this parish and partly in that of St. Laurence, founded by sir Thomas Loudham and others, about the year 1279. Upon the dissolution it was granted to John Eger. It was of large extent ; reaching from St. Nicholas-street to St. Stephen's lane. Part of it was standing in the early part of last century, and was used for a county gaol, before the county agreed with the corporation for the common use of their goal by the west gate. This house was famous for many learned men, who had their education here ; there are no remains of it now left.

St. Peter's church had in the confessor's time large possessions. The church was afterwards impropriated to the priory of St. Peter, and St. Paul, which was contiguous to the church yard, and founded by the ancestors of Thomas Lacy and Alice his wife, for black canons of the order of St. Augustine, in the reign of Henry II. It was suppressed 6 March, 1527 by Car. Wolsey ; who having obtained bulls from the Pope, and letters patent from the king for that purpose, founded instead of it, a college ; for a Dean, 12 secular canons, 8 clerks, and choristers, to the honour of the virgin Mary ; toge-

ther with a grammar school which he intended as a nursery for his great college in Oxford, but this noble foundation was scarce completed, before the disgrace of that prelate ; and the site of the college containing by estimation six acres, was granted 23 Henry VIII. to Thomas Alverde ; and in 9 Fac. 1 to Richard Percival, and Edmund Duffield. The college was soon demolished, no part of it was left standing except one gate which yet remains. They dug up the very foundation, insomuch that the first stone was not long since found in two pieces, worked into a common wall in Woulform's lane, with a Latin inscription to this effect : in the year of Christ 1528, and the twentieth of the reign of Henry VIII. king of England, on the fifteenth of June, laid by John, Bishop of Lincoln. This was John Longland, who was also employed by the cardinal to lay the first stone of his college, in Oxford. But though this attempt did not succeed, the cardinal occasioned some good by it ; for we may reasonably suppose that this put king Henry VIII. upon founding the grammar school, and endowing it with what was, at that time, a very handsome allowance for a master and usher.

The water from Stoke hills was brought hither for the use of the convent, before the year 1491.

The journal of the visitors before mentioned,

as 'at St. Peter's, was on the porch the crown of thorns, the sponge and nails, and the Trinity in stone, and the rails were there, all which I ordered to brake in pieces.'

In the suburbs beyond the river stood the church of St. Austin, near the green of the same name. It is often called a chapel; but it had in the conqueror's time eleven acres of land and procurations were paid for it by the prior of St. Peter's so that it was parochial, and impropriated to that priory. It was in use in 1482; the houses and land on the south side of the Orwell, belonging to St. Austin's parish; not far from this church, and perhaps almost opposite to it, stood St. Leonard's hospital: it is now a farm-house, belonging to Christ hospital, in this town.

St. Stephen's is a rectory, the presentation to which devolved with the Christ church estate to the family of Fonnereau.

In Brook street in this parish Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk, had a mansion, where the coach and horses Inn now stand. The Tankard ale-house, next door, formed part of a play-house; opposite to which sir Anthony had a chapel for the use of his family.

Here was also in Ipswich a church of St. Gregory, which was impropriated to Woodbridge priory; but this is all we know of it. And in the abuttals of a messuage, the antiqua-

ted church of Osterbolt is mentioned in 21 Edward III. By which it seems to have stood somewhere not far from St. Clement's steeple; and as the East-gate formally stood there, it might possibly have the name of Osterbolt from that circumstance; and this being allowed, as the church of St. Clement is not mentioned in Domesday, it is not improbable this might be built, instead of that dilapidated church.

In the precincts are the churches of Thurleston, Whitton and Westerfield.

Thurleston, the manor of Barnes here, with the impropriation and advowson of the vicarage, belonged to St. Peter's priory. The manor and impropriation were granted to cardinal Wolsey, 19 Henry VIII. and in 19 queen Elizabeth to Thomas Seckford, esq. they afterwards belonged to the heirs of Edmund Hammond, esq. The church was in use since the year 1500; but the vicarage being united to the rectory of Whitton, the church was neglected after that time, and was for some time used as a barn.

Whitton church is sometimes called Whitton chapel, but improperly: for it has been instituted into as a parochial church, upon the presentation of the bishop of Ely, ever since the year 1299, and probably long before. It is dedicated to St. Botolph. If any of the churches now in being, were built in the conqueror's

time (which may well be questioned) we think this bids as fair to be one of them as any; and the neighbouring church of Thurleston seems to be of the like kind.

Westerfield church is in the hamlet or Wykes-Ufford. The patronage of this church and Whitton are said in old writings to belong to the bishop of Ely, in right of a manor he then had in Bramford. The manor of Westerfield, in 1596, belonged to John Dameron, who gave it by will to his grandson Anthony Collet.

The Market, Prior to 1810, was held in the narrow street called the Butter-market, running parallel to Tower street, which being found inconvenient, it was removed.

In 1810, five public-spirited gentlemen of this town undertook to erect a new market at their joint expence, which was completed in November, 1811. This is at no great distance from the old butter-market. It is composed of an outer and inner quadrangle, round each of which runs a range of buildings, supported by stone columns, that afford accomodation and protection from the weather to persons who attend the market and pay a small annual or weekly rent. In the centre of the interior quadrangle is a fountain, the pedestal surmounted with a pyramid of Portland stone, forming an obelisk, about twenty feet in height. On each side of the pedestal a bason is cut into the solid stone,

and supplied with water from a lion's head above. By these means the water which before ran waste through the town, is made to contribute to the ornament and convenience of the market. The whole undertaking, which cost about £10,000, was executed from the designs and under the direction of Mr. William Brown, architect of Ipswich, and is highly creditable to his professional abilities. Adjoining this is an enclosed cattle market, an arrangement truly desirable in every populous town, the work of the same proprietors. The market days are Tuesday and Thursday for small meat, Wednesday and Friday for fish, and Saturday for all kinds of provisions.

THE COUNTY GAOL—Here has been erected with such attention to the health and morals of the prisoners, as to call forth the warmest approbation from the late Mr. Neild, many years the coadjutant with the late Mr. Lettsom. The same applies to that at Bury. The boundary wall of the former encloses about an acre and a half of ground, and is twenty-four feet high. The turnkey's lodge is in the front, and has a leaden roof, on which executions take place. From the lodge, an avenue ninety-eight feet long leads to the keeper's house in the centre of the prison, from which the several court-yards are completely inspected. The prison,

consisting of four wings, has spacious and airy courts about 37 feet by 45 attached to it, and three smaller about 44 feet, in one of which a fire engine is kept. The chapel is up one pair of stairs in the gaoler's house ; and here, as well as in the prison, the persons confined, both debtors and felons, are kept separate.

THE BOROUGH GAOL—Stands in an airy situation in the Rope Walk, and is surrounded by a wall 17 feet high. It contains three court yards, each 50 feet by 30, and has a chapel in the keeper's house. The house of correction is in Foundation street, and is a commodious place.

CHARITIES, &c. Among the benevolent institutions of this town are three charity schools, in two of which are seventy boys, and in the third, forty girls. Besides these it has a school on the plan of Mr. Lancaster, opened July 8th, 1811, with 200 boys.

An excellent charity for the relief and support of the widows and orphans of poor clergymen in the county was begun here in 1704, by the voluntary subscriptions of a few gentlemen of Ipswich and Woodbridge, and their vicinity ; an institution which has since been eminently successful in effecting the laudable purpose for which it was designed.

A small distance from the town, on the Woodbridge road, some extensive barracks

were erected for infantry and cavalry, but since the peace they have been taken down. Towards Nacton is the race-course, forming part of an extensive common, which being the property of the corporation, was sold in 1811 to several private individuals ; so that the sports of the turf will probably soon be supplanted by more beneficial pursuits. Ipswich contained, in 1821, 3378 houses, and 17,186 inhabitants ; it has six annual fairs. This town was formerly famous for its manufactures of broad cloth, and the best canvas for sail-cloth, called Ipswich double. While those manufactories continued to flourish, it had several companies of traders incorporated by charter, as clothiers, merchant-tailors, merchant-adventurers, and others. About the middle of the seventeenth century the woollen trade began to decline here, and gradually dwindled entirely away. Its loss was so severely felt for a long time, that Ipswich acquired the character of being "a town without people." Favourably seated for commercial speculations, it has at length recovered this shock, and is now rapidly increasing in consequence and population. Its principal traffic at present is in malting and corn, the exportation of which by sea is facilitated by the æstuary of the Orwell, navigable for light vessels up to the town itself, while those of greater burden are obliged to bring to it

Downham Reach, three or four miles lower down. This port is almost dry at ebb ; but the returning tide, generally rising about twelve feet, converts it into a magnificent sheet of water. Here are two yards employed in ship-building ; and though the number of vessels belonging to Ipswich is said to have declined from the decrease of the coal-trade, yet more than 30,000 chaldrons are annually imported into this town.

Vessels fitted up for the accommodation of passengers, like the Gravesend boats at London, sail every tide from Ipswich to Harwich, and back again ; an excursion that is rendered truly delightful by the beauty of the surrounding scenery.

In a word, the banks of the Orwell are, in general, highly picturesque, especially when it becomes the æstuary at Downham Reach, about three or four miles below Ipswich ; to which place it is navigable for ships of considerable burden. The banks there rise into pleasing elevations, clothed with a rich luxuriance of wood, and adorned with several good seats ; and the river assumes the feature of a large lake, being to all appearance, land-locked on every side. On the left are the seats of Sir R. Harland, and Sir P. Broke ; and on the right that of C. Burness, Esq. We must now leave Ipswich, but not without borrowing a tribute to

this highly-favoured town and its beautiful river.
for which we must be indebted to the taste and
industry of one of its ingenious inhabitants,
though the tribute be only a simple flower from
the richly variegated wreaths that composed
The Suffolk Garland,

Orwell, delightful stream, whose waters flow,
Fring'd with luxuriant beauty on the main!
Amid thy woodlands taught, the Muse would fain
On thee her grateful eulogy bestow;
Smooth and majestic though thy current glide,
And bustling commerce plough thy liquid plain;
Though grac'd with loveliness thy verdant side,
While all around enchantment seems to reign;
These glories still with filial love I taste,
And feel their praise, yet thou hast one beside
To me more sweet; for on thy banks reside
Friendship and truth combin'd, whose union chaste
Has sooth'd my soul, and these shall bloom sublime,
When fade the fleeting charms, of Nature and of Time.

SAMFORD.

THE hundred of Samford is bounded by the Stour on the south, on the west by the hundreds of Babergh and Cosford, on the east by the Orwell, and on the north by the liberties of Ipswich.

The villages in this hundred are :

ARWERTON. The lordship of this place belonged anciently to the family of Davellers, from whom it descended to sir Robert Bacon, by marriage about 1330. In 1345, he had the grant of a market and fair here. It came afterwards to the Calthorpes, and was purchased by sir Philip Parker, knt. of sir Drue Drury, about the year 1577. Philip Parker, was created a Baronet July 16th, 1661. It is now the property of Charles Berners, esq. of Wolverston ; Arwerton contains 157 inhabitants.

LITTLE BELSTEAD. In king John's time, or that of Henry III. at the latest, William de Goldingham paid fines to Ipswich, for freedom from toll for himself and villains, in Belstead. This same family continued to present to the church till after the year 1560 ; when the manor was purchased by Mr. Bloss, a wealthy clothier of Ipswich ; it is now the property of

air Robert Harland, bart. This parish contains 255 inhabitants.

BENTLEY. In the reign of Henry III. the manor of Little Bentley belonged to the Tollemaches ; ancestors of the Earl of Dysart.

This church was given to the priory of the Holy Trinity in Ipswich, by Henry of Dodneis. And the manor of Bentley, the rectory and advowson of the vicarage, with two woods, Portland grove and New grove, were granted as part of the possession of that priory to Lionel Talmage, 36 Henry VIII. This family removed from hence to Helmingham, in Claydon hundred.

At a place called Dodneis in this parish, there was a small priory of black canons, which had revenues valued at £42. 18s. 8½d. It was suppressed by the first bull of Clement VII. and granted to Cardinal Wolsey. Bentley contains 366 inhabitants.

BRANTHAM. King William Rufus gave the church of Brantham, with the berewics of Bercold, Scotlege, Meelflege, and Benetlege, to the abbey of Battle in Sussex ; and the advowson of this rectory, as late belonging to that abbey, was granted, to John, Earl of Oxford, 36 Henry VIII.

Within this parish is a hamlet called Cattiwade, where was formerly a chapel near the bridge, over the river Stour into Essex. About

the year 1460, sir John Braham, of Braham-hall in Cattiwade, is mentioned. And afterwards William Lancaster, esq. of Cattiwade, who married a daughter of Braham's. Brant-ham contains 885 inhabitants.

BURSTALL,—Is called a berewic or hamlet of Bramford. The manor of Horrolds in Burstall was granted to Cardinal Wolsey, as parcel of the possession of St. Peter's priory in Ipswich. Burstall contains 203 inhabitants.

CAPEL. Here are three manors; Churchford-hall, Boitwell-hall, belonging to Queen's college, Cambridge; and another small manor. This parish contains 561 inhabitants.

CHATTISHAM. The manor, impropriation, and advowson of the vicarage, belonged formerly to the priory of Wykes, in Essex; and were granted first to Cardinal Wolsey, and then to the provost and fellows of Eton; this parish contains 231 inhabitants.

CHELMONDISTON,—commonly called Chemton. Here is Chelmondiston-hall, the advowson of the church is in the crown. 366 inhabitants.

COPDOCK. The hall-house here is the property of lord Walsingham; who is also patron of the church, and lord of the manor. Copdock contains 278 inhabitants.

EAST-BERGHOLT. Henry II. gave the templars all his lands in Bergholt, and a manor here was granted to John, earl of Oxford, 36

Henry VIII. which belonged to the præceptory at Battisford. Here is also another manor, for the relict of John Vere, twelfth Earl of Oxford, held the manors of Chelsworth, East-Bergholt, and Brook hall, in Suffolk, as her own inheritance, 1472. This last manor is now in Nathaniel Acton, esq.

This is a large village consolidated to Brantham. The cloth manufacture formerly flourished here. It is supposed to have been a market-town; the church is a good structure and many parts of it are of very elegant workmanship. The bells which are five in number are fixed in a shed in the church-yard. In 1526 and 1527, many legacies were given towards building the steeple; but it seems as if these were not sufficient for the purpose, for it is not yet built. South from the church is a neat mansion, built by Thomas Chaplin, esq. which together with the manor and advowson devolved by marriage to the Hankey family. It is now the residence of Peter Godfrey, esq. 1246 inhabitants.

FRESTON. The hall, manor and advowson of this church, were anciently vested in a family who took their name from the place. Philip de Freston was admitted a free-burgess of Ipswich as early as 18 Henry III. And the estate continued in them for many years, till about the time of Henry VIII. when it came to the Laty-

mers. They continued here till about 1590, when the Goodings of Ipswich had this estate ; from whom it came to the family of Wright. The last of that family who had it, served the manor and advowson of the rectory, by selling them to Thomas Thurston, of Holbrooke, esq. it is now the property of Charles Berners, esq. of Woolverston, the hall-house is pleasantly situated on the bank of the Orwell ; but the chief thing worth notice here, is the tower : which is a square strong brick building, six stories high, containing as many rooms one above another, these communicate with each other by a winding steeple stair case, which, for the greater strength of building, is on the east side of it next the river. It is not easy to say for what purpose, nor is it certainly known at what time this tower was built. But as there is among the records of the manor, a very exact and particular account of the manor-house, and all the out-buildings and offices belonging to it in Henry VII. time, and no mention is there made of the tower, it is pretty certain it was not then built. So that it is reasonable to suppose it to have been the work of the Latymers. From the smallness of the windows in all the other rooms, it looks as if they were made chiefly for the support of the uppermost room, which, having large windows on three sides of it, seems to have been contri-

ved by some whimsical man, for taking rather a better view of the river Orwell, than can be had on the neighbouring hills. 189 inhabitants.

HARKSTEAD. Odo de Campania, was lord here at the taking of Domesday survey. Edward III, in his charter to the nunnery of Dartford in Kent, gives or confirms to it the manor of Brandeston, in Herkestede in Suffolk. And the manor of Brandiston, late belonging to that nunnery, was granted 31 Henry VIII. to sir Percival Hart, knt. It came afterwards with the advowson of the rectory to a family of Cocks, in Worcestershire; who had it some time, and then sold the manor, hall, house, &c. to Knox Ward, Esq. Clarencieux king at arms; whose heir sold them to Thomas Staunton, of Holbrook, Esq. who was editor of the second edition of this work. Besides the parish church here was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Clement. It is now wholly down; but the spot where it stood is still to be seen at the south-east corner of a field, from thence called chapel down. A legacy was given to this chapel of St. Clement, in the year 1528. And a house was bequeathed in 1685, with the garden and one pigstie abutting south upon St. Clement's Church-yard, and upon the Mill way towards the north. The site of the chapel is now ploughed up 301 inhabitants.

HIGHAM. This was given to Trinity priory in Ipswich, by Maud de Munchensi, and was impropriated thereto. But the impropriation was purchased by Mr. Gibbs, or Mr. Smith, and given to the ministers. 252 inhabitants.

HINTLESHAM,—Was anciently the lordship of the Talbots; and for very many years of the Timperlys. The hall, &c. was bought of them by Richard Powis, esq. sometime member for Orford. From him it was purchased by sir Richard Lloyd, knt. one of the barons of his Majesty's court of Exchequer, but is now the seat of the Misses Lloyd. The church was impropriated to Kings-Hall, now part of Trinity college, Cambridge, about the year 1349, but before the year 1400, the impropriation was given up, and the minister presented and instituted into the rectory as formerly. Here was formerly a chapel in this parish, and there is yet a place called Chapel Field.

Here was another manor, which belonged to Bury Abbey, and was granted to Robert Downs, by Henry VIII. and came afterwards to the Veseys. Here was a third manor or estate, which belonged to St. Peter's priory in Ipswich, and was granted with that to Cardinal Wolsey, 19th Henry VIII. In the chancel of the parish church are several monuments of the Timperleys, and it has been said a tomb of blue marble, on which was the portraiture in brass

of a man in complete armour, and a woman with a hound at her feet, with this inscription, "Here lyeth the venerable man, John Timperley, esq. heir and lord of Hintlesham, and Margaret his wife, which John died, an. 1400." This tomb, if such it ever was, is now reduced to a stone in the pavement, the brasses all gone, except a single shield. The inscription was in Latin, and may be found in Weever. Hintlesham contains 562 inhabitants.

HOLBROOK. This in the time of Henry III. was the Lordship of Richard de Holbrook, who paid fines to Ipswich for himself and villains in Holbrook and Tattingston; afterwards it was Mr. Daundey's then it was the Clenches; Judge Clench, who died in 1607, lies buried in the church. 641 inhabitants.

HOLTON. The Lordship here belonged formerly to a family of Fastolf, then to the Manocks, and afterwards to sir John Williams. This parish contains 213 inhabitants.

RAYDON. Robert de Roydon had a grant of a market and fair here, 4 Edward II. or in 1310. John Hasting, earl of Pembroke, died seized of the manors of Otley, Raydon, &c. 43 Edward III. afterwards the manor and chief estate here came into the hands of the same owner who had that of the next parish. 501 inhabitants.

SHELLEY. Robert de Tattershall died seized of Shelle, in Suffolk, 1 Edward I. The church was impropriated to the priory of Battle; and the Impropriation and two Closes called Kernelscroft and Wytherseys alias Gerwayes, were granted as late belonging to that priory to Laurence Baskerville and William Blake. The hall in 9 Edward II. was the seat of John de Appleby, afterwards to the Tilneys; it afterwards belonged to Thomas Kerridge, Esq; and was purchased of his heirs by Samuel Rush, Esq. together with the contiguous manor and estate at Raydon. 130 inhabitants.

SHOTLEY. Here was anciently a hamlet, called Kirketon; a market and a fair were granted at this place to William Vissdelieu, who was lord here, 31 Edward I. sir Thomas Mosel was lord here afterwards; the Feltons had the lordship for some ages, and at last it came with the other estate of that family to the right honourable the earl of Bristol. 339 inhabitants.

SPROUGHTON. A good part of this parish is within the liberties of the borough of Ipswich; but the manor, hall-house, and advowson of the rectory, &c. was part of the Felton estate, and came with that of Shotley last mentioned to the earl of Bristol, - in whom it is now vested. Within this parish two good seats have been built; one called the Chantry, from its being built

on lands given by Edmund Daundy, for endowing a chantry in the church of St. Laurence, Ipswich. The present house was built by the late Edward Ventriss, esq. master of his majesty's court of king's bench; of whose heirs it was purchased by the late sir John Barker, bart. it is now the seat of C. S. Collinson. Near to this place was the seat of admiral Harland. Sproughton hall is now the seat of J. Smyth, esq. 506 inhabitants.

STRATFORD. William de Munchensi died possessed of an estate here, 14 Edward I. Michael de la Pole procured a special charter to hold a court-lete in his lordships of Stratford and Heigham, 7 Richard II. likewise for a market here on the Thursday in every week; and a fair on the eve, day and morrow of the translation of St. Thomas the martyr, 3 Henry V. The advowson belonged formerly to the dukes of Suffolk; but ever since the time of Henry VIII. it has been in the crown.

The north isle of this church was built about A. D. 1500. Edward Mors and Alice his wife, and Thomas Mors and Margaret his wife, were so great benefactors towards it, that their names were expressed in the stonework. In 1524, and 1526, two legacies were given towards building the porch. The parish contains 614 inhabitants.

STUTTON. The manor of Stutton-hall formerly belonged to Mr. Thomas May; but it was purchased by the earl of Dysart. Another hall in this parish, called Crows-hall, was vested in the family of Bowes. The manor of Greping, or Creeping-hall, in Stutton, was granted to Humfrey Wingfield, 29 Henry VIII. and in 4 Elizabeth to Thomas Seckford, as parcel of the possessions of the Priory of Coln, in Essex. A family of the Jermys formerly lived here, as appears by the monuments in the church. 475 inhabitants.

TATTINGSTON. Here was a good old seat called the Place or Palace, which belonged to the Beaumonts; but was purchased and rebuilt by Thomas White, esq. and was the residence of his son, in 1764. It is now the property of Thomas Western, esq. There was formerly a free chapel in this parish, belonging to the earl of Oxford; who presented to the rectory in the time of Henry VIII. In the years 1458 and 1459, two legacies were given towards building the chancel. In this parish is the house of Industry, for the hundred of Samford, incorporated 1765. The number of parishes is 25, and the sum originally borrowed £8250, the average number of poor annually admitted is 260. This parish contains 665 inhabitants.

WASHBROOK, or Great Belstead. The manor of Hamer-Hall here, belonged formerly to the

Abbey of Aumerle, or Albemarle, in Normandy; and afterwards to the nunnery of Dartford in Kent. At the dissolution it was granted to sir Percival Hart, *kat.*

Within the bounds of this parish there was formerly another church, and perhaps a hamlet called Felchurch, or Velechurch, which was impropriated to the Abbey of Albemarle; and, upon the dissolution of the alien priories, given to the nunnery of Dartford; and 31 Henry VIII. granted to Sir Percival Hart, with the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Washbrook. The vicarage of Felchurch was instituted into 1301, 1314, and 1338. We have been informed that in a field bordering on the road leading from Sproughton to Copdock water, about forty rods on this side the water next Sproughton, the ruins of the church if they are not now were not long since visible. This church has been consolidated to Copdock. This parish contains 377 inhabitants.

GREAT WENHAM, or Burnt Wenham. Robert de Vaux, who was one of the knights of Roger Bigod, earl of Norfolk, was admitted a freeman of Ipswich in the reign of king John, and paid fines for freedom from tolls, &c. for himself and villains in Wenham. The manor and advowson of the rectory belonged formerly to the priory of Leighs, in Essex, and was granted 28 Henry VIII. to R. Cayendish, and afterwards came to the heirs of sir Philip Parker bart. This parish contains 205 inhabitants. [L]

LITTLE WENHAM. Little Wenham hall appears to have been a fine old building; it was formerly the seat of the Brews's, who built it in 1569 as appears by an inscription over the doorway it is worthy of the antiquarian's attention. This parish contains 90 inhabitants.

WHERSTEAD. Gilbert de Reymes had this lordship in king John's time; for he was himself admitted a free burgess of Ipswich, and compounded for an exemption from toll, custom &c. for his "villains in Wherstead. The church was early impropriated to the prior and convent of Ely; and the Rectory now belongs the dean and chapter there, but the advowson of the vicarage is in the crown.

In this parish is Worstead Lodge, beautifully situated on the banks of the Orwell. It was the mansion of the late John Vernon, esq but now of sir Robert Harland, whose ancestor, a distinguished naval officer, was created a baronet in 1771, by the title of sir Robert Harland, of Sproughton, where he had at that time a seat, since taken down. In the same year he sailed as commander in the chief of his majesty's fleet to the East Indies; in 1778 he was second in command to admiral Keppel; in 1782 he was appointed one of the lords of the admiralty, and died in 1784. This parish contains 242 inhabitants.

WOOLVERSTON. The Hall or manor-house in this parish stands in a most delightful situation

on the western banks of the Orwell, with a fine view from the park of the opposite shore of Nacton, through the trees which embellish the park. The interior of this edifice corresponds with its exterior. The apartments are fitted up with great taste; they contain some good pictures, and the ceilings are beautifully painted. The stables, which are an ornamental building, stand detached from the house, on the spot occupied by the old mansion. The present hall was erected in 1776, by the late William Berners, Esq. proprietor of the stately street in London called after his name.

At some distance from the house, in the park, and between it and the river, an interesting monument of filial affection presents a pleasing object, that is seen to a considerable distance in passing up and down the river. This is a square obelisk of free stone, ninety six feet high with an ascent in the interior to the top, which is surmounted by a globe, encircled with rays. The base is encompassed with iron railing. On one side is this inscription.

In
Memoriam
Gulielmi Berners, Armig :
Patris optimi
et
bene merentis
hunc obelicum extruxit
filius
Carolus Berners
1793.

On the contrary side, next to the river, is the following :

Gulielmus Berners

Natus

Jul. 10. A. D. 1709.

Denatus

Septemb. 18. 1783.

The park contains about 900 acres. It is well stocked with beautiful spotted deer, and abounds with game of every kind. The estate early in the last century belonged to a Mr. Tyson, who became a bankrupt in 1720, when the infamous John Ward, of Hackney, claimed it in right of a mortgage which he had upon it. The matter was brought before the Court of Chancery, and for upwards of half a century the cause remained undecided. At length, about 1773, the property was ordered to be sold, and was purchased by the father of Charles Berners, esq. 269 inhabitants.

HUNDREDS
OF
CARLFORD AND COLNEIS.

THE hundreds of Carlford and Colneis are bounded on the south by the ocean, on the east by the hundreds of Loes and Wilford, and on west by the hundreds of Bosmere and Claydon, the franchise of Ipswich, and the river Orwell. With regard to the maintenance and government of the poor, they have lately been incorporated, viz. in 29 George II. or 1755. Since which time the guardians of the poor have built a large house on Nacton common, wherein all the poor are maintained, that require parochial relief.

BEALINGS,—Was anciently the lordship of Hugh Petches, who fined to Ipswich for himself and his villains in Bealings; then Robert de Tuddenham had it; afterwards it came into the family of Clynch; from them to the Webbs; and from them it came by purchase to John Pitt, esq. who removed from Crows-hall in Debenham, and made Bealings-hall his seat. It was bought of Mr Pitt's heirs by George Bridges, esq.

Seckford-hall in this parish has been remarkable for a family of that name, who lived here

about three hundred years from the time of Edward I. to that of Charles I. and to which belonged Thomas Seckford, esq. a great benefactor to the neighbouring town of Woodbridge ; it is now in Chancery in consequence of which the fine old paintings in the hall and gallery are very much damaged ; as nothing is allowed to be moved.

There were several legacies given in old Wills towards building the steeple here, about the year 1450. And there is an inscription of two lines upon the porch, showing when and by whom it was built. 339 inhabitants.

BEALINGA PARVA. The advowson of this church belonged to the Monks of Thetford ; and was granted 32 Henry VIII. to Thomas Duke of Norfolk, who soon sold it to the Seckfords ; and it came with Seckford-hall to Mr. Atkinson. 262 inhabitants.

BRIGHTWELL, was anciently the lordship of John de Lampet. In the time Queen Elizabeth, it was sir Francis Jermy's ; then the Hewetts, who sold it to sir Anthony Wingfield ; from which family it passed to Thomas Essington, a merchant ; who repaired the church which was much decayed, and built a handsome steeple to it. About the middle of the 17th century it passed to the family of Barnardiston. Sir Samuel Barnardiston, of this place, was created a baronet 11th May, 1663. He rebuilt the hall at a great expence, and entailed his estate upon

his heirs male ; but these failing, it devolved to the females, and the title is extinct. This parish contains 73 inhabitants.

BUCKLESHAM. The lordship of this parish was some years ago in Richard Norton, esq. but the hamlet of Kembroke, which lies in the road from Kirkton to Newbourn, was the lordship of Philip Broke, esq. who also had the advowson of the Rectory. 369 inhabitants.

BURGH. Odo de Campania was lord here, when Domesday Book was made. The lordship seems to have belonged afterwards to the Uffords, Maud de Lankester, relict of William de Burgh, gave it to the Chantry erected at Campesse, and removed to Bruisyard, and it was for some time impropriated thereto, and to the nuns of St. Clare who were placed at Bruisyard, instead of the Chantry. But the impropriation was afterwards given up, and the church which stands within the enclosure of a Roman station, made presentative again. Besides the parish church, there was a chapel here dedicated to St. Botolph. 250 inhabitants.

CLOPTON, was likewise the lordship of Odo de Campania. Sir Robert de Sackvill had it in the reign of Henry I. it came afterwards to the Weylands; for John de Weyland had a grant for a market and fair here; 31 Edward I. Bartholomew Burghersh, died seized of this manor, 43 Edward III. and his son-in-law Edward le Despenser died seized of it 49 Edward III. This parish contains 413 inhabitants.

CULPHO. William de Valoines gave this church to the Abbey of Leiston ; and William Verdunx, who married his daughter, confirmed it. The impropriation was granted 19 Elizabeth to Edward Grimston. 55 inhabitants.

FALKENHAM, is a Vicarage endowed with all the tithes, except those of barley ; which were appropriated to the priory of Dodnash in Bently, in Samford hundred. About the year 1533, two legacies were given towards making a new isle to this church. The crown presents to the vicarage. The rectory was one of those granted to Cardinal Wolsey. 285 inhabitants.

FELIXSTOW, is thought to take its name from Felix the Burgundian, who was the first bishop of Dunwich, and is supposed to have landed here at his first arrival ; Orwell being even at that time a noted harbour, and much frequented. It is conjectured that he staid here some time before he removed to Dunwich ; for many little mitred images of brass have been found here, which are thought to have been made in honour of him. Here is a cottage situated on the eastern cliff, originally a fisherman's hut, which was by the taste of the celebrated Philip Thicknesse, esq. and his lady, converted into a very neat residence. On relinquishing his lieutenant governorship of Landguard Fort, from which it is about three miles distant, he sold this cottage to the dowager Lady Bateman, for about half the sum he had expended upon it. It is now the summer resi-

dence of Sir Samuel Brudenall Fludger, bart., whose mother purchased it for £2000. Great alterations have been made here since Mrs. Thicknesse published her account, particularly the removal of the massive stone arch in the front, by which a fine view of the ocean, and the martello towers that line the coast to Hollesley, may be enjoyed from the terrace that winds round the cliff. The present proprietor has materially added to the former embellishments of this naturally beautiful but heretofore neglected spot: but owing to the sea gaining ground here, the garden is partly washed away within a few years:

And oh, may the taste which has plann'd and perfected
This fairy abode its full recompense reap;
And, surrounded by sweets which itself has collected,
Long enjoy the bright Eden that blooms by the deep.

FOXHALL. Hugo de Darnford gave this to the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity, in Ipswich; and the impropriation was granted 36 Henry VIII. to sir Thomas Pope, knt. The grange and estate called Dernfords, in Foxhall, Nacton, Hallowtree, and Ingulveston or Iselton, belonged to the abbot and convent of Sibton, and was by them granted to Thomas Duke of Norfolk; and afterwards by Edward VI. to Thomas Heneage, and lord Willoughby, 1547. The church here was probably used in 1530, when John Punting gave four marks, towards making a new roof for it. Perhaps it was then

decayed, and for want of other benefactions to repair it, might soon after become unfit for divine service. Part of it is now standing on the north-side of Foxhall-hall, next the heath; but it is used only as a barn, or an outhouse for cattle. Ipswich Trinity-priory seems also to have had a manor here, which was granted with the impropriation to sir Thomas Pope. All is now in the heirs of the Barnardiston family. Foxhall contains 217 inhabitants.

GRUNDISBURGH. Hugh Peche claimed a market here every Tuesday, and a fair during the whole Whitsunweek, in the year 1285. Sir Robert Tudenham was patron, and probably lord in the time of Edward 11. And one of his descendants gave the advowson about the year 1350, to the master and fellows of Michael-house, since made part of Trinity college, in Cambridge. The steeple of this church falling down about the time of the restoration, a very handsome new one was built about thirty years since by the executors of Mr. Robert Thing, who left an estate to be sold for that purpose. The hall and chief estate were for many years in the family of Blois, who used to reside here; but it is now the property of C. G. Dillingham, esq. This parish contains 815 inhabitants.

HASKETON. Here is a small manor belonging to the rectory of the parish. Another called the manor of Hasketon-hall; and another called the manor of Thorpe; the tithes of which

belonged formerly to the priory of Letheringham. Hasketon contains 530 inhabitants.

HELMLY. Odo de Compania had this when domesday-book was made. The dukes of Norfolk were patrons of the rectory from the year 1300 to 1540, or thereabout; but the crown hath presented ever since. In the time of Henry VI. this parish was spelt Olmeslee: it contains 80 inhabitants.

KESGRAVE. This church was impropriated to the priory of Butley, and the impropriation afterwards vested in the heirs of sir Samuel Barnardiston. 102 inhabitants.

KIRKTON. About the year 1520, were several legacies towards building this church. The Dukes of Norfolk had the patronage of it formerly; but the crown hath presented to it since the time of Henry VIII. 578 inhabitants.

LEVINGTON. Here is an alms-house for six poor persons of this parish and Nacton, built and endowed by sir Robert Hitcham, who was a native of this place. Here is a small manor which was in the family of Goodrich, with the manor-house. The church is consolidated to Nacton. The steeple was built by sir Robert Hitcham, as appears by his arms, and the date upon it.

Adjoining to this parish towards Trimly, the ruins of Stratton church or chapel, now overgrown with trees and bushes, are still to be seen; in the middle of the first field going from Lev-

ington to Trimly, called Chapel-field. Here was formerly a Lazar-house, endowed with a moiety of the tithes of Stratton.

In a farmer's yard in Levington close on the left as you enter from Levington into the said Chapel-field of Stratton-hall, was dug the first crag or shell, that has been found so useful for improving of land in this and other hundreds in the neighbourhood. For though it appears from books of Agriculture, that the like manure has been long since used in the west of England, it was not used here till this discovery was casually made by one Edmund Edwards, about the year 1718. This man having to cover a field with muck out of his yard, and wanting a load or two to finish it, carried some of the soil that laid near his muck, though it looked to him to be no better then sand; but observing the crop to be the best where he laid that, he was from thence encouraged to carry more of it the next year; and the success he had, encouraged others to do the like.

This useful soil has been found in great plenty upon the sides of such vales as may reasonably be supposed to have been washed by the sea; towards which such light shells might be naturally carried, either at Noah's flood, or by the force of the tides to some places since forsaken by the sea. Whoever looks into any of these crag pits, cannot but observe how they lie layer upon layer in a greater or less angle,

according to the variation of the tides. But when we consider that the wells in Trimly street, about a quarter of a mile distant from the mill, are about 25 feet deep, and that the springs all rise in crag; we can no way account for this crag so many feet under ground, but from the universal deluge. 205 inhabitants.

MARTLESHAM. Sir John Verdun was patron, and resided here in 1328; but before the year 1400 it came to the Noons, one of whom was a justice of the peace, and severe to the protestants in queen Mary's reign. It continued in that family above 200 years; and then it came to the Goodwins; who had their seat at the hall. Martlesham contains 415 inhabitants.

NACTON, in Colneis. The family of Fastolf were patrons, and probably lords, from the year 1380, till the manor and estate came to the Brokes by marriage. This family is descended from sir Richard Broke, lord chief baron in the reign of Henry VIII. and not from sir Robert Brooke, lord chief justice of the common pleas in queen Mary's reign, whose family was settled at Yoxford, in Blithing. Sir Richard Broke built Cow-hall about the year 1526. Robert Broke, of Nacton, was created a baronet in 1661; but the patent was made in the usual way, so that he dying without male issue, his brother's son could not succeed to the title; but he marrying sir Robert's daughter and heiress, enjoyed the estate; here is another manor be-

sides Cow-hall, called the manor of St. Peter in Nacton and Kembroke. The tenement of Hamons in Nacton, was granted as part of the possessions as St. Peter's priory in Ipswich, to Thomas Alverde, 26 Henry VIII.

The Celebrated admiral Vernon made this parish the seat of his residence. His nephew, to whom he left the Bulk of his fortune, after his death, rebuilt the house, and inclosed it within a pale ; which inclosure he named from the beautiful river on which it stands, Orwell park. This gentleman did still further honour to the river ; for when created a peer of Ireland, he took his title from it, being right hon. lord Orwell, and earl of Shipbrooke. A short time ago an exchange took place between John Vernon esq. the heir of lord Orwell and his brother in law, sir Robert Harland ; by which Orwell park is now the seat of the latter. At Nacton is the house of industry for the incorporated hundreds of Carlford and Colneis erected in 1757, at the expence of £4800. In this parish is a place called the seven hills, though there are more which seem to have been barrows ; and therefore it is more probable, that near this place it was that earl Ulfketel fought the terrible conflict with the Danes, and not at Rushmere. North of the bounds of Nacton, between them and those of Ipswich liberties, is a tract of land extraparochial. Part of this abutting on the Orwell, belonged to a little priory

of Agustin Monks called Alnesbourn priory. The site of the priory is now a farm-house belonging to Philip Broke, esp ; and that of the church or chapel to it, hath a barn built upon it. In the year 1452, at the request of William Turnour then prior, it was united to Woodbridge priory. In a deed among the writings of Woodbridge priory, it is called a manor ; and in 22 Henry VIII. it was let by Thomas Cooke, prior of Woodbridge, to Thomas Alvarde of Ipswich, by the stile of Manerium de Alvesborne et ponds ; and among some few fields holden of this manor, some called Rysing's pastures, formerly belonging to the chantry of St. Laurence, Ipswich, are said to lie in the hamlet of Alvesborne in the parish of Hallowtree. Within this district there is some account of three churches, besides the chapel of Alnesbourn priory. Hallowtree, St. Petronille and Bixley. The church of St. Petronille is mentioned in Ipswich domesday, where the heath formerly belonging to the burgesses is described as lying between the heath of John Rous on the north, and the road leading from Ipswich to the church of St. Petronille on the south : the other piece is described as lying between the said road on the north, and the road leading from Nacton to Ipswich on the south, the east head abutting on the heath of Thomas Fastolf, esq ; and the west head on Chestoyneis close. The bounds of Rushmere include the whole of

Bixley-Farm, and run close by the side of Bixley decoy ; and so along that valley till they meet the bounds of Ipswich liberties, at the end of Bixely-marsh. From hence it seems probable that Bixley may have been united to Rushmere ; but it doth not appear plainly where any of these churches stood, but probably one of them near what is called Purdis-farm. The most we can collect is, that this extra-parochial land was much fuller of inhabitants formerly, then it is at present ; for now there are not more houses upon it, than formerly there were churches. This parish contains 769 inhabitants.

NEWBURN. The manor of Haspely in Newbourn, belonged formerly to the priory of Woodbridge, and was granted 33 Henry VIII. to John Wingfield and Dorothy his wife. 181. inhabitants.

OTLEY. Here was a good old house formerly the seat of the Gosnolds ; and in the church is a monument for John Gosnold, who died in 1628 ; which sets forth that he was descended from the right ancient and worthy families of Naunton and Wingfield, of Letheringham ; that he was gentleman-usher to queen Elizabeth, and king James ; and afterwards gentleman of the privy chamber to Charles I. and that Winifred his wife was a grand-daughter of Sir Richard Poole and the lady Margaret countess of Salisbury, who was the daughter of George duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV. This family suffered much in the time of the great rebellion, insomuch.

that the Rev. Lionel Gosnold; the last of the family, and rector of that parish, was obliged to sell the estate. 629 inhabitants.

PLAYFORD, is most remarkable for being the seat of the ancient family of Felton, which is said to take its name from the lordship of Felton, in Northumberland; and to be a younger branch of the Bertrams, barons of Milford, and lords of that manor. Edmund Felton, of this family, married a daughter of Robert Garrard, of Coddenham, in this county; whose eldest son Sir Thomas Felton, was chief justice of Chester in the reign of Edward III. and of Richard II. Richard the second son, took priest's orders; but John, the youngest, turned merchant; and with such good success, that he was called by way of eminence the *Chapman*. John, the grandson of the Chapman, acquired the lordship and estate of Shotly, by marrying Joan, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Mosel, of that place, knt. He was succeeded in that and his other estates by his grandson Robert Felton, who marrying Margt. the heiress of Sir Thomas Sampson, of Playford, knt. acquired this lordship, with other manors and estates in the neighbourhood. Anthony, great grandson of the said Robert Felton, was made knight of the Bath, at the coronation of James I. in the year 1603; and his son Henry was created a baronet 20 July, 1621. Sir Thomas Felton, grandson of the first baronet, was comptroller of the household and privy counsellor

to queen Anne ; but dying without issue male, the honour and estate came to his brother Sir Compton ; and he likewise dying without issue male, the honour became extinct, and the estate reverted to the right hon. John Hervey, the first earl of Bristol of this family, in right of his countess Elizabeth, the daughter and heiress of the aforesaid sir Thomas Felton, who was sir Compton's elder brother.

In this parish is the residence of Thomas Clarkson, esq. M. A. who has for so many years employed all his talents and abilities in abolishing the slave trade. He is also the author of many excellent works.

Playford church, is said to have been built by one of the Felbriggs who was buried there. The revenues were given by Robert Mallet, to his priory at Eye, and granted 28 Henry VIII. to Edmund Bedingfield. 264 inhabitants.

RUSHMERE, was the lordship of William de Freney, in the time of king John, for he paid fines to Ipswich for himself and his villains in Rushmere and Brisete. The lordship of this parish was for many years in the Feltons of Playford, and is now vested in the earl of Bristol, together with a great part of the parish. The church was impropriated to the prior and convent of Christ church Ipswich ; and the impropriation and advowson of the vicarage were granted 37 Henry VIII. to Austin Austins, M. D. and they were sold again by Dr. Austins to sir John Jer-

my, kn. and Humphry Warren, gent. In this deed are specified the following particulars, viz. the parsonage barn, and the barn yard, the little piece opposite to it, containing about three roods; also two pightles, containing by estimation nine acres, lying in the parish of St John Baptist, in Caldwell; and all other houses, &c. late in the occupation of Thomas lord Wentworth, and parcel of the possessions of the said late priory; but the right of patronage of the vicarage is not specified as sold with the rectory. The rectory came through the Feltons, and is now vested in the earl of Bristol; and the advowson of the vicarage is in the heirs of sir Samuel Barnardiston, bart.

Catharine Cadye, widow, in 1521, left a large legacy towards building a new steeple in like fashion, bigness and workmanship, with that at Tuddenham: the two steeples only in the form of the battlements. 437 inhabitants.

TRIMLEY ST. MARTIN. In this parish is Grimston-hall, formerly the seat of Thomas Candish, esq. the second Englishman that sailed round the world, who was born here. There are two Ilexes still standing at Grimston-hall, which are said to have been planted by him. This gallant officer, fitted out three ships, at his own expence, against the Spaniards; viz. the Desire, burden 120 tons; the Content, of 60 tons; and the Hugh Gallant, a bark, of 40 tons. On board these ships he had no more than one

hundred and twenty-three hands, men and boys. With this small and inconsiderable force, he sailed from Plymouth, July 21st 1586. In the February following he passed through the straits of Magellan, and entered the South-sea, where he plundered and burnt the towns of Paits, Puna, Aquapulco, Natividad, Acataar, and several others on the coast of Chili and Peru. After which he attacked the St. Anna, a large Aquapaleo ship of 700 tons. Before this, he had sunk the bark at the island of Puna, for want of hands to man her; and it does not appear that the Content came up, so as to have any share in the engagement: in his own ship, the Desire, he had not, at the most, above sixty men; yet with these he attempted to board the St. Anna; and though he was twice repulsed, at the third attack he took her; with the loss of only two men killed, and five wounded. What loss the enemy sustained, is not said; but Capt. Candish set one hundred and ninety-one prisoners on shore at Puerto Seguro, and brought off seven with him, to serve as pilots, Linguists, &c. He took in this prize 122,000 Pezos of gold, each Pezo being of the value of eight shillings; besides a great quantity of other rich merchandize. After this he touched at the Philippine Islands, and returned home by the cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena. But the Suffolk commodore had no historian to celebrate his praise; and he con-

contented himself with sending the following short account of his glorious success, in a letter to lord Hunsdon, at that time lord chamberlain to Queen Elizabeth; which he dated from Plymouth, where he arrived safely September 9th 1588. The letter runs thus:

"RIGHT HONOURABLE,

As your favour heretofore hath bene moste greatly extended towards me, so I humbly desire a continuance thereof; and though there be no meanes in me to deserve the same, yet the uttermost of my services shall not be wanting, whensoever it shall please your honour to dispose thereof. I am humbly to desire your honour to make knowen unto her majesty the desire I have had to doe her majesty service, in the performance of this voyage. And as it hath pleased God to give her the victory over part of her enemies, so I trust, yet long to see her overthrow them all. For the places of their weath, whereby they have maintained and made their warres, are now perfectly discovered; and if it please her majesty, with a very small power, she may take the spoile of them all. It hath pleased the Almighty to suffer mee to circumpasse the whole globe of the world, entering in at the straight of Magellan, and returning by the Cape de Buena Esperanza. In which voyage I have either discovered, or brought certeine intelligence of all the rich places of the world

that ever were knowen or discovered by any christian. I navigated amongst the coast of Chili, Peru, and Nueva Espanna, where I made great spoiles : I burnt and sunke nineteen sailes of ships small and great. All the villages and townes that ever I landed at, I burnt and spoiled ; and had I not bene discovered upon the coast, I had taken great quantitie of treasure. The matter of most profit unto me, was a great ship of the king's, which I tooke at California ; which ship came from the Philippines, being one of the richest merchandise that ever passed those seas, as the king's register and merchants accounts did shew.—Which goods (for that my ships were not able to contein the least part of them) I was inforced to set on fire. From the cape of California, being the uttermost part of all Nueva Espanna, I navigated to the islands of the Philippines, hard upon the coast of China ; of which countrey I have brought such intelligence as hath not bene heard of in these parts. The statelinessse and riches of which countrey I feare to make report of, least I should not be credited : for if I had not knowen sufficiently the incomparable wealth of that countrey, I should have bene as incredulous thereof, as others will be that have not had the like experience. I sailed along the islands of the Malucos, where among some of the heathen people I was well intreated where our countrey-men may have trade as

freely as the Portugals, if they will themselves. From thence I passed by the cape of Buena Esperanza, and found out by the way homeward the island of St. Helena, where the Portugals used to relieve themselves; and from that island God hath suffered me to return into England. All which services with myself, I humbly prostrate at her majesty's feet; desiring the Almighty long to continue her reigne among us: for at this day she is the most famous and victorious prince that liveth in the world."

"Thus humbly desiring pardon of your honour for my tediousnesse, I leave your lordship to the tuition of the Almighty. Plimmouth, this 9th of September, 1588."

"Your honour's most humble to command,

THOMAS CANDISH."

The success of this voyage encouraged our Trimley hero to make a second attempt with a larger force. Accordingly he departed from Plymouth, with five ships, 26 August 1591, on a like expedition. But in this he failed; for we are sorry to add, that after passing the straits of Magellan a second time, on 20 May 1592, he was parted from his fleet in the night and was never heard of after. The churches of Trimley St. Martin and St. Mary are contiguous to each other, the two churchyards appearing as one: St. Mar-

tin's is the most entire, the tower of St. Mary's being nearly in ruins. Alliston or Alteston rectory was consolidated to Trimley St. Martin, in the year 1362. 437 inhabitants.

TRIMLEY ST MARY, in colneia. This church was probably built by Thomas of Brotherton, son of Edward I. for his arms are still to be seen over the door of the steeple. The earls and dukes of Norfolk were formerly patrons of it. The crown began to present to it only in 1545. This parish contains 379 inhabitants.

TUDDENHAM. This church was given to trinity priory in Ipswich, by Anketill de Mesang. and others; the rectory and advowson of the vicarage were afterwards in the possession of Thomas Fonereau, esq. 308 inhabitants.

WALDRINGFIELD. All that is known of this little parish is, that sir Robert Hilton, knt. was patron in 1305; but the manor and advowson now are in the heirs of sir Samuel Barnardiston, bart. of Brightwell. 163 inhabitants.

WALTON AND FELIXSTOW. Although these are now distinct parishes, yet Felixstow till of late years was always reckoned as a part of, and to be in Walton. For the lands in Felixstow were all anciently, and still are, except a very small parcel which hold of Felixstow priory, within the manor of Walton. The constant style of the court from Richard II. to Henry VII. is, the manor of Walton. Then the style was changed to the manor of Walton

with Trimley, as it continues to this day ; but it is never called the manor of Walton with Felixstow. And so late as Henry VIII, when an inquisition was taken of the possessions of Cardinal Wolsey, in Suffolk ; he is there said to have had an annual pension from the church of St. Felix in Walton.

WALTON. Thus largely taken was a place of great note, as well before as for some ages after the conquest. As Orwell harbour is sometimes now called Harwich harbour, from Harwich, a hamlet of Dover court, situated on the south-side of it : so, in old court-rolls, it is frequently called Wadgate haven, from the hamlet of Wadgate in Walton, where now there are but three houses remaining. Here, as Hollingshead informs us, the Earl of Leicester landed with his Flemings in 1173, and was received by Hugh Bigod earl of Norfolk, then lord of the manor and castle of Walton ; and in 1176 (says the same author) Henry II. caused all such castles as had been kept against him during the time of that rebellion (Walton included among the rest) to be overthrown and levelled with the ground. And this was then so effectually done, that, to prevent its ever rising again, the stones were carried into all parts of Felixstow Walton, and Trimley ; and foot-paths were paved with them, on both sides of the roads. In many places they still remain entire, and

some fragments of them are to be met with in all. At the same time the castle of Ipswich was demolished.

Walton castle stood upon a high cliff in Felixstow, at the distance of about one mile from the mouth of Woodbridge river, and two miles from Orwell haven ; part of the foundation of the west-side of it, is still to be seen ; being now one hundred and eighty-seven yards in length, and nine feet thick ; it is called by the country people, Stone-works. How much longer it was we cannot judge, part of the south-end being washed away ; and the sea, which is daily gaining upon this coast, having swallowed up the ruins.

Such was the condition of it, about the year 1740 ; but since then, the sea hath washed away the remainder of the foundation. There can be no doubt but Walton castle was a Roman fortification, as appears from the great variety of Roman urns, rings coins, &c. that have been found there. It is thought to have been built by Constantine the great, when he withdrew his legions from the frontier towns in the east of Britain, and built forts or castles to supply the want of them. The coins that have been lately taken up here, are of the Vaspasian and Antonine families ; of Severus, and his successors to Gordian the third ; and from Gallienus, down to Arcadius and Honorius. It is certain, the castle had the privilege of coining

money ; for several dies have been found for that purpose.

Roger Bigod had a grant of a market at Walton, 17 Edward I. or 1288. The market cross was standing long after the market had been disused.

In the parish of Felixstow, about a quarter of a mile north of Felixstow High-street, and at the same distance east from Walton bounds, are some ancient and considerable ruins of a magnificent building, which goes by the name of Old-Hall. This probably was erected for the manor-house soon after the castle was demolished, and was the place where Edward III. laid some time at his manor of Walton before his enterprize into France ; wherein he gained that victory over the French king near Cressey, 1338 ; and dispatched many considerable things there, as appears from Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. 5. and here he confirmed the charters granted to the corporation of Ipswich, by an *Inspeximus*, dated at Walton in his twelfth year.

In a survey of the manor of Felixstow priory, made in 1613, we find a close of arable land called great Long-dole, in which close are the ruins of Walton castle, and the close is described as lying between the Old Abbey and the cliff east. The close next mentioned is called the Old Abbey, lying between the cliff, east and south ; and great Long dole, west, containing six acres, Also a close of fenn ground, called Old

Abbey-pond, lying open to the old abbey, south. From these descriptions it is plain, that the priory dedicated to St. Felix, the first bishop of the East Angles, was founded, and probably very early, in this place ; though now no remains are to be seen, save only the site of the Ponds. The Bigods, Earls of Norfolk, were great benefactors to this house ; and it is very likely, that soon after the castle was demolished it was by them removed into a field abutting on Walton church, north ; from whence you have a delightful sea prospect, and a view of Orford church and castle. The monks were called monks of Rochester, because Roger Bigod gave it as a cell to the monks of Rochester. He endowed it with the small manor of Felixstow priory, taken out of his manor of Walton, and with the churches of Walton and Felixstow. Some ruins of this priory are still to be seen. The site of it with the great tithes of Walton and Felixstow, and the advowson of the vicarages, were given at the dissolution to Cardinal Wolsey, 26 Henry VIII. But long after his fall, in 19 queen Elizabeth, they were granted to Thomas Seckford ; and are now with the other estates of that family in chancery ; but the small manor of Felixstow priory, as also the large manor of Walton with Trimley, and Russels in Falkenham, are in the heirs of sir John Fytch Barker, bart. The tower of Walton church has been demolished, but the nave

has been rebuilt for the use of the parishioners. Walton contains 783 inhabitants.

LANGER-FORT,—And not Land-guard, as it is corruptly and vulgarly called, takes its name from Langer-common in Felixtow, upon which it stands, on the south-east corner of it, two miles from the cliff. It is not exactly known when the first fort was built. Cambden takes notice of Langer-stone as a place where fishermen dried their nets, but makes no mention of any fort. The old fort had four bastions (with fifteen very large guns upon each,) which were called the King's, the Queen's, Warwick's and Holland's. These names shew that it was erected after queen Elizabeth's time; and probably it was in the beginning of Charles I. who in the grant of his manor of Walton with Trimley, calls it a fort newly built, viz. *excepto toto illo solo & fundo jaxta mare prope predictum de Walton manerium cum Trimley. super quad fortilagium pro defensione patriæ ibidem nuper ædificatum existit.* The old one was demolished by act of parliament, and this present fort built in the room of it, in 1718.

The Orwell here though two or three miles over, is not deep enough to admit the passage of ships, except by a narrow and deep channel, on the Suffolk side. The sea which now runs up to Ipswich on the southside of the fort, ran formerly on the north of it, where now is Langer-common. Whoever observes the soil and situ-

ation of Langer-common and marshes, will acknowledge that they have been formerly covered by the sea ; and the sea must then have extended from the Suffolk to the Essex cliff. How long this common and level of marshes has been gained from the sea, we cannot precisely determine. But that the sea had not its channel on the north-side of the fort, is demonstrable from the court-rolls of the manor of Walton, which make frequent mention of Langer-common in Felixtow for upwards of two hundred years before any fort was built there. The very learned editor of Cambden, from the similarity of the words, was led to think that Langer-fort was a contraction of Land-guard-fort ; but it appears from what has been said concerning the antiquity of Langer-common, that the truth is the reverse of this ; for Land-guard-fort is a corruption of Langer-fort. It is true, every fort must be supposed to guard the neighbouring country ; but the fort we are speaking of, could never without an irony be called Land-guard-fort ; for upon sight of it every man of common sense must see, that it could never be intended to guard the land ; the use of it must be to guard the haven. Even the old fort, which was far more commodious and useful than this, could never be supposed to guard the land ; since any number of forces may evidently land at Felixstow ferry, without the knowledge, or with it, in spite of it.

garrison ; the entrance into this fort is by the common medium of a drawbridge. Over the gateway is the chapel, which during the late war was converted into a barrack, so that divine service was either performed under the gateway or in the open air. Opposite the gate is a large building for the military, and on the right of it a handsome brick dwelling-house, containing apartments for the governor and lieutenant governor. The fresh water used here is conveyed from Walton, a distance of three miles, by means of subterranean pipes.

WITNESHAM. Sir Edmund Bacon had this lordship about the year 1291 ; sir Warine Latymer, 1341 ; sir John Brewse, in 1361 ; whose descendants had the advowson till the reign of Henry VIII. when the Audleys had it. Sir Richard de Wayland had a manor here ; Bartholomew Burghersh, who married Cecilie his daughter had a charter for a free warren in his domain lands in——Witnesham, &c. and died 43 Edward III. seized of it. And Edward le Dispencer, who married Burghersh's daughter, died seized of it 49 Edward III. Bartholomew Burghersh had a good old seat here, the site of which may still be seen, it had a moat round it ; the road now corruptly called Burrage lane, had its name from him. He was one of the first knights of the garter, or as they are called, one of the founders of that order. The family of Meadows have had a seat here from the

time of Richard III. The advowson of the rectory was bought of some of them by the late Mr. Beaumont, and sold by his son to St. Peter's college, in Cambridge. Here was formerly a free chapel dedicated to St. Thomas, and mentioned in bishop Tanner's not. mon: the ruins of which were in a meadow called Burghersh. The river Fyn which empties itself at Martlesham, rises in this parish, not far from the church. From hence the street near the bridge is called in domesday, Fynford; and, in old wills, the bridge is called fynford-bridge. This parish contains 515 inhabitants.

L O E S.

The hundred of Loes lieth eastward of Carlford; north of the hundred of Willford; and contains the following 19 parishes

BRANDESTON, in the conqueror's time was the lordship of Odo de Campania; his successors granted it to the Burwells; and from them it came through the Weylands. and Tuddenhams, to the Bedingfields. Andrew Revett esq; purchased this manor of them, and made the hall his seat.

The advowson of the vicarage and the great tithes, were appropriated to Woodbridge priory by sir Thomas Weyland, about 1290. After the dissolution they came into the hands of the Sackford family; but are now vested in Feoffees, in trust, to support some dissenting meeting-houses in London. Brandeston contains 458 inhabitants.

BURLEY Abbey, two miles west of the sea. This was a priory of black canons regular, of St. Augustine, founded in 1171, by Ranulph de Glanville, a famous lawyer, and afterwards chief justice of England. He dedicated it to the honour of the blessed virgin, and well endowed it with lands and churches. The ruins of the abbey, still to be seen, prove it to have been very spacious. The founder being removed from

his office, took the cross from feelings of chagrin and disappointment, and resolved on a journey to the Holy Land. Accordingly he went there, in company with king Richard I., and was present at the siege of Acre. Previous to his departure, he gave to Maud his eldest daughter, the entire manor of Benhall, and the patronage of the monastery of Butley. The remainder of his estates he divided between his other two daughters.

The priory and convent of Butley had the priory of the virgin Mary, at Snape, about five miles to the north of Butley, granted to it by Henry VII. in the 24th of his reign, with all the lands and tenements belonging to it, or which Thomas Neyland, the late prior of Snape, enjoyed in right of the same; to hold in perpetual alms, and without account of any rents, and to be annexed to the said priory of Butley. The priory of Snape was originally a cell to the abbey of St. John, at Colchester, by the appointment of William Martel, the founder; but a bull of pope Boniface IX. deprived that house of this appendant, under pretence that it did not maintain there a sufficient number of religious, according to the will of the founder. Snape priory was therefore made conventual; and absolved from its subjection to Colchester. But it appears from the register of the bishopric of Norwich, that this bull had little effect, as the abbot and convent of Colchester presented the priors down to 1491; and, probably, the canons

of Butley found this cell more trouble than profit, as, in 1509, they resigned all claim and title to it.

This priory, however, enjoyed a very ample endowment. At the dissolution, the annual income was estimated at £318. 17s. 2d. Henry VIII. granted the site of Butley priory to Thomas, duke of norfolk. George Wright, esq. whose property it was in 1737, then fitted up the gate-house, and converted it into a handsome dwelling, which has since been inhabited as a shooting seat by various persons of distinction. From Mr. Wright it descended, after the death of his widow, to John Clyatt, a watchman in London, as heir at law, by whom it was sold to Mr Strahan, printer to his majesty: it was afterwards the property of lord Archbald Hamilton, by whom it was sold to the father of the present noble possessor, lord Rendlesham. The body of Michael de la Pole, third Lord Wingfield, and Earl of Suffolk, who fell at the battle of Agincourt, was interred in the church of this priory.

The walls and ruins of this large and magnificent edifice occupy nearly twelve acres of ground. The gate-house was an elegant structure. Its whole front was embellished with coats of arms, finely cut in stone; and between the interstices of the freestone were placed square black flints, which by the contrast of their colour, gave it a beautiful and rich appear-

ance. South of the gate-house are the remains of several buildings, particularly an old chapel, in a wall in which, as Grose was informed, a chest of money was found arched into the wall, and this was visible at the time the view given by him was taken.

Surveying these venerable ruins, a variety of sensations strike involuntarily upon the heart; and there are few who have visited them but have mentally addressed them in language similar to the poet, who exclaimed,

How many hearts have here grown cold
That sleep these mould'ring stones among?
How many beads have here been told?
How many matins here been sung?

On this rude stone, by time long broke,
I think I see some pilgrim kneel;
I think I see the censer smoke,
I think I hear the solemn peal.

But here no more soft music floats,
No holy anthem's chanted now;
All hush'd, except the ring-dove's notes,
Low murm'ring from yon beechen bough.

The porch of Butley church is highly worthy of notice. The outer entrance is a beautiful pointed arch, leading to a fine circular doorway, forming the south entrance. The body of the church is extremely neat in its appearance. Two stone coffins are preserved at the

abbey: one was discovered very recently, containing a perfect skeleton. Butley contains 321 inhabitants.

CAMPSEY-Ash, or Ash by Campsey, was very remarkable for a nunnery of the order of St. Austin, founded by Joan and Agnes de Valoines, two sisters, who dedicated it to the honour of God and the virgin Mary. This nunnery was seated in a fruitful and pleasant valley on the east side of the river Deben, and on the north it had a large lake of water; so that the water supplied them with fish and wild-fowl, and the land with the other necessities of life. Maud de Lancaster countess of Ulster, who afterwards married Ralph de Ufford, chief justice of Ireland, obtained a license from Edward III. to found a chantry of five chaplains, secular priests, to pray and sing mass in the church of this nunnery, for the souls of her two husbands, her own soul and that of Elizabeth the first wife of William de Burgh, which chantry remained there some years; and then was removed by the said lady to Roke-hall, in Bruisyard. Several curious deeds relating to this nunnery, are said by the authors of *Mag. Brit. nova & antiqua*, to be in the hands of Francis Canning, esq; of Foxcoat, in Warwickshire. In the window of the parlour in the abbey-house was a piece of glass stained with the arms of the Uffords. And in the window of the chamber over it was the figure of a lady stained in glass,

with these words Grace Govern us. The nunnery was valued at the dissolution, 35 Henry VIII. at £182. 9s. 5d. per annum, and granted to sir William Willoughby.

Ash High house in Campsey, is a good seat, and was built by John Glover, esq; sometime servant to Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk whose successor removing to Frostenden in this county, sold it to the Sheppards. It is now the seat of J. Sheppard esq. and called the High house Campsey Ash. It has certainly been erected at different periods but the central part is the original building and being four stories in height it has gained its present appellation; here are several fine cedars, the park is noted for its fine trees which form several beautiful avenues of great length and height. This parish contains 342 inhabitants.

CHARSFIELD, was formerly the lordship of William de Weyland in king John's time, who fined for his villains in Charsfield and Westerfield; afterwards of the Bedingfields, and sold by them to sir John Lemon, knt. lord mayor of London; now the property of earl Howe.

The church was impropriated to Letheringham priory, and is now a donative; that is, filled by the patron, without presentation or nomination to, or licence from the bishop. 549 inhabitants.

CRETINGHAM. This church was impropriated to St. Peter's priory in Ipswich. The manor of St. Peter in Creetingham, also belonged to the

said priory. The manor of Kettlebars, belonged to a family who took their name from it; from them it passed to the family of Mulso, and from them to the family of Cornwallis. The manor of Tyes in Cretingham, belonged to a Mr. Revett, of Brandeston, and was the estate of his ancestors about two hundred years. The parish was anciently divided into two villages, one called Great Cretingham, and the other Little Cretingham, near Otley, which had a chapel belonging to it. 375 inhabitants.

DALLINGHOO, Part in Willford. Here was a handsome seat built by William Churchill, esq; who sometime resided here. His son-in-law Francis Negus, esq; who was formerly one of the representatives of the borough of Ipswich to whom he gave it, rebuilt it; but it was unfortunately consumed by fire, in 1729.

One manor in this parish and hundred of Loes belongs to to the honour of Eye.

The other in the hundred of Willford, called for distinction sake, Earl-Dallinghoo, as having been in the hands of several of the earls of Norfolk and Suffolk, is vested in the earl of Rochford, as was the advowson; but it has since belonged to the Rev. W. Brown, the late rector; afterwards to E. Moor, esq. of Great Bealings; and now to the Rev. I. Clarke, the present rector. Before the Earls of Rochford had them they belonged to the Wingfields, and anciently to the Bovilles, of Letheringham. This parish contains 303 inhabitants.

EARL-SOHAM, is so called, because it belonged to the earls of Norfolk. Roger Bigod had a grant of a market as well as a fair here, 20 Edward I. and Thomas de Brotherton earl of Norfolk had it confirmed to him, 7 Edward II. The market hath been long disused, but there is now a fair yearly on August 4th principally for lambs.

Soham lodge, is a modern building, encompassed with a brick wall and a large moat, standing within the park, to which the manor of the town belongs. It was anciently the seat of the family of Cornwallis; from one of them it was given by will to the Corderoys, who sold the manor, advowson, lodge and park to John Cotton, second son of sir Allen Cotton, lord-mayor of London in 1626. He dwelt here, and was sheriff of Suffolk in 1644. His son sold this estate to Leicester Devereux lord viscount Hereford, it then passed through the hands of various proprietors, to John Ayton esq. of Mesendon abbey, Buckinghamshire This parish contains 641 inhabitants.

EASTON, was formerly the lordship of an ancient family in Kettleburgh, surnamed Charles. Afterwards the Wingfields of Letheringham, were proprietors of both. Anthony Wingfield removed from Letheringham, to Godwyns in Hoo; and was created a baronet 17 May, 1627. He built the White House at Easton, and removing from Hoo made it his seat. To him succeeded sir Richard, sir Robert, and sir Henry

Wingfield, baronets, whose son sir Henry sold this seat and the remainder of the Wingfield's estate in the neighbourhood, to the right honourable William Zuilestein lord of Zuilestein in the province of Utrecht, master of the robes to king William III. created baron of Enfield, Viscount Tunbridge, and earl of Rochford, 10 May, 7 William III. He was succeeded by his son William Henry earl of Rochford, who commanded the left wing of the English army under general Stanhope, at Lerida in Spain, where he was slain 14 July, 1710. The present hall at Easton, is a handsome brick building and is the seat of the earl of Rochford who is now lord of the manor. Easton contains 371 inhabitants.

EYKE. Roger Bigod endowed Alice his second wife with the manor of Staverton in this parish, 18 Edward I. so called, from a family of the name of Staverton, who formerly possessed it. Thomas Mowbray, first duke of Norfolk, died seized of the manor of Staverton, 1 Henry IV. and it was assigned to his relict as part of her dowry, 3 Henry IV. It now belongs to - Barnardiston esq. The pasture called Staverton park, was granted as parcel of the possessions of Butley priory to Thomas duke of Norfolk, 32 Henry VIII. At Eyke was a chantry, called Bennet's Chantry, of the yearly value of £8. The lands belonging to it lying in Eyke and Rendlesham, were granted 3 Edward VI. to sir Michael Stanhope and John

Delle. The rectory is in Jacoc Chilton, clk. Eyke contains 396 inhabitants.

FRAMLINGHAM, is a parish of large extent, containing upwards of 5,000 acres of rich arable and pasture land ; the town is of great antiquity, its name being composed of the Saxon words *Fremdling* and *Ham*, meaning the habitation of strangers. It is pleasantly seated, and pretty well built, upon a clay hill near the source of the river *Ore* ; which rising in the hills on the north passes through the town, and falleth into the sea beyond *Orford*. The market is held on Saturday ; and here is a fair on Monday and Tuesday in Whitsun-week, procured by *Thomas of Brotherton*, earl of *Norfolk* ; and another fair on October 12th. The market-place is triangular, and almost equilateral ; in the centre of this stood an ancient market cross ; the church and castle are great ornaments to the town. The church is indeed a stately edifice of black flint built (as is supposed) by the *Mowbrays* earls of *Norfolk*, at least great part of the steeple seems to have been so as appears from their arms at the bottom, and on the middle of it ; but it was not completed till the latter end of *Henry the eighth's* reign ; for there are many wills in the archdeacon's office, in which legacies are given towards building the steeple at *Framlingham* ; and in 1520 legacies begin to be given towards the battlements of the steeple ; and such legacies occur so late as the

year 1534. In the isles lie buried several of the earls and dukes of Norfolk. The body of the church is 64 feet long, 50 wide and 44 high, and the chancel 61 feet in length and about 68 in width including the side aisles, and 37 in height. The roof of the nave is of oak curiously carved and supported by 8 octagon pillars 4 in a row, and 4 demi-ones since added, and painted and veined in imitation of white marble. There is a curious monument for Thomas Howard, the third duke of Norfolk, who died in 1554; in whose collar of SS, is this inscription, *Gratia dei sum quod sum*. Another monument for Henry Fitzroy, duke of Richmond and Somerset, natural son of Henry VIII. who married lady Mary, daughter of Thomas Howard duke of Norfolk, and died in 1536. And another magnificent monument of black and white marble, to Henry Howard earl of Surrey, and Francis his wife (a daughter of John de Vere, earl of Oxford), who was beheaded 19 January 1546. the steeple is 98 feet high containing a clock and 8 bells.

Here are two Alms-houses in this town; one founded in pursuance of the will of sir Robert Hitcham, for twelve of the poorest persons in Framlingham, each of whom is allowed two shillings every week, and forty shillings a year for a gown and firing, this allowance has since increased to four shillings a week, and each person receives an additional chaldron and half of

coals. These are to attend prayers morning and evening at church ; and sir Robert left moreover, £20. a year to a clergyman to read prayers, and £5. by the year for the clerk and sexton.

The other alms-house was founded by one Thomas Mills. This man was a wheel-wright by trade ; but being a gifted brother in the times of disorder in the last century, he turned preacher among the Anabaptists, at Saxtead, near this town ; and throve so well in this business as to be enabled, about the year 1703, (until which time he lived,) to found this house. Accordingly soon after that, his trustees built this alms house for eight poor persons, who are allowed half a crown a week, and yearly an outward garment, and thirty shillings each for firing. But one William Mayhew, a servant of this man's, built two of the apartments at his own expence. These eight persons enjoy the benefaction for life ; unless, for any misdemeanor, they are turned out by the trustees.

Sir Robert Hitcham founded also a free school with a salary of £40. a year to the master, to teach forty of the poorest children of this town, to read, write, and cast accounts ; and when they are perfect in them, he gave each £10. to bind them apprentice. It is said, and with some probability, that this was a town of the Britons ; and conquered by the Romans, when they defeated Boadicea.

The castle, which is the most remarkable piece of antiquity, is supposed to have been built by one of the kings of the East-angles, but which of them our histories do not mention; yet it may not improbably be supposed to have been built by Redwald, the greatest of them, who kept his court at Rendlesham in this hundred. But this is mere conjecture. The castle is a large strong building, containing in land within the walls, one acre, one rood, and eleven perches. The walls are forty-four feet high, and eight feet thick, which are now standing nearly entire: there are thirteen towers, fourteen feet higher than the walls; two of which are watch-towers. It was inaccessible on the west-side, because of the adjoining mere; and on the other side it was fortified with a double ditch, &c. so that it may reasonably be supposed to have been, in those times, a very strong fortress. Yet it is said, that the Danes drove St. Edmund the king out of it, and kept it in their hands for fifty years, till they were brought under the obedience of the Saxons. William the conqueror gave it to Roger Bigod, earl of Norfolk; but the Bigods dying without issue, it reverted to the crown 25 Edward I. And so it remained till Edward II. in his sixth year gave it to his brother Thomas of Brotherton, earl of Norfolk. He left it to his two daughters Margaret and Alice, which Alice marrying Edward de Montacute; upon the di-

vision of the estate, he obtained in his part this castle and Demesne. He left it to his daughter Joan, who marrying William de Ufford earl of Suffolk, carried it into that family. From him it came to the Mowbrays, dukes of Norfolk, who sometimes resided here. From the Mowbrays it descended to the Howards, earls and afterwards dukes of Norfolk; after them it was granted to the De Veres, earls of Oxford; then it returned to the Howards again, who sold this castle, manor and Demesne to sir Robert Hitcham, attorney general in the reign of Charles I. and he gave it to Pembroke hall in Cambridge, it is now partly used as a workhouse. Framlingham is 87 miles from London and contains 2397 inhabitants.

HACHESTON. The manor of Hacheston formerly belonged to Framlingham castle, until Theophilus Howard, earl of Suffolk sold it to John Brame, of Campsey Ash; but it now belongs to W. Shouldham esq.

Glevering-hall manor, in this parish, anciently belonged to the prior and convent of Leiston; but was granted 28 Henry VIII. to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk. Afterwards it was the inheritance and seat of John Bull, esq. since of the family of Radcliff, and then of Mr. Thomas Whimper. A good house was built here by the late Chaloner Arcedeckne, esq. now the residence of Andrew Arcedeckne esq. But the manor belongs to the trustees of Chaloner Arcedeckne esq.

There is a considerable fair held here yearly on the second and third of November, granted 2 Henry III. to the prior and convent of Hickling in Norfolk, who had this church given them by Theobald de Valeines before the year 1203. This parish contains 534 inhabitants.

Hoo. Hoo-hall anciently belonged to Thomas of Brotherton, earl of Norfolk : afterwards it came to the earls of Suffolk, and was sold by one of them to sir Robert Naunton ; and is now the property of earl Rochford.

Another considerable estate here belonged to a family who took their name from this town, by whom it was sold to one Godin, a merchant of London ; from him it came to the family of Wingfield, and by them it was sold to the earl of Rochford. There were formerly in this village the gilds of the Holy Trinity, St. Mary, St. Peter, St. Andrew, and St. John. The church was presentative, till after the year 1470 ; when the advowson of it being given by John duke of Norfolk and Catherine his wife, to the prior and convent of Letheringham, they got it impropriated to them. The impropriation was granted 7 Edward VI. to Elizabeth Naunton. Hoo contains 174 inhabitants.

KETTLEBOROUGH,—was the lordship of the Willoughbys, lords of Eresby, in the reign of Edward IV. Afterwards of the Mowbrays, dukes of Norfolk ; and went with the manor of Framlingham, till it was sold by Thomas or

Theophilus earl of Suffolk, to sir Robert Naunton ; and was afterwards the property of William Leman, esq. the heir of that family. The manor now belongs to the trustees of Chaloner Arcedeckne esq.

Henry III. 1265, granted a market and fair here ; but they are both disused. There are 360 inhabitants in Kettleborough.

KENTON,—Belonged to the family of that name, who dwelt in Kenton-hall ; and who besides the manor, possessed the greatest part of the parish : by the marriage of an heir-general, this estate descended to the family of Willisham ; from them through the Ramseys and Garneys, to the family of Stane. William Stane, esq. was lord of this manor called by the name of Kenton with Suddonhall ; it now belongs to Thomas Mills, esq. of Saxham.

The family of Warreyn had a seat in this parish, afterwards vested in John Warreyn, esq. whose ancestor Robert Warreyn, D. D. rector of Long Melford, was ejected in 1641, and treated in a very ignominious manner. The church was impropriated to Butley abbey, and granted to Francis Framlingham, 34 Henry VIII. This parish contains 252 inhabitants.

LEATHERINGHAM. Here was formerly a small priory of black canons, founded by sir John Bovile ; it was also a cell to St. Peter's in Ipswich. Sir Robert Naunton, who in the reign of James I. was secretary of state, privy coun-

sellor, and master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, converted this priory into a good mansion, into which he removed from his seat at Alderton. Here his successors resided for many generations, till, on the death of the widow of the last of them, the estate devolved to William Leman, esq. The handsome old mansion was pulled down about 1770. Letheringham also contained the seat of the Wingfields. Sir Anthony, who lived in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. was captain of the guard, vice-chamberlain to the former, knight of the garter, and a member of the privy council. Henry also employed him to assist the executors of his will, for which he bequeathed him a legacy of £200. His descendant of the same name was created a baronet in 1627. The parish church of Letheringham formerly belonging to the priory, and the chancel contained some elegant monuments to the memory of the Boviles, the Wingfields, and the Nauntons: among which was a splendid one for sir Robert Naunton and his lady, and another for sir Anthony Wingfield, whose epitaph was referred to, in order to decide a contest for the office of great chamberlain of England; these have been defaced and destroyed. Mr. Gough observes, that mere neglect and exposure to the weather could not have reduced them to that state in which they appeared in 1780. In 1768 and perhaps later they were in a good, though

not in so clean a condition as they deserved: "perhaps," he adds, "it was for the interest of some of the parties who lately disputed the estate, to destroy every record preserved in this place; but how the dilapidation came to be permitted by the higher ecclesiastical powers is a question not readily resolved." This parish contains 175 inhabitants.

MARLSFORD. This manor anciently belonged to the several families of the Sackvills, the Rokes, the Drurys, the Devereux's, and now to W. Shuldhham, esq. Marlsford contains 436 inhabitants.

MONODEN, OR MONEWDEN. Odo de Campania had Mungaden, which is said to have been the old name of the parish when domesday book was taken. It was afterwards in the family of Hastings. 183 inhabitants.

RENDLESHAM, OR RENDILISHAM, i. e. as Bede interprets it, the house of Rendilus. Hugh Fitz-Otho procured from Edward I. a market and fair at Rendlesham. Camden tells us, "Redwald king of the East-Angles, commonly kept his court here; he was the first of all that people who was baptized, and received christianity: but afterwards, being seduced by his wife, he had (as Bede expresses it) in the self-same church, one altar for the religion of Christ, and another little altar for the sacrifices of devils. Suidhelmus also, king of the East-Angles, was afterwards baptized in this place, by Cedda the bishop."

The editor of Camden adds, "It is said that in digging here about thirty years since, there was found an ancient silver crown weighing about sixty ounces, which was thought to have belonged to Redwald, or some other king of the East-Angles; but it was sold, and melted down.

The palace where Rendilus kept his court, is thought to have stood in the same place where Rendlesham house now stands, which was the seat of the Spenoers, and was afterwards vested in her grace the Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon, who married the Hon. Mr. Nassau; she resided here after the death of her husband, at her decease it descended to her son lord Archibald Hamilton; who sold it with the estate to sir George Wombwell; from whom it was purchased for £51,400 by P. J. Thelluson, afterwards created lord Rendlesham, father to the present noble possessor of the title and estate. This was always a handsome commodious dwelling, but by new improvements in the house and grounds, it has become quite a princely residence surpassed by few, though the style of architecture is in imitation of the gothic. Lord Rendlesham has built a fine gothic ruin, out of the remains of Butley abbey, as an entrance to his grounds.

Here were four small manors in this parish, viz. Colvyles, to which the advowson was formerly appendant. This belonged about the year

1300 to a family of Holbrook, afterwards to a family of Fastolf, and came to the duke of Norfolk in the time of the reformation. By his attainder the advowson came to the crown ; but the manor, with that of Baveats, came to the Corances. The four manors now belong to the trustees of Peter Thelluson, esq.

The other two manors are those of Nauntou hall and Caketons, which in the time of Henry VIII. belonged to Mr. Christopher Harman. This parish contains 949 inhabitants

WOODBIDGE. This town took its name it is supposed from a wooden bridge built over a hollow way, to make a communication between two parks, separated by the road which leads by the market-place towards Ipswich. At the foot of the hill from this hollow way, about a stone's throw from where the bridge might stand, is a house which to this day retains the name of the Dry-bridge. The streets, though narrow, are paved, and the longest is nearly a mile in extent. The market-place is clean and well built. The river Deben, on which this town is situated, discharges itself into the sea about ten miles below it, and is navigable up to the town. Here are two quays ; the common quay where the chief imports and exports are, and where the fine Woodbridge salt was formerly made ; and above this is the Lime-kiln quay, where formerly the Ludlow man-of-war was built. Some years since there was another dock be-

low the Common quay, where the Kingfisher man-of-war was built ; but this is now enclosed from the river by a mud wall, and almost filled up. This place is generally admired by travellers for its healthy and salubrious air, many of its inhabitants having lived to the advanced age of eighty, ninety, and some few to near an hundred years old. A considerable trade is carried on here in corn, flour, malt, cheese, coals, timber, deals, wine, foreign spirits, porter, grocery, drapery, and ironmongery goods. The shipping, of late years, has much increased in the exportation of corn. Regular London traders sail to and from this port, weekly ; the other vessels are employed for the most part in the Newcastle and Sunderland trade. There being no particular staple commodity, it is much to be wished a manufactory of some sort could be established to employ the poor in the town and neighbourhood ; the profits arising from spinning wool was the chief means of their support for a number of years, but is now quite in the decline, owing to the low prices paid by combers for their work. The manufacture of sackcloth, for which this place was formerly noted, and the refining of salt, are now quite relinquished, other places affording them on cheaper terms. The number of houses is 657, the inhabitants, 4182. The market is on Wednesday ; and there are two fairs yearly, one on April the sixth, the other on October the twelfth, for

toys, &c. The quarter sessions of the peace for this division are held here, in a noble old hall, built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Thomas Seckford, esq. master of the requests; who also erected two alms-houses in this town, in 1587, for thirteen poor men and three women, which was then endowed by him with an estate in Clerkenwell, London, a part of which is at present called Woodbridge-street, first let for £112. 13s. 4d., but leased in 1767, for sixty years, at £568. per annum. More than £20,000. have since been expended on this estate. The governors of these alms-houses are the master of the rolls, and the chief justice of the Common Pleas for the time being. Sir Thomas Sewell and Sir Eardley Wilmot increased the annual allowance to the residents of this alms-house to the sum of £27. to the principal, and £20. to each of the other twelve poor men, besides a suit of clothes, a hat, three shirts, two pair of shoes and stockings, and a chaldron and half of coals. The three poor women appointed as nurses reside in a house built in 1748, close to that of the men, upon the site of one formerly called Copt Hall. These women receive £12. per annum, and a proportionate supply of clothing. The men wear a silver badge with the Seckford arms, and are required to attend divine service at the parish church on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and holidays in general. The same ordinances

direct ten pounds a year to be paid to the minister of Woodbridge for instructing the alms-people, and visiting them when sick ; five pounds to each of the two churchwardens for receiving the rents, superintending the distribution of the money, and enforcing the orders of the establishment ; and ten pounds to the poor of Clerkenwell ; the remaining £230. to be expended in clothing, firing, medical attendance, and repairs ; and the surplus, if any, distributed among such poor of Woodbridge as receive no relief from that or any other parish. The leases of the Clerkenwell property having expired, Michaelmas 1827, and new ones having been granted at a very increased rental, it is hoped the governors of the charity, will be enabled to apply a portion of the surplus, in such a manner, as may conduce to the real benefit and prosperity of the town. Several other donations of less concern have been made to charitable uses in this town, by persons, whose names, with the particulars specified, are more fully expressed in the Terrier, exhibited into the bishop's registry at Norwich : particularly a Free Grammar School, founded in the year 1662, by Mrs. Dorothy Seckford and others, endowed with a yearly stipend of about £34. and a school-house rent free. By the ordinances, the master is obliged to teach ten foundation boys, being children of the inhabitants of the town, free ; and also any other like boy,

for three pounds, yearly, only. The house being very old and without an efficient fund for repairs, is at present in a very dilapidated state ; but hopes are entertained, that such a change will take place, in the general condition of the school ere long, as may more than compass the original design of its then liberal founders. The Rev. W. Fletcher, of St. John's college Cambridge, is the present master.

The parish church is a very noble structure, built, it is supposed, by John lord Seagrave, and his countess Margaret de Brotherton, in the reign of Edward III., and dedicated to the Virgin Mary ; many persons agreeable to the piety of that age, contributed their donations towards building the steeple and north portico. The tower is remarkably handsome, composed of flint-work in beautiful compartments, it is 108 feet high, and is distinguished at sea as a capital object, and even at a great distance on land. The corners of this tower are adorned with finials surmounted with weathercocks, & on the battlements between them are the badges of the four evangelists. The church within is spacious, consisting of a nave and two aisles ; the roofs covered with lead, and supported by ten beautiful slender pillars and four demi ones of the Gothic order. The walls are of black flint strengthened with buttresses. Adjoining to the chancel, on the north side, is a private chapel, erected in the reign of Elizabeth, by Thomas Seckford, esq.

master of requests; the east window whereof is adorned with a fluted Deric pilaster. On the south side is a handsome convenient vestry. The north portico is of the like materials, and covered with lead; adorned on the front with the representation of St. Michael the Archangel encountering the Dragon, done in relieve. In the church were altars of St. Anne, Sancti Salvatoris, and the chapel of St. Nicholas in the north aisle. In the churchyard, or in the walls of the church, was a fine image of our Lady. On the south side of the church formerly stood a priory of Augustines, founded by sir Hugh Rous or Rufus, but at what period is doubtful. The church belonging to this foundation appears to have joined the south-east end of the chancel of the parochial church, and probably extended to what is now called the abbey. The possessions of this priory were valued at £50. 3s. 6d. per annum at the dissolution.

The advowson of this church, amongst the other possessions of the priory, was at the dissolution granted first, 20 Henry VIII., to sir Anthony Wingfield, knt. for twenty-one years; afterwards, 33 Henry VIII., to John Wyngfelde, esq. and Dorothy his wife, in special tail male. On the death of John Wingfield, without such issue, it was, by patent, dated May 15th, 1564, 6 Elizabeth, granted to Thomas Seckford, master of requests, in fee. In that family it continued until 1673, when it passed,

by the will of Mrs. Dorothy Seckford, into the family of the Norths of Laxfield, a younger branch of the noble family of that name. From the Norths it passed also by will, in 1707, to the family of Carthew. Thomas Carthew, F. S. A. patron and perpetual curate of this church died in December 1790; and the church was put in sequestration till a new minister could be appointed.

In 1666 Woodbridge was visited by the plague, which carried off the minister, his wife, and child, and upwards of three hundred of the inhabitants.

Here are also two Independent meeting-houses, a Quaker's, Baptist, and Methodist meeting. The variety of pleasant walks in the vicinity of this town, present the botanical student, with many specimens of rare and curious plants. The Turin poplar flourishes here in great perfection, many thousands of them having been planted with great success in moist grounds, the girth and height of some of them being of large dimensions.

The manor of Woodbridge which belonged formerly to the priory, was granted with that to John Wingfield and Dorothy his wife; it was soon after Seckford's, since, the Norths had it, and was lately the estate of the Rev. Thomas Carthew, but it now belongs to Dykes Alexander, and S. Alexander, esqrs.

Here is also another, which belonged to the Uffords. For, 4 Henry V. upon the death of Isabel, the relict of William de Ufford, Robert lord Willoughby as heir to the said William, had livery and seisin of the Quay and Pool of Woodbridge. Sir Robert Willoughby, knt. was seized the 5 Edward IV. of the manor of Woodbridge ; and in 18 Henry VIII. sir William Willoughby assigned the manor of Woodbridge (*inter alia*) for his wife's dower ; this manor now belongs to Mrs. Christabell Burroughs.

Adjoining to Woodbridge is a manor and hamlet, called Kingston; which belongs to the dean and chapter of Ely ; the prior and convent of Ely are said to have had possessions in Oddebruge, in Edward the confessor's time ; which is supposed to have been the same with Woodbridge ; for in Domesday, this town is written, Udebryge.

The manors of Woodbridge Ufford, Kettleburgh Ufford and Thorpe Hall, are vested in the Rev. J. Worsley.

HUNDRED OF WILLFORD.

WILLFORD hundred contains eighteen parishes, and is bounded by the ocean on the south, by the hundred of Loes and Plomesgate on the north and east, and by the Deben on the west.

ALDERTON, which is about two miles from the sea, consists of four manors ; each of which has a right to present to the rectory in its turn, viz. The manor of Naunton-hall or Alderton-hall, the manor of Bovile's, the manor of Pechys, and the manor of Alderton Comitis or earls Alderton. The ancient family of Naunton, who were formerly lords of the first three manors, resided here for a long time, before sir Robert Naunton removed to Letheringham. The three first manors now belong to sir Charles Egerton Kent, bart. and the fourth to the Bishop of Norwich. Alderton church was repaired about 1804; the tower is still in ruins and detached from the church. Alderton-hall is situated close by the church and is the seat of Joshua Rodwell esq. The parsonage is a very neat white house, on a small eminence and is the residence of the Hon. and Rev. Adolphus Turner. This parish contains 566 inhabitants.

BAWDSEY. This lordship belonged in the time of Henry II. to Ranulf de Glanville, who gave one half of it to his daughter Amabil, mar-

ried to Ralph de Arderne, whose grandson Ralph gave this moiety to the prior and convent of Butley; the other moiety he gave to his daughter Helewise, who married Robert Fitz Ralph lord of Middleham, in Yorkshire: this moiety came afterwards to Robert de Ufford, who was twice chief justice of Ireland, and obtained from Edward I. in the eleventh year of his reign, a licence for a weekly market, on Friday; and a fair on the eve, day, and morrow of the nativity of the virgin Mary, September 8, at his manor of Bawdresey. William lord Willoughby died seized of this manor 2 Henry IV. Robert his son had livery 4 Henry V. and sir Robert Willoughby was seized of it 5 Edw. IV. It is now vested in the Countess dowager of Dysart.

The church of Bawdsey was given by Ranulph Glanville to his priory and convent of Butley, who got it impropriated to them. The impropriation was granted away after the dissolution; but the advowson of the vicarage remains still in the crown. The tower of this church is the only part of the original structure; and this and the steeple of Alderton form very useful sea marks, the church is very small and was rebuilt from the ruins of the old one, some of the old arches still remain. This parish contains 414 inhabitants.

BING, is only a small hamlet of Pettistree, but perhaps larger formerly; for there was a claim made 14 Edward I. of a right to hold a market

here every Thursday ; Joan of Huntingfield had then the manor ; but it was afterwards given to Campsey priory, and granted as parcel of the possessions of that priory, to Anthony Wingfield, 30 Henry VIII.

Boulge. Odo de Campania had Bulges and Depebeck (probably Boulge and Debach) when domesday-book was made. Sir Thomas Hammer was lord of this manor and of Debach, and patron of both the churches, and his nephew, the Rev. Sir William Bunbury, bart. succeeded him. These benefices being small, and the churches very near each other, sir William procured the consolidation of them. Boulge hall manor now belongs to E. Jenney, esq. 44 inhabitants.

Borton. The manor and advowson here were granted as parcel of possessions of Butley priory, to William Fourthe and Richard Moryson, 37 Henry VIII. They afterwards came into the family of Warner, and are now vested in the trustees of Mrs. Mary Warner, who devised them together with an estate of about £400. per annum to charitable uses, viz. a small part of it is appropriated to the poor of Parham ; another part of it to the endowment of a school at Stradbrook ; the chief part to the endowment of an Alms-house here ; and the overplus is for the relief of insolvent debtors in Suffolk. The first trustees of this charity in 1743 were the late right hon. Pryce lord Viscount Hereford, the late sir John Barker, bart. Dud-

ley North, esq; the late Edmund Tyrrell, esq; the late Rev. Thomas Bence, and the Rev. Mr. Welton. These gentlemen built the Alms-house, called from the foundress, Warner's Alms-house. It contains six poor men, and six poor women, each of whom receives four shillings every Monday morning. The men have also every year new coats, waistcoats, and breeches; and the woman every year, new gowns and petticoats: they are all to attend divine service every day at church, which is very near the house; and the reader is allowed forty pounds per annum. 208 inhabitants.

BREDFIELD. William lord Willoughby, Robert his son, and sir Robert Willoughby, had this manor as well as Bawdsey. It is now in E. Jenney, esquire who has a pleasant seat here, the residence of T. White esq. The church of Bredfield was given to the priory of Butley and Campesse who presented alternately to the vicarage, and divided the impropriation. Ever since the dissolution the crown has kept the advowson of the vicarage. This parish contains 402 inhabitants.

BROMESWELL. The manor of Staverton with Broomeswell belonged to William Chapman, esq. as part of the estate of the late Charles Wood, esq. but it now belongs to N. Barnardiston, esq. This parish contains 185 inhabitants.

CAPEL ST. ANDREW, was a distinct parish while the church was standing, as it was in

1529; but is now accounted as a Hamlet of Butley. The church was given to Butley priory by Ranulph de Glanville, and afterwards impropriated thereto. This parish contains 157 inhabitants.

DALLINGHOO. There are five manors in this parish. The manor of Earl of Dallinghoo, belongs to the trustees of Chaloner Archdecker, the elder esq. deceased, and not to the Earl of Rochford as before mentioned. The other four manors, are, Dallinghoo, Dallinghoo Campsey, Bredfield Campsey, and Bast Bredish, the property of J. Wood, gent.

The steeple stands at the east end of the church, and is used as the chancel; but this occurs from a part of the church having been pulled down, as it formerly stood near the centre of the building.

The widow of Edward, earl of Cornwall, had the hamlet of Dallinghoo, Alderton, and Thordon, in Suffolk, assigned for her dower. John de Eltham, earl of Cornwall, had a grant of these three hamlets in the fourth of Edward III. This parish contains 303 inhabitants.

DEBACH. See Boulge. This parish contains 113 inhabitants.

HOLLESLEY. This manor and advowson belonged to the earls and dukes of Norfolk, till Queen Elizabeth's time. Roger Bigod died possessed 25 Edward III. Thomas Mowbray died seized 1. Henry IV. and Elizabeth his wife

had it for her dower. The manor of Hollesly with Sutton, now belong to John Vernon, esq. and the manor of Caldwell Hall, to Robert Bartholp, esq. In the year 1452, several legacies were given towards building the steeple, and buying bells ; and about 1511 two legacies were given towards covering the roof of the church with lead. The tower is a good flint structure, and a useful sea-mark. This parish contains 575 inhabitants.

LOUDHAM, or LUDHAM, is a hamlet of Pettistree, and was anciently the seat of a family who took their name from it. From the Ludhams it descended to the Blenherhaysetts, who had their seat here ; and from them it came to sir Henry Wood, knt. Charles Wood, esq, rebuilt the hall in a beautiful manner ; from him it came with the rest of the Wood's estate to Robert Oneby, esq ; and from him to sir William Chapman, and is now the seat of C. Devon esq. This is a neat red brick building.

MELTON. The manor with the advowson belonged formerly to the dean and chapter of Ely. But the manor is now the property of Mrs. Christabelle Burroughs. The quarter-sessions for the liberty of St. Etheldred, were formerly held in this parish ; but were removed to Woodbridge, in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign. In the will of Richard Cook, of Melton, dated July the 12th 1539, is a legacy of £20. towards repairing of Willford-

bridge, to be paid by his executors when the county would go about it; and there were about the same time, two other legacies towards it. So that most likely the present bridge was built soon after. Richard Cook also gave his tenement and lands in Melton and Bredfield, called Edgores, for the use of the parishioners. Here is the seat of T. Brooks, esq. which is pleasantly situated in the centre of the park. In this parish is the Suffolk Lunatic Asylum, which is now ready to receive patients; it was formerly the House of Industry and disincorporated a short time since, when it was bought by the county for the sum of £8000. for the present purpose; the inside has been all pulled down, and rebuilt from the plan of Mr. Brown, Architect of Ipswich, under the superintendence of Mr. Goodwin, of Coddtenham, it is very pleasantly situated on a hill, commanding a delightful view of the country. It will contain near 200 patients and cost the county near £30,000. 607 inhabitants.

PETTISTREE. This church was impropriated to the nuns of Campesse in 1413. The family of Wyard long resided here, but is now extinct. The manor of Pistries, otherwise Over Pistries, is now vested in Dudley Long North, esq. This parish with the hamlet of Loudham contain 260 inhabitants.

RAMSHOLT. In this parish stood Peyton-hall, the seat of the Uffords, earls of Suffolk, which

afterwards belonged to lord St. John. Reginald de Peytona, (sewer to Hugh Bigod, earl of Norfolk,) was lord of Peyton-hall manors in Boxford and Ramsholt, in Suffolk, in the time of king Stephen, or Henry I. In 53 Henry III. Robert de Ufford (a younger son of John de Peyton, of Peyton-hall in Suffolk,) assuming his name from the lordship of Ufford where he had then his residence, was made justice of Ireland. The manor now belongs to Mrs. Wise. The church of Ramsholt has a round tower, which is remarkable for being supported by three buttresses, an appearance very rare. This parish has been long celebrated for producing the most excellent breed of Suffolk cart horses. 174 inhabitants.

SHOTTISHAM. The Glanvilles formerly were patrons of this church; and the Wingfields were so for a hundred years, from the year 1480. Shottisham hall lately the residence of Mr. Mills, belongs to B. Edwards, esq. who is lord of the manor. 235 inhabitants.

SUTTON. The manor of Fenhall in Sutton, belongs to B. Edwards esq. Sutton hall Talvas, Stockerland and Campsey is in H. Waller, esq. The church was given by Roger Wolferston and John Stanton to the nuns of Bruisyard, who got it impropriated to them about the year 1390. The impropriation and advowson of the vicarage were granted 30 Henry VIII. to Nicholas Hare; but is now in the Earl of Stradbroke. 577 inhabitants.

UFFORD. The family of the Uffords, originally descended from the Peytons of Peyton-hall, in Boxford, resided here. They were a family of vast possessions, and were at one time proprietors of the castles of Orford, Eye, Framlingham, Bungay, Mettingham, and Haughley. Their seat in this parish stood about two furlongs north of the church, where a farm house now stands, appropriated to charitable uses in Framlingham. The manor now belongs to the trustees of Jacob Whithread, esq. deceased.

There was in this parish the ruins of a chapel called Sogenhoe chapel; which was instituted into from 1310 to 1527, upon the presentation of the Uffords and Willoughbys; there is also a manor of Sogenhoe always mentioned with the manors of Bawdsey, Bredfield, &c. among the possessions of the Uffords and Willoughbys. The manor of Windervil is likewise frequently mentioned among the possessors of this family immediately after Sogenhoe; but it is not known precisely where it lies. On the west of the site of Sogenhoe chapel is a piece of land in the form of a rectangular parallelogram, containing about one acre and half: there still appears a ditch or moat surrounding it; on which piece of land, it is said, there stood a castle.

In this church are monuments for some of the Woods of Loudham. In commemoration of the family of Lamb who had been great bene-

factors to this church, their names and the figures of lambs are carved in many parts of the wood work and ceiling. Weaver says this is a very beautiful little church. The top of the font was very beautiful, as well as the church; but they were both much defaced in the grand rebellion. In the journal of the parochial visitors, [mentioned p. 39.] they say in 27 Jan. 1648, "we broke thirty pictures, and gave directions to take down 37 more, and 40 cherubims to be taken down of wood, and the chancel to be levelled; and we took up six inscriptions in brass." It appears, that in May following they sent a person to see whether what they had ordered was executed, but the churchwardens would not let him in. In the month of August afterwards, they returned themselves, when they completed what had been begun in the preceding January. The journal saith, "we broke 12 cherubims on the roof of the chancel, and nigh an 100 Jesuses and Maria's in capital letters, and the steps we levelled. And we broke down the organ-cases, and gave them to the poor. In the church there was on the roof above an 100 Jesuses and Maria's in great capital letters, and a crosier-staff to break down in glass; and above twenty stars on the roof. There is a glorious cover over the font, like a pope's tripple crown, with a Pelican on the top picking its breast, all gilt over with gold." Then they complain of Brown

and Small, the old churchwardens, for not obeying their orders ; and of Sunnard and Strowd, the new churchwardens, for making them wait two hours before they would let them have the key of the church ; and then for abusing them, and charging them with rifling and pulling down the church. This cover to the font is still preserved, though much impaired by length of time. Had the pelican on the top been a dove, doubtless it would have shared a harder fate : but as those men, when armed with the power of that enthusiasm which raged in 1648, though they were provoked and put out of temper by the churchwardens, could not persuade themselves to destroy so pretty a thing, even not withstanding its resemblance of the pope's crown ; it is a pity the parishioners do not think it worth while to repair it ; for though it be but a toy in itself, it is now become venerable by its antiquity ; and is, perhaps the only thing left that gives any notion of the Ufford's magnificence. Old wills mention a chauntry in the manor of Ottleys, in this parish.

The Rev. Richard Lovekin was rector of this parish 57 years ; for the mandate of his induction bears date 2 June, 1621 ; and he was buried 23 September 1678, in the 111th. year of his age. It is said he performed all the offices of his function to the last, and preached the Sunday before his death. This gentleman was plundered in the grand rebellion, and lost all

his goods except one silver spoon, which he hid in his sleeve.

This parish furnished London with a lord-mayor as early as the year 1434, who was William Ottley ; from whom, we suppose the manor above-mentioned might take its name.

The family of Hammond had their seat here, which is now vested in Rev. C. Brook. This parish contains 629 inhabitants

WICKHAM-MARKET, seems to have its additional name of market only to distinguish it from Wickham-Brook and Wickham-Skeith ; but it had a market formerly, though it has been long disused. The quarter-sessions were formerly held here when there was a shire-hall for that purpose ; but it was removed by order of the lord of the manor, and a farm-house was built at Letheringham, with the materials called the Old hall. The church and spire-steeple are situated on a hill ; and though the steeple is not above 23 yards high : it affords the best prospect of any in the county : and in a clear day you may easily view from thence, very near if not altogether, 50 churches.

The family of Ufford had this manor till it was given with the church to the Nuns at Campess. The manors of Wickham, Gelham, Harpole, and Bing, which belonged to the Nunnery of Campess, were granted 30 Henry VIII. to Anthony Wingfield ; they now belong to the earl of Rochford ; but the advowson of the vi-

carage is still in the crown. As to the rectories of Wickham, Pettistree, and Bing, they are vested in the trustees of Mr. John Pemberton, formerly of Ipswich, who bequeathed them to charitable uses in the year 1718, viz. he directed that out of the profits 25£. per annum should be given to poor widows and orphans of deceased clergymen, within 15 miles of Ipswich; and the residue thereof, after taxes, repairs, and all other out-goings are discharged, he gave to the charity-schools of Grey-coat boys and Blue-coat girls in Ipswich.

The isle or chapel on the south-side of the church was built by Walter Fulburn, of Wickham, who was buried there in 1489. This parish contains 1015 inhabitants.

PLOMESGATE.

THE hundred of Plomesgate contains 24 parishes and hamlets, is bounded on the east, by the ocean ; on the West, by the hundred of Loes ; on the north, by the hundred of Blything and Hoxne ; and on the south, by Willford.

ALDBOROUGH, has its name from the river Ald, which runs near the south end of it, affording a good quay at Slaughden ; it is washed on the east side by the sea, which during the last century committed great ravages here, having destroyed one whole street, and since that period it has swept away several houses ; together with the old market-place and cross.

William Martel gave the manor of Aldebure to the Abbot and convent of St. John's in Colchester, in 1155. The manor of Aldeburgh, with the manors of Scoto and Tastards in this Neighbourhood, were granted to Cardinal Wolsey, as parcel of the possessions of the priory of Snape, which was a cell to the Abbey of Colchester, and they were granted to Thomas duke of Norfolk 24 Henry VIII. and now belong to E. Vernon esq. The rectory and advowson of the vicarage, which belonged to the said abbey, were granted to Edward Downing and Peter

Ashton in Exchange, in 23 Elizabeth. They are now vested in the Rev. Mr. Bradley.

Aldborough is a town corporate, governed by two bailiffs, twelve capital burgesses, and 24 inferior offices; but it did not send members to parliament before 13 Elizabeth. Willis supposes it was made a borough in 10 Elizabeth; when she granted the duke of Norfolk a Saturday market at this his manor here. It now sends two members to parliament, and has a small market twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. According to the last returns it contains 282 houses and 1212 inhabitants. It has two annual fairs; the first on March 1, the other on the 3d of May. It had formerly three streets in a row, and was nearly a mile in length; but is now reduced to two by the encroachment of the sea: it is allowed by physicians to be one of the most healthy places along the coast, and as remarkable for longevity, being fanned by cooling and refreshing breezes from the sea, on which account a great deal of company resort to the town in summer for the benefit of their health and sea-bathing, to which the pleasantness of the spot invites. The shore is also much admired for the evenness and regular declivity, so convenient for the bathing machines, five of which are kept here upon a remarkably safe and commodious construction. A plan of the town of Aldeburgh, as it appeared in 1559, proves it to have been then a place of consider-

able magnitude, and represents the church as being more than ten times its present distance from the shore. From the same plan it is apparent that there were then denes, or downs, of some extent, similar to those at Yarmouth, between the town and the sea: these have long been swallowed up. Aldeburgh, depopulated and impoverished by the encroachments of the sea, was, till within the last 20 years, hastening to complete decay; but several families of distinction, wishing for a greater degree of privacy and retirement than can generally be enjoyed at a fashionable watering-place, having made this town their summer residence, its appearance has totally changed. Excellent turnpike-roads have taken the place of those deep sands which once led to this town; and instead of the clay-built cottages of the poor, which impressed the mind with a gloomy feeling of dirt and misery being hid within, we now see many neat and tasteful mansions, the property, and occasionally the comfortable retreat of persons of rank and fortune. The manners and morals of the lower classes, likewise, are very much ameliorated; and it may fairly be presumed, from their general good conduct, that their improvement has been commensurate with that of the general appearance of the town. Till then, these lines written by the Rev. Mr. Crabbe, who is a native of this place, were strictly appropriate:

Here joyless roam a wild amphibious race,
 With sullen woe display'd in every face ;
 Who, far from civil arts, and social, fly,
 And scowl at strangers with suspicious eye.

The church is a good structure, situated at the northern extremity of the town, on the summit of the hill ; it is an ancient building, though very much intermixed with modern work. It contains no remarkable monuments ; but some stones in the churchyard appear to be of considerable antiquity. This spot, from its elevated situation, commands an extensive and magnificent view of the ocean. Near the church stands a marine villa, built after an Italian plan, by L. Vernon esq., and is much admired for a singularly beautiful octagonal room. On the brow of the hill, at the same end of the town, rises the mansion of the Hon. Percy Wyndham : near this is a romantic cassino formerly the favorite summer residence of the Marquis of Salisbury ; and at the further extremity of the terrace is the seat of C. F. C. Crespigny, esq.

Aldeburgh holds out many inducements to invalids to seek health on its shore, scarcely equalled, and certainly not excelled by any which the most fashionable places of resort can boast. The strand is not more than forty or fifty yards from most of the lodging houses ; and during ebb-tide, and frequently for weeks together, it is peculiarly adapted for walking and bethings as the sand is very hard and firm, and its beauty well merited the address of the poet :

Where Aldeburgh's delightful cliff o'erhangs
The humble cot ; or on the winding beach
Where the blue waves rool gently on my feet,
Or lash the sounding shore—O let me stray,
In sweet and pensive contemplation lost !
There let me view the ocean's vast expanse,
While smiling commerce spreads her swelling sails,
And ships are wafted by propitious winds
On the smooth surface of the summer's sea.

To the lover of nature Aldeburgh holds out another attraction, beyond the conveniency of its beach ; the magnificent terrace on the summit of the hill behind the town commands a view that embraces many features of the sublime and beautiful ; not only does the eye wander over the boundless expanse of ocean, forming the Aldeburgh and Hollesley Bays, which are richly studded with their moving treasures, and separated from each other by Orford ness, but it is also gratified with the view of a rich country, through which flows the capacious Ore, adding beauty of no common kind to the scene. This majestic river, after approaching within a few hundred yards of the sea, south of the town, suddenly turns towards Orford, below which place it discharges itself into the ocean. The width and depth of its channel, and the easy flow of its tides, render it peculiarly adapted for pleasure yachts and boats, several of which are kept by the inhabitants of the town, and Aldeburgh is well supplied with the necessaries, and even with the luxuries of the table.

The natives are mostly employed in the fishery, and herring and sprats in large quantities are cured here for exportation to Holland.

In the *Magna Britannia* mention is made of the miraculous appearance of pease on the coast near Aldeburgh, during a famine in the reign of queen Mary, by which the lives of many of the poor were providentially saved. These pease, as well as the coleworts found growing on the south parts of the mere shingles, are met with in several similar situations on the English coast. The former is the *pisum marinum*: it bears a purple blossom in June, and though it must have grown here before, it is probable distress first brought it into notice, on the occasion alluded to.

BENHALL. Henry II. gave the manor to Ranulf Glanville, who gave it to his daughter Maud; and her grandson sold it to Guido Terre, who obtained in 20 Ed. I. a grant of a fair at Benhall, and a market and fair at Kelton, within his said manor. Guido dying without heirs, it escheated; and Robert de Ufford had a grant of this manor 2 Edward III. In 13 Richard II. John de Holand, earl of Huntingdon, is said to have obtained a grant of the manors of Benhall and Stratford, which came to the crown by the attainder of Michael de la Pole. But Michael de la Pole, his son, died seized of both these manors 3 Henry V. and William de la Pole died seized of them in 28

Hen. VI. The rectory and advowson of the vicarage belonged to the priory of Butley, and were granted 37 Henry VIII. to Thomas duke of Norfolk.

The hall and chief estate here is said to have belonged to the Glemhams, in queen Elizabeth's time, who sold it to the Dukes. Sir Edward Duke built Benhall lodge, in 1638; in 1661 sir Edward was created a baronet, and his grandson dying without issue, the estate went to his sister's son Edward Tyrrel, esq. of Gipping. It passed through various hands till it became the property, and residence, of the late admiral sir Hyde Parker. It is now the seat of E. Holland, who pulled down the former house and built the present. 710 inhabitants.

BLAXHALL. Bartholomew Burghersh died seized of this manor, in right of his wife, 43 Edward III. Edward le Despenser died seized 49 Edward III. It afterwards belonged to — Warryn, esq. who sold it to Mr. John Bence; and he again to Dudley North, of Glemham, esq. in whose son it is now vested. This parish contains 474 inhabitants.

BRUISYARD,—Is chiefly memorable for the collegiate chantry of a warden and four secular priests, founded by Maud de Lancaster, Countess of Lancaster, translated hither from Campsey Ash, in 1354. About eleven years after that, it was changed into a nunnery, of the order of St. Clare; and was of the yearly value:

of £56. 2s. 1d. It was granted to Nicholas Hare, 30 Henry VIII. and was for some time in sir John Rous's family. 269 inhabitants.

CHILLESFORD. Robert de Ufford died seized of this manor 5 Richard II. but, before the dissolution of religious houses, it belonged to the priory and convent of Butley, given by John Staverton; and was granted as parcel of their possessions to John earl of Warwick, 1 Edward VI. The manor of Russels with Chillesford, is now in the marquis of Hertford. This parish contains 140 inhabitants.

CRANSFORD. This church was appropriated to Sibton abbey, and the impropriation and advowson of the vicarage granted to the Duke of Norfolk. The manor of Vis de Lieu hall, in Cransford, belongs to the Rev. Dr. Kilderbee. 294 inhabitants.

DUNNINGWORTH. The manor and advowson of the rectory belonged to the Earls and Dukes of Norfolk, from 1300, to the reign of Henry VIII. or after. T. W. Sheppard, esq. is now lord of the manor of Dunningworth with Wantisden. The church was standing and in use in the year 1561; but seems to have fallen into decay soon after; and has been so long down that there are no ruins of it left; so that this place is now considered as a hamlet of Tunstall.

FARNHAM. Robert de Sackville is said to have had this manor in the time of Henry I.

It now belongs to Dudley Long North, esq. whose grandfather bought it as part of the Glemham's estate. This parish contains 818 inhabitants.

FRISTON,—Belonged to Snape priory. Sir Henry Johnson having purchased the said priory and its appendances, built Friston hall, and made it his seat. His daughter and heiress marrying the Right Hon. Thomas the late Earl of Strafford, carried this delightful seat and plentiful estate into that noble family. This parish contains 452 inhabitants.

GEDGRAVE,—Was the lordship of George Wright, esq. in right of his wife, who was only daughter and heiress of Mr. Clyatt, of Butley; then of the lord viscount Hereford; and now belongs to the marquis of Hertford.

GLEMHAM MAGNA, or North Glemham. The family of Edgar for many generations had their seat here. The manor once belonged to Butley priory, and was granted to William Edgar, 37 Henry VIII. but is now vested in Dudley Long North. The family of Edgar was extended into three branches: 1. That at Glemham, of which was William Edgar. 2 That at Ipswich, of which was Robert Edgar, esq; and Mileson Edgar esq. And, 3. another at Canby-hall, in Eye. The heiress of which last family married Arther Jenney late of Bredfield, esq. This parish contains 413 inhabitants.

GLEMHAM PARVA, was famous for a family who took their names from the town, and continued here till the middle of the last Century. This family ended with two persons of great eminence in their several professions; they both were great sufferers in those unhappy times of disorder, and both were buried in the family vault in this church. Sir Thomas Glemham, with his two gallant countrymen Colonel Gosnold of Ottley, and Major Naunton of Letheringham, defended Carlisle for the king, with remarkable circumstances of resolution and perseverance. He died in Holland in the year 1649, and his body was brought over hither. His brother Henry Glemham, D. D. survived the restoration, and by Charles II. was promoted to the Bishoprick of St. Asaph, in 1667, but he died two years afterwards, and was buried here. Sir Thomas Glemham, knt. left a son, who died seized of this estate, who likewise left it to his son; which last person was an officer in queen Anne's war, and died of a calenture, in Spain. In him the family failed of male issue, and the estate was purchased by Dudley North, esq. and is now the residence of Dudley Long North, esq. who is lord of the manor. This parish contains 349 inhabitants.

HASLEWOOD,—is a hamlet of Aldborough; the church is in ruins; how long it has been so is not known; but within forty years they buried their dead there. 99 inhabitants.

IKEN,—Formerly the lordship and demesne of the Wingfields. It is now vested in the marquis of Hertford. 863 inhabitants.

ORFORD,—Is situated on the northwest side of the river Ore, and probably took its name from it. According to Leland's rule, it can be no ancient town; because it is properly a hamlet only, and a chapel of ease to Sudborn, as Harwich is a hamlet to Dovercourt; yet it had a market in Stephen's reign, when the toll of it was given to the priory of Eye.

Hugh Bigod and John Fitz-Robert were made governors of Norwich and Orford Castles, 1215; and upon their removal Hubert de Burgh was made governor of both those castles, the same year. Philip Marmion was made governor of this castle 45 Henry III. And three years afterwards when the barons took the king prisoner at the battle of Lewes, they made Hugh le Despenser governor of it. Sir William Dugdale says, that the descendants of Peter de la Valoines, who came in with the conqueror, made the castle of Orford the capital seat of their barony; which probably must have been in the time of Edward I. or Edward II. For in 4 Edward III. Robert de Ufford, who married Cecilia daughter and co-heir of Robert de Valoines, had a grant for life of this town and castle. William de Ufford died: seized of it 5 Richard II. and Isabel his wife had it assigned, among other things for her dowry.

Upon her death Robert lord Willoughby of Eresby, whose ancestor married Cecilia daughter of Robert de Ufford before mentioned, had livery of this town and castle 4 Henry V. William lord Willoughby died seized of the lordship of Orford, 18 Henry VIII. and assigned it to his wife for life. It probably came afterwards with the estate at Sudborn to sir Michael Stanhope, and descended as that did to the Right hon. Pryce Devereux lord viscount Hereford; and was sold by his executors to the Right Hon. the Earl of Hertford; and is now the property of the marquis of Hertford.

This is a town corporate, governed by a mayor, eight portmen, and twelve burgesses; and sends two members to parliament. Monday is the market day; and there are two yearly fairs, one on Midsummer-day, and the other June the twenty-fourth.

Orford sent members to parliament in Edward the first's time. But we have no account of any other sent from hence till 3 Henry VI. After this disuse, the privilege was probably restored (as Mr. Willis thinks) by Richard III. who in his first year granted a charter here, with great privileges.

It was certainly a much larger place formerly, than it is at present; for, besides the church, or rather the parochial chapel, here was one dedicated to St. John Baptist, and another to St. Leonard; these were standing since the year:

1500 ; and there is a piece of land on the north side of the town, now called St. John's Chapel Field. In 1359, Orford sent three ships and sixty-two men to the siege of Calais. There are several lanes which retain the name of Bridge-street, Church-street, Broad-street, and the like, though there are now scarce any houses in them. Here was also a house of Austin friars, an hospital of St. Leonard, and a chauntry of the yearly value of £6. 13s. 11½d.

The story told by Ralph Coggeshall, of a wild man caught by the fishermen of Orford, in their nets, is supposed by most writers to have taken place almost a hundred years later, viz. in 1204, or the sixth of king John. This sea-monster, it is said, resembled a man in size and figure. He had hair on those parts of the body where it usually grows, except on the crown of the head, which was bald, and his beard was long and ragged. He would eat fish or flesh raw or ready cooked ; but when raw he first pressed it in his hands. He was given to the governor of Orford castle, who kept him some time, during which the servants tied up the poor stranger by the heels, and cruelly tormented him to make him speak. He lay down on his couch at sun-set and rose at sun-rise. The fishermen, it is said, carried him one day to the sea, and let him go, having first spread three rows of strong nets to prevent his escape ; but, diving under them, he appeared beyond their

barriers, and seemed to deride his astonished keepers, who, giving him up for lost, returned home ; whither they were soon followed by the monster, who continued with them some time ; but being it is said weary of living alone, he stole away to sea and was heard of no more.

Orford formerly gave the title of earl to Admiral Russel, who for his eminent services, was created a peer by William III. Extinct in that family, it was revived in the person of sir Robert Walpole in 1741 ; but on the death of Horatio, the fourth earl, in 1797, it was conferred in 1806 upon Horatio, Baron Walpole of Wolterton.

The castle is the most remarkable object here ; it is situated upon an eminence westward of the place. This spot is generally allowed to have been formerly in the centre of the town, which appears very probable, from the quantity of old bricks, stones, and other remains of buildings frequently turned up by the plough in the fields to the west and south of the castle. The keep is all that remains of the castle at this present time. Its figure is a polygon of eighteen sides, described within a circle, whose radius is twenty-seven feet. Three square towers placed at equal distances flank this polygon on the west, north east, and south sides, each tower measuring in front twenty-two feet, and projecting twelve feet from the principal buildings. These are embattled, and overlook the polygon, which is ninety feet high ; the walls at the base

are twenty feet thick ; they are solid at the lower part, but galleries and small apartments are formed in them above. Two circular ditches used to surround this part, the one fifteen and the other thirty-eight feet from the walls. Between these ditches was a circular wall, part of which is still remaining, opposite to the south-east tower. This fragment was originally forty feet high, and had a parapet and battlements. The entrance into the castle was through a square building, adjoining to the west side of the tower, on the south-east part of the polygon, to which a bridge led over the two ditches. The interior of the keep contained one room on a floor, and was divided into four stories. The main building is lighted by two stages of small windows, and the towers by five. A small building that once joined the keep was called the Kettle House, supposed to have been used as a kitchen but which fell down about eighty years ago. The rest of the castle would probably have been taken down, had it not been considered as a necessary seamark, especially for ships coming from Holland, which by steering so as to make the castle hide or cover the church, avoid a dangerous sand bank, called the Whiting.

Orford church, or rather chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, when entire, was a very large and handsome building : the outside was ornamented with flint, and from the style of its

chancel appears to be of great antiquity ; but the founder, and the date of its construction, are now unknown, though Grose conjectures it to have been built at the expense of the inhabitants of Orford, assisted by the lord of the manor, and the donations of other pious persons. Over the west door in the square embattled steeple is a niche, now vacant ; and the porch is adorned with kings' heads, six on the west and five on the east side. The tracery of the windows is fine, and in good preservation. The inside consisted of three aisles . those of the body are still remaining ; but the chancel having fallen to ruin, has been excluded by a wall built across the east end of the body. This chancel appears, from its remains, to have been of a workmanship far superior to the other portion of the edifice, and of much higher antiquity, probably of a date anterior to the castle itself ; these remains consist of a double row of five thick columns, supporting circular arches, their height equal to their circumference, each measuring about twelve feet. The arches on their inner sides are decorated with the zigzag ornament ; and all the carvings are sharp, and seem to have been highly finished : the columns are cased with hewn stone, the interior being filled with flint and sand. A singularity observable in them is the different mode in which their surfaces have been decorated, so that even the opposite ones are not alike ; they have in

general cylindrical mouldings running from the base to the capital ; some four and others six, like small columns attached to the main shaft. In one of them, the mouldings twist spirally round the column : in another though they take the same direction, they are continued only in every second course of the stones of which it is composed ; while in a third they cross each other lozenge fashion, and form an embossed net-work : others which are square, have small columns at each of their angles. The time when this beautiful chancel was suffered to fall to ruin is not exactly known, though the monument of the Rev. F. Mason, once rector of Orford, seems to show that it was in tolerable repair about the year 1621, when that gentleman was buried, and had his monument erected in it, at an expense his executors would not have incurred had this chancel then been ruinous. This monument stands against the south wall, and is of marble : on it is the figure of Mr. Mason on his knees, praying at a desk, upon which a large book lies open ; beneath it the following inscription : "Here lieth Frauncis Mason ; borne in the bishoprick of Duresme ; brought up in the universitie of Oxford ; batchelour of divinitie ; fellow of Marton College ; after rector of Orforde, in Suffolk, where he built the parsenage-house ; chapleyne to king James. The books which he writt testify his learninge. He married Elizabeth Price, daugh-

ter of Nicholas Price, vicar of Bittain, in Oxfordshire, by whom he had three children. She erected this monument for him. He died in December, 1621.

*“Prima Deo cui cura fuit sacrare labores,
Cui studium sacris invigilare libris,
Ecce sub hoc tandem requievit marmore Maso
Expectans Dominum speq ; fideq ; suum.”*

On a triangular tablet at the bottom ; “In justice to the memory of so great a man, who was rector here 80 years, and about 110 years old, this monument was removed from the ruinous chancel, and repaired and set up here at the charge of the present incumbent, Josiah Alsop, B. D. Anno 1720.” In this last inscription, as Grose justly observes, are two great mistakes ; one respecting the age, and the other the time that Mr. Mason held the rectory of Orford. In Wood’s *Athenæ Oxonienses* there is an account of him, in which he is said to have been born in 1566, and made rector of Orford in 1597 according to the monument he died in 1621 ; so that his age could not exceed 55, or his incumbency 24 years.

Orford chapel contains various other funeral memorials, particularly a coffin-shaped stone, with a cross-fleury, and several brass plates, put down about the time of Elizabeth, or James I. The arches dividing the aisles of the body are pointed. The font is very elegant, and appa-

rently ancient : it has the following inscription round the edge, but is without date : "*Orate pro animabus Johannis Cockerel et Katerine uxoris ejus qui istum fontem in honore Dei fecerunt fieri.*"

Orford has a mean town hall, and an assembly-house, a plain brick building, erected about fifty years ago by the Marquis of Hertford, but very little used. The decline of this town is ascribed to the loss of its harbour, from the retiring of the sea, and a dangerous bar thrown up at its mouth by that overwhelming element. In Orford river there is a considerable oyster fishery, though there are no regular pits for the preservation of the fish. In 1810 licences to dredge for them were granted by the Marquis of Hertford to eighty vessels, at one guinea each. 1119 inhabitants.

PARHAM, was the lordship of Robert de Ufford earl of Suffolk, 9 Edward II. He died seized of it 43 Edward III. and left it to his son William, who built the church ; but, dying suddenly in the Parliament-house, it went to his sister Cicely, who married Sir Robert Willoughby, and carried it into that family. Their descendants became afterwards lord Willoughbys of Eresby, and for some time were in possession of this manor ; till Christopher lord Willoughby of Eresby, gave it to his youngest son Christopher, who took up his residence here. This Christopher, in his last will dated 3 May, 18 Henry

VIII. gave four pounds per annum to the church of Parham, in satisfaction of all tithes and offerings by him negligently forgotten. Sir William Willoughby his son, was 20 February in 1 Edward VI. created lord Willoughby of Parham; the title was since vested in Priscilla Barbara Elizabeth Lindsay, wife of lord Gwydir, daughter and co-heiress of Perigrine duke of Ancaster and joint hereditary great chamberlain of England. The manor of Parham hall, is now the property of Mr. White.

In 1734, the bones of a man, an urn, and the head of a spear, were taken out of a gravel-pit in a field called Fryers close, in this parish; which were supposed to have belonged to some Danish commander.

Parham has been a kind of rival to Glastonbury in Somersetshire, in having its flowering thorn at christmas. This parish contains 448 inhabitants.

RENDHAM. The manor of Barnies in this parish, belonged formerly to Sibton abbey, and was granted 1. Edward VI. to Anthony Denney. It is now vested in Mr. White. This parish contains 456 inhabitants.

SAXMUNDHAM. Here is a small market on Thursdays, and a fair on ascension-day, granted 4 Edward II. or in 1310, at the request of Thomas de Verley. The manor of Hurts, to which the advowson is appendant, was formerly in the earl of Suffolk; but it came to Mr. Bas-

ses, about 1650 who built a seat here, which afterwards came to Charles Long esq.

A chantry was founded here by Robert Swan, lord of a manor in this town about the year 1308. The manors of Hurts, Swans and Saxmundham market are vested in C. N. Bayley, esq. The number of houses is about 120 and inhabitants 989.

Snape, was formerly noted for a monastery of black monks, founded in 1155, by William Martel and Alfred his wife, and Jeffery Martel their son. It was at first made a cell to the abbey of St. John, in Colchester; but afterwards became almost independent of it; being, as it is said, in no more subjection than that of paying half a mark as an acknowledgment, and that the abbot of Colchester might visit them twice a year, and stay there four days with 12 horses. King Henry VII. gave the priory of Snape to the Canons of Butley; but it was dissolved in 1534, by the bull of pope Clement VII. and given by Henry VIII. to Cardinal Wolsey. After the Cardinal's fall it was granted to Thomas duke of Norfolk: at the dissolution it was of the yearly value of £99. 1s. 11½d.

The manor of Snape belonged formerly to the priory. Sir H. Johnson having purchased the said priory and its appurtenances, built Friston hall, and made it his seat. His daughter and heiress marrying the earl of Strafford, this delightful seat passed into that family.

The church of Snape, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, contains a very ancient and highly ornamented stone font. It is supported by pillars, the figures round which are an assemblage of kings, prelates, and nondescript birds, standing on pedestals. The font is hexagonal, and has a pillar at each angle; the figures between the pillars are alternately crowned, the others are in priests' habits, and all of them bear a scroll, the characters of which are illegible. The manor is now vested in Rev. W. Long. This parish contains 518 inhabitants.

STERNFIELD. The manor of Maunde Villes in this parish, with the advowson of the rectory, belonged to Dudley North, esq. They were formerly the estate of Verlies, who probably built the church; from them the estate came to the Framlinghams; and by marriage, from them to the Gaudy's of whom Mr. North purchased it. The manors of Vestries and Mundevilles are now the property of C. N. Bayley esq. This parish contains 180 inhabitants.

STRATFORD ST. ANDREW. The manors of Griston and Stratford in this parish, are vested in Dudley Long North, esq. This parish contains 213 inhabitants.

SUDBOURN. Sudbourn Hall, surrounded by a fine park, is the seat of the Marquis of Hertford; situated about a mile from Orford. It is a plain quadrangular building, re-erected by the late Mr. Wyatt, upwards of thirty years since. It is

covered with a white composition. and the staircase is executed with his usual skill and taste, the whole conveying an idea of simplicity rather than elegance. It has been chiefly used as a sporting residence. This hall was originally built by sir Michael Stanhope in the fourth year of Edward VI.

The manor and advowson belonged formerly to the priory and convent of Ely. The advowson is now in the crown. The manor was granted to the Bishop of Norwich 4 Edward VI. but resumed and probably granted to sir Michael Stanhope, who built the old hall. Sir Edmund Withipole married sir Michael Stanhope's daughter, who had issue only one daughter, married to Leicester Devereux lord viscount Hereford; from whom it came to Pryce Devereux lord viscount Hereford his son; and his executors sold it to the right honourable the earl of Hertford, whose son the marquis of Hertford now resides there. The present king during the life of the late earl used frequently to visit here during the shooting season. This parish contains 561 inhabitants

SWEFFLING. The manor of Dernford, alias Durnsford hall, in Sweffling, belonged to the priory of Leighs in Essex; and was granted to R. Cavendish, esq., 28 Henry VIII. it is now vested in Edward Holland esq. This parish contains 367 inhabitants.

TUNSTALL. The manor of Banyard in this parish is now vested in Dudley Long North, esq. In the church according to Dowsing, 60 pictures were broken down by the parliamentary visitors. 653 inhabitants.

WANTISDEN,—Manor and rectory belonged to Butley abbey, and were granted to Lionel Talmach 36 Henry VIII. They are now vested in J. W. Sheppard esq. This parish contains 128 inhabitants.

BLITHING.

THE hundred of Blithing is bounded on the east by the ocean, on the west and south by the hundred of Hoxne and Plomesgate, and on the north by Wangford and Mutford. In this are contained 48 parishes, and 6 hamlets, viz.

ALDRINGHAM, at present a mean village, of which Hamo de Masey seems to have been lord in the reign of king Edward II. for in the 12th year of that king he obtained a grant for a market and fair to be held here ; and there is still a little fair on a green within this parish on St. Andrew's day. The church was given to the abbey of Leiston by Ranulf Glanville, the founder ; and the impropriation, which was granted 28 Henry VIII. to Charles duke of Suffolk, belongs now to the heirs of the late Daniel Hervey, esq. This parish contains 315 inhabitants.

BENACRE, anciently the lordship and demesne of Simon de Pierpoint. About the year 1400 it came to sir William Bowet, and soon after to Fines lord Dacres, in which family it continued till about the middle of queen Elizabeth's reign, when William Playters and Henry Yarmouth had it. Henry North of Laxfield, purchased

it in king Charles the first's time ; and it now belongs to sir Thomas Sherlock Gooch, bart.

In 1786, one of the workmen employed in making a new turnpike road at this place, struck his pickaxe against a stone bottle, containing upwards of 900 pieces of silver coin in general in good preservation, but none older than the time of Vespasian. They were all about the size of a sixpence, 8 of them weighed an ounce. Near 700 were purchased by sir Thomas Gooch bart., others were bought by different persons and the remainder sold to a jew, who retailed them at a low price in the neighbourhood. This parish contains 224 inhabitants.

BLITHBOROUGH, though now a mean village, seems to have been of great antiquity and note ; for several Roman urns were here dug up about the year 1678. Anna king of the east-angles and Firminius his son, who were slain fighting against Penda king of the Mercians, in 654, or 655, were here buried : so says Camden, and almost all our historians ; but it may be doubted, whether the tomb now shewn at Blithburg for king Anno's, be really his ; for the present church is certainly a modern building. There are several legacies in wills between the years 1450 and 1480, towards building the chancel at Blithburgh ; and yet it seems to be exactly the same kind of building with the church, so that probably it is little more than 300 years old. The body of Firminus was afterwards transla-

ted to Bury. The sessions for the division of Beccles, were certainly held here formerly; and John de Clavering (so called from his manor in Essex of that name,) who was lord of this manor 17 Edward II. obtained a grant for a weekly market on Mondays, and two yearly fairs; one on the eve and feast day of the annunciation, February 2nd, the other on the eve and day of the nativity of the virgin Mary, September 8th. The name of the town by its termination Burgh, which signifies a town or castle, and the stateliness of its church, argue its former greatness; and as late as the year 1677, there was a collection made for a loss by fire, to the amount of £1803. Here was a priory of Black Canons, a cell to the abbey of St. Osith in Essex, founded in the time of Henry I. and valued at the dissolution at £48. 8s. 10d. per annum. This was granted 30 Henry VIII. to sir Arthur Hopton, knt. then lord of the manor; considerable remains of which are standing near the church. The manors of Blybro' late priory, Blybro with Walberswick, are vested in sir Charles Bleis, bart. In Stow's annals is an account of a terrible thunder-storm, which happened here on Sunday 4th August 1577, in the time of divine service, when the lightning damaged the church; struck down and scorched several persons, and killed one man and a boy. This parish contains 1048 inhabitants.

After the suppression of the priory of Blithburgh, the town fell to decay, which was accelerated by the choking up of the river, and the consequent decline of the fishery. Subsequent to the fire above mentioned, it appears that several of the inhabitants, being unable to rebuild their houses, notwithstanding the collection made for the place, were induced to leave it, and settle elsewhere.

The church of Blithburgh, which is of considerable antiquity, is 127 feet in length, and 54 feet wide. The numerous windows were once very beautiful; and the edifice was highly ornamented both within and without. The beautiful tracery has certainly been destroyed or removed from the outside of the windows, since miserably patched up with bricks and mortar, which have been even introduced into the chasms in the painted glass. The fine carved work in the interior has also been daubed with a coat of whitewash, and the carvings on the roof, consisting of angels bearing shields on which are painted the arms of various benefactors to the church, falling from time to time, have not been restored. Upon the ceiling of the porch was formerly the sculptured figure of a man in a sitting attitude, of which Gardner has given a representation, and round it a label, with this inscription, '*Orate pro aiabs Johne Masin et Katerine uxoris eiu*'. Some writers suppose this figure to have been a representation of

Henry VI., and others that of the Trinity. These and other ornaments, however, have been long since thrown by in a promiscuous heap of lumber in one corner of the churchyard, though the porch is still decorated with grotesque heads, and an angel standing at each corner with expanded wings. Upon the chancel not far from the foundation, are eleven antique letters, with a crown above each, very much resembling those over one of the windows of Southwold church. These and some emblematical figures seem to suggest the idea that Blithburgh church, like those of Southwold, Walberswick, and Covehithe, were not antecedent to the fifteenth century. The chancel was probably built subsequent to 1442, when John Greyse, by will, left twenty marks towards rebuilding it; and other bequests were continued down to the year 1472. The tower, which formerly had a spire, is of inferior workmanship to the church and chancel, and therefore thought to be much older. A chapel at the east end was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and another at the end of the north aisle was dedicated to her mother, St. Anne. Prior to the reformation, this church certainly contained a great number of images, with that of the Holy Trinity on the north side of the high altar, the usual place for the principal image, or that of the saint to whom the church was dedicated. Besides the images of St. Mary and St. Ann in their respective cha-

pels, here were those of St. Sigismund, St. Erasmus, St. Catharine, &c.: some of these probably in the windows, as Robert Pine, in his will, dated 1457, ordered his executors to glaze a window on the north side of the church, and paint it with the history of St. Andrew. In the 30th year of Henry VI. John Hopton had a licence to found a chantry here, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin; however, no mention is made of this foundation at the dissolution. With respect to the two tombs shown here as those of Anna, first king of the East Angles, and Firminius his son, it has been judged that the latter monument may be the tomb of Sir John Hopton, and that the former might have been erected before the rebuilding of the church, for some of the Swillingtons, lords of Blithburgh. A black marble stone, narrower at one end than the other, near the south porch, is also supposed to have been the covering of king Anna: this stone seems to have been carved on the side with a moulding, and raised in the middle. The upper stone of Anna's tomb, according to common report, has long since been broken in pieces, the middle one of which was lost, and the interior has been used as a receptacle for filth and dirt. Upon the altar monument in the chancel two or three clumsy square columns of brick having been raised, occasioned the remark, that the person whom it covers is now a firm supporter of the

church, whatever he might be in his lifetime. In the front of two pews are small figures, eighteen in number, representing the apostles and other persons mentioned in Scripture; and at the west end of the middle aisle is the figure of a man, who used to strike the time on a bell, in the same manner as those at St. Dunstan's, London. This bell has been cracked some time. The remains of the small priory of Black Canons near the church are overgrown with ivy; but in 1528 Cardinal Wolsey obtained a bull for suppressing this and other small religious houses, in order to the endowment of his college at Ipswich. Another religious house stood on the north side of the main street, called Holy Rood Chapel.

BRAMPTON. The chief manor and advowson of the church have belonged to the family of Leman, ever since the year 1600. Robert Leman, esq; was lord and patron, who having his hall or manor-house here burnt down in 1788, resided at Wickham-market. It is now vested in Thomas Farr, esq.. This parish contains 255 inhabitants.

BLYFORD. Ralph de Criktot gave this church to Blithburgh priory before the year 1200, and the Impropriation was granted 30 Henry VIII. to sir Arthur Hopton. The manor is vested in Charles Day, esq. 163 inhabitants.

BRANFIELD, was the manor of Nicholas de Seagrave, 9th Edward II. but soon after, of

Walter de Norwich. He dying 2nd Edward III. left it to sir John de Norwich, whose executors made it part of the endowment of the College of Mettingham, built by his order. At the dissolution of that college this manor was granted to Thomas Denney ; but came shortly after to the Rous's, of Henham ; and is now vested in the earl of Stradbroke. Brook-hall belonged also to Mettingham college ; and, in a register belonging to the late Peter le Neve, esq ; there was an extent of the manors of Bromfield and Brooke-hall, made 18 Edward IV. The style of the manor now is Bramfield cum Brook-hall.

This church was impropriated to Blithburgh. In the chancel of it there is a noble monument erected to the memory of Arthur Coke, third son of sir Edward Coke and his wife, not unworthy even of Westminster-abbey ; and on the pavement there are several black marble stones, for the two ancient families of this parish, Rabbet and Nelson. Bramfield hall, a modern structure, the residence of T. S. Gooch, esq., member for the county, is situated near the church. About a mile distant was another seat, formerly belonging to Thomas Neale, esq., but afterwards used as a farm-house. That gentleman built and endowed an alms-house here for four single persons, who have each a room, and about a rood of land ; and one of them has an additional allowance of three pounds per annum for teaching six poor children to read. Mr. Neale's wi-

dow, who afterwards married John Powle, esq. left ten pounds per annum to keep these almshouses in repair, and for the instruction of six more children. Bramfield-hall is now the property of R. Rabbet, esq. This parish contains 680 inhabitants.

BULCHAMP, or BALDCAMP, which, in the Saxon tongue, expresses bold, fighting hand to hand, is a hamlet of Blithburgh, and said to have received its name from the obstinate engagement in 654, between the Mercians and the East Angles, in which the latter were totally defeated, with the loss of their king and his son. This is a conjecture, strengthened by a tradition current in that part, that the unfortunate monarch was killed in Bulcamp Forest or Wood, as well as by the proximity of Blithburgh, the place of his first interment, to the field of battle. The earl of Stradbroke is lord of the manor.

Buxlow, was a parish by itself, when the church was standing; but, since the decay of that, it has been consolidated with Knoddishall, viz. by bishop Green 22 February 1721. The family of Jenney have been patrons of the church ever since the year 1435; but there is no manor.

CHANDISON. Robert Vaux or de Vallibus, who came over with the conqueror, and founded a religious house at Pentney in Norfolk, was probably lord here, by his giving the church to that priory. The Pettus's were formerly

lords here; afterwards the Fleetwoods; then Walter Plumer, esq; who beautifully rebuilt the hall; at his death he gave it to his brother William, but it is now a farm-house. The manor of Bavents was vested in the late William Plumer, now in Mrs. Plumer; The manor of Hovells in Chediston is now vested in the heirs of the late Daniel Birkell esq. This parish contains 427 inhabitants.

COOKLEY. The same patrons presented to this church who presented to Huntingfield. There are two manors here: that of Cookley belongs to lord Huntingfield, and that of Cookly-Grange, to Mrs. Plumer, which last formerly belonged to Sibton Abbey, and was granted to Thomas duke of Norfolk, 28 Henry VIII. This parish contains 274 inhabitants.

CRATFIELD. Ralph Barnard held Cratfield when domesday-book was made. It was afterwards separated into three parts. For in 1140, Maud de St. Liz, daughter of William St Liz earl of Northampton, and wife of William Abenni, gave one third part of her manor of Cratfield in Suffolk to the priory of St. Neots in Huntingdonshire; and William Abenni her son, gave the church of Cratfield to the Monks of St. Neots, who had the profits of the rectory, and were patrons of the vicarage till the dissolution; when the rectory and advowson of the vicarage were granted by Edward VI. to Thomas Sidney and Nicholas Haleswelle; but being in the

hands of John Lany, esq., of Ipswich, in 1635; he piously and generously conveyed the rectory-house, with two acres of glebe and all the tythes, except the tythes of corn, and twenty marks per annum, out of the rectory, to the vicar for the time being for ever.

2. Robert de Tateshall departing this life, 28 Edward I. his relict Eve was endowed, amongst other things, with the manor of Cratfield, in Suffolk; and this we suppose to have been the second part of the manor. Henry Piercy; earl of Northumberland, died seized of a manor in Cratfield, 43 Edward III. and out of this the priory of Buckingham in Norfolk had a yearly rent of £3. 1s. 7½d. issuing out of a manor in Cratfield, was granted in 8 James I. to John Eldred, esq., and John Verdon, gent. as part of the revenues of the priory of Buckenham.

3. A third part of this manor seems to have been in Thomas de Brotherton earl of Norfolk, who died 12 Edward III. and after his wife's decease 36 Edward III. to have descended to his grand-daughter Joan, married to William de Ufford. The earl of Leicester sold all these manors to sir Joshua Vanneck. They now belong to lord Huntingfield. This parish contains 717 inhabitants.

DARSHAM. William the son of Roger Bygod, founder of the priory of Cluniac Monks at Thetford, gave those Monks about the year 1110, all the land of Asceline de Dersham, with its ap-

parishes, and the church of the same village. And upon the dissolution of that house, the manor, rectory and advowson of the vicarage; were granted 32 Henry VIII. to Thomas duke of Norfolk. Another manor here was granted 30 Henry VIII. to Charles duke of Suffolk; and 36 Henry VIII. to Thomas Denton and Richard Nottingham, as a parcel of the possessions of the abbey of Leiston. There are still four manors here: Darsham cum Yoxford, Abbots, Austins, and Giffards. All which were lately the estate of the Beddingfields, and now of the Earl of Stradbroke.

There seems formerly to have been several hamlets in this parish; for we have met with Cheyneys, in Darsham; Buckles, in Darsham; and Barstill, in Darsham. There were also several legacies given in wills, between the year 1460 and 1505; towards building the steeple. 487 inhabitants.

DUNWICH. Though the traditionary accounts of this place are involved in much obscurity, it is certainly of great antiquity. From the discovery of Roman coins here, the idea of a Roman station was consequently adopted. With respect to its ecclesiastical history, we learn that Felix, the Burgundian bishop whom Sigebert, king of the East Angles, brought here to reconvert his subjects to christianity, fixed his episcopal see at Dunwich in the year 638. Three bishops succeeded him, whose jurisdic-

tion extended over the whole kingdom of the East Angles. At length the see was divided; and a bishop for the northern part of the kingdom being placed at Elmham, the bishop of Dunwich (Domoc or Donmec, as it was then called) had the Suffolk part only. After this division of the see, only eleven bishops sat at Dunwich, the succession being prevented by the troubles that broke out, and which put an end to the bishopric before it had continued 200 years. In Domesday-book, Dunwich was valued as paying £50. a year to the king, and 60,000 herrings. In king Stephen's time it appears that the ships at Orford paid some kind of toll to Dunwich, which was then valued at 30s. per annum. In Henry II's time Dunwich was a place of considerable notoriety, and is said to have been stored with riches of all sorts. In the first year of king John it had a charter of liberties, and a grant of the wrecks of the sea. This monarch, among other things mentioned in this charter, granted to the burgesses the liberty of marrying their sons and daughters as they would, and that of giving, selling, or otherwise disposing of their land and houses within the said town at pleasure. This charter, dated Gold Cliff, 29, June, 1 Johān., cost the townsmen 300 marks, besides ten falcons, and five gerfalcons. Here were certainly six if not eight parish churches. St. John's, which was a rectory, seems to have been swallowed up by

the sea about the year 1540. St. Martin's, which was likewise a rectory, as was also St. Nicholas and St. Peter's. St. Leonard's and All Saints were impropriated; and the former was probably lost, as in a will made in 1450, the testator bequeaths his house in the parish anciently called St. Leonard's. The register of Eye mentions also the churches of St. Michael and St. Batholomew in Dunwich, which were swallowed up by the sea before the year 1331. Besides these churches, Weaver notices three chantries, dedicated to St. Anthony, St. Francis, and St. Catharine: the latter is often mentioned in old wills as being in St. John's parish: there was a guild belonging to it, and it was standing and used in the time of Henry VIII. Here was also the Temple church which probably belonged to the Templars, and afterwards to the Hospitallers, who had a good estate in this part, and might as other lords often did, build a church for their tenants, whose houses were all distinguished by crosses. The ruins of a noble ancient church belonging to St. James's Hospital were lately visible; and there was another church built for the use of the hospital, called Maison Dieu. Besides these, there were two houses of Franciscan and Dominican friars; each of these foundations had their respective churches. The walls of this house still remain, with the arches of two out of the three gates by which they were entered.

There is nothing remarkable in their construction ; but being covered with ivy, they form a picturesque object. A barn is the only building standing within this enclosure of seven acres. Dunwich seems to have been at the height of its prosperity in the reign of Henry III., when it paid 100 marks to the king's tax, though during the same reign the sea made so great a breach here that the king wrote to the barons of Suffolk to assist the inhabitants in stopping it. Stow also mentions a high wind and great tide on new year's day, in the fifteenth year of Edward I. or 1287, which did great damage to the churches there. However, in 1359, Dunwich sent six ships and 102 men as its contingent to the siege of Calais, when Ipswich sent twelve ships and 239 men, and Orford three ships and 62 men.

In the reign of Edward, 1. though this town had considerably declined, it had eleven ships of war, sixteen fair ships, twenty barks or vessels, trading to the North seas, Iceland, &c. and twenty-four small boats for the home fishery. In the twenty-fourth of the same reign the men of Dunwich built at their own expense, and equipped for the defence of the realm, eleven ships of war, most of which carried seventy-two men each. Four of these vessels, with their artillery, valued at £200. were taken and destroyed by the enemy while on service on the French coast ; and, during this war, most of

the ships belonging to Dunwich were lost, together with the lives of 500 townsmen, and goods and merchandize to the value of £1000. But the greatest loss sustained by this town was the removal of its port, when a new one was opened within the limits of Blithburg, not far from Walberswick quay, and two miles nearer Southwold. This rival port, combined with the ravages of the ocean, gradually reduced Dunwich to poverty, in consideration, of which the fee-farm rent paid to the crown was abated at various periods till Charles II. fixed the amount of it at a hundred shillings per annum.

But as the ruin of this town was principally owing to the encroachments of the sea from time to time, it will not be improper to give here a more particular account of these dreadful devastations. It is observable, that the coast is here destitute of rocks; and the principal part of Dunwich being built on a hill, consisting of loam and sand of a loose texture, it is no wonder that the surges of the sea, beating against the foot of the precipice, easily undermined it. Gardner, in his historical account of Dunwich, observes, that one of the two carves of land, taxed in the reign of Edward the Confessor, was found to be swallowed up by the sea, at the time of the survey made by order of William the Conqueror. The church of St. Felix, and the cell of monks, were lost very early. In the first year of Edward the Third, the old port

was rendered entirely useless, and before the twenty-third year of that king's reign, great part of the town, with upwards of 400 houses, which paid rent to the fee-farm, with certain shops and windmills, were devoured by the sea. After this the church of St. Leonard was overthrown; and, in the fourteenth century, the churches of St. Martin and St. Nicholas were also destroyed by the waves. In 1540 the church of St. John Baptist was taken down; and in the same century the chapels of St. Anthony, St. Francis, and St. Catharine, were overthrown, with the South Gate and Gild Gate, and not one quarter of the town left standing. In the chancel of St. John's church was a large gravestone, under which was a stone coffin and a man's corpse, that fell to dust when stirred. On his legs were a pair of boots, pricked like *etacots*, or long pointed shoes bent upwards; and on his breast two chalices of coarse metal. He is supposed to have been one of the bishops of Dunwich. In the reign of Charles I. the foundation of the Temple buildings yielded to the irresistible force of the undermining surges, and in 1677 the sea reached the market-place. In 1680 all the buildings north of Maison Dieu lane were demolished, and in 1702 the sea extended its dominion to St. Peter's church, on which it was divested of the lead, timber, bells, and other materials, the walls only remaining, which tumbled over the cliff as the water un-

dermined them ; and the town hall suffered the same fate. In 1715 the gaol was undermined ; and in 1729 the farthest bounds of St. Peter's churchyard fell into the sea.

In December 1740, the wind blowing very hard from the north-east, and continuing for several days, occasioned terrible devastations ; for a great part of the cliffs were washed away, with the remains of St. Nicholas's churchyard, as also the great road which formerly led into the town. King's-holm, otherwise called Leonard's-marsh, which was then worth £100. a year, was laid under water, and has ever since been so covered with shingles and sand, that it is now worth little. Besides, Cock and Hen hills, which the preceding summer were upwards of forty feet high, had their heads levelled with their bases ; and the foundation of St. Francis's chapel was discovered. Several skeletons appeared on the oose, some lying in pretty good order, and others scattered about by the waves. At the same time near the chapel, were found the pipes of an ancient aqueduct, some of which were of lead, and others of a grey earth, like that of some urns. The following year, in digging a trench for the purpose of draining the marshes overflowed the preceding winter, several gold coins and other curiosities were discovered.

All Saints, as observed before, is the only church of which any portion is now standing.

It was built of flint and freestone. The square tower is still nearly entire ; but of the body of the church nothing but a portion of the exterior walls remain, and the cattle have grazed within its area. Part of this edifice was demolished, and its dimensions considerably reduced about the year 1725. In the south aisle, then taken down, were magisterial seats, decorated with curious carved work, and the windows were adorned with painted glass, which, through the carelessness of the glazier, was broken to pieces. Most of the gravestones had brass plates with inscriptions, but these were embezzled by the persons then employed. In 1754 divine service was performed once a fortnight from Lady Day till Michaelmas, and monthly during the rest of the year : when this was totally discontinued does not plainly appear, though interments are still made in the churchyard.

The dilapidations of the religious foundations in Dunwich have been still more pernicious in their results. St. James's hospital was founded for a master and several leprous brethren and sisters in the reign of Richard I. by Walter de Riboff, and enjoyed ample revenues, till several sordid masters, for their private interest, alienated lands and other donations ; the fraternity, thus defrauded of their subsistence, gradually decreased, and their edifices fell into irreparable decay. The large income of this hospital has long since dwindled down to a trifling sum ; and

the few indigent people that remained resided in a wretched house, being all that was left of their original habitation, except some remains of the church and chapel. The revenues of Maison Dieu, or God's house, reduced through the same misconduct as the former, became a mere trifle, and have been divided among a few poor people, who with the master resided in two old decayed houses, which with a small part of their church, was all that remained of this charitable institution.

Dunwich now esteemed a mean village, stands on a cliff of considerable height, commanding an extensive view of the German ocean, about four miles south of Southwold. The market is still held here on Mondays. Here are at present about forty houses and 200 inhabitants; and an annual fair is held on St. James's day and the 25th of July, for toys, &c.

In former times a wood called Eastwood, or the King's Forest, extended several miles east of the town, till it was destroyed by the sea. The land must, consequently, have stretched far out, and have formed the southern boundary of the bay of Southwold, as Easton-ness did the northern. Weaver says, "the men of Dunwich, requiring the aid of William the Conqueror to keep out the sea, affirmed that it had devoured great part of the forest." Gardner says he had seen manuscripts, mentioning that this monarch gave permission to the Rouses of Baddingham,

and other gentlemen in the neighbourhood, to hunt and hawk in his forest at Dunwich. He also relates, that in 1739 the impetuosity of the waves was such, that it laid bare the roots of a great number of trees growing there, which appeared to have been the extremity of some wood, and was in all probability the ancient forest. Another wood contiguous was, from its relative situation, denominated Westwood. Dunwich is 94 miles from London. The manor of Dunwich is in Charles Day esq., for the Corporation.

EASTON BAVENT. The lordship of Thomas de Bavent, 9 Edward I. one of whose descendants had a grant 4 Edward III. for a weekly market here on Wednesdays, and a yearly fair on the Eve, day, and morrow of the feast of St. Nicholas. It came afterwards to the Argentines, Schardelowes, Hoptons, Robards's, and Howlands. What remains of it is now vested in sir Thomas S. Gooch, Bart. for the sea has washed away almost all the parish, leaving only two houses and some land. The church was standing in 1638; and, besides the parish church, there was formerly a chapel of St. Margaret's. This parish contains 24 inhabitants.

FORDLEY. In the time of Edward II. this was the lordship of sir John de Weyland, Knt. it afterwards came to Elizabeth lady Despenser. In Queen Elizabeth's time it belonged to Mr. Edward Hunnings; and afterwards to Mrs. Freak. And was lately vested in Eleazer Davy,

esq. The church has long been in ruins; it stood in the same yard with Middleton church, and so near it, that complaint was made to the Bishop of Norwich in February 1620, that when service did not begin and end at both churches exactly at the same time, the bells and people of the one church disturbed those of the other; and an order was made thereupon, that the same minister should serve them both, and officiate in Fordley church one week, and in Middleton the other; and this, perhaps, might be the reason why Fordley church, which was but small was suffered to go into decay. Fordley and Middleton contain 564 inhabitants.

FROSTENDEN, formerly the lordship of Robert de Biskele; William de la Pole died seized of it 28 Henry VI. and Edmund de la Pole being attainted of high treason, in 1510, the crown seized it; and the next year granted it to Thomas lord Howard and Ann his wife, and the heirs of their bodies; but they dying without issue, it came again to the crown, and was granted towards the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign to Mr. Morse, who sold it to John Glover, esq., and it is now vested in Edward Holland esq. This parish contains 390 inhabitants.

HALESWORTH, is a well built town, situated on the borders of the river Blith, which has been made navigable up to the town. Though a place of antiquity it contains nothing worthy of

notice, except the handsome gothic church and a chantry, Here is a theatre belonging to the Fisher's. It has a weekly market on Thursdays, and a fair yearly, October 29th, obtained from Henry III. by Richard de Argentin, then lord of the manor. From the Argentins it descended to the Allingtons, who sold it. Afterwards the family of Betts had it. Walter Plumer, esq. bought it of Thomas Betts; and his brother William was afterwards lord of this manor, together with the manor of Dame Margery, in this town, which is now in Mrs. Plumer. There is also a manor belonging to the rectory of this parish, which is vested in the Rev. Richard Whately, D. D. Sir Robert Bedingfield, who was lord mayor of London in 1707, was fifth son of John Bedingfield, of this parish. It contains 362 houses, and 2166 inhabitants.

HENHAM, is a hamlet of Wangford. Ralph Baynard had the lordships of Henham and Wangford, when domesday-book was made. In the time of Edward I. it belonged to Robert lord Kerdeston, and continued some time in his family. About the year 1440, it came to the de la Poles; and in the time of Henry VIII. to the ancient family of Rous, who had long before considerable possessions at Dennington in this County. In the archdeacon's office, in 1550, is the will of William Bennet, servant of Thomas Rous, esp. of Henham. We meet with Edmund Rous, knt. in 1588; and sir John Rous,

knt. in 1623; but the title of baronet was not granted to this family before 17 August 1660. In 1796, the late proprietor of Henham, was promoted to the peerage, by the title of baron Rouse of Dennington. The present house was built subsequent to the destruction of the old mansion, which being burned down in May 1773, the loss was estimated at 30,000. The manor of Henham with Cravens is now in the earl of Stradbroke. This parish contains 131 inhabitants.

HENSTEAD, the manor of Robert de Pierpoint, in the time of William the Conqueror. It continued in that family till about the year 1340. It came to the Cloptons of Long Melford, about the year 1500. The Sydnors of Blundeston, had it in Queen Elizabeth's time. About the restoration it was in sir Robert Brook, of Yoxford; since in Mildmay; and now in Charles Barclay esq., who has a handsome seat here. It is called the manor of Henstead per pounds and poynings. This parish contains 268 inhabitants.

HEVENINGHAM. Walter Fitz-Robert, who gave the advowson of this church to the priory of St. Neots, and died in 1198. was probably then lord. It was afterwards for many years in a family, who took their name from the place; and when that failed, about the year 1700, it became the estate of John Bence, esq., and now belongs to lord Huntingfield who hath a magnificent residence here, allowed to be one of the finest seats.

in the county. It was begun about the year 1778, by the late sir Gerrard Vanneck, bart. from the designs of sir Robert Taylor, but finished by Mr. James Wyatt. The west end, erected by the latter, is in a much more tasteful style than the other parts of the edifice. The front, about two hundred feet in length, is adorned with Corinthian columns, and other chaste ornaments. The whole building is covered with a composition that bears the appearance of freestone. Being seated on a rising ground, this mansion appears to great advantage from various parts of the extensive park, which abounds in fine plantations, and is diversified by a noble piece of water in the front of the house. The avenue that leads to it, from the porter's lodge, is of great length and beauty; and the interior of this superb edifice is embellished by an extremely valuable collection of pictures, chiefly of the Dutch and Flemish masters.

The whole vicinity of Heveningham has been ornamented by its late noble proprietors with plantations of oak, beech, chesnut, and other timber. An old chapel, adjoining the church of Heveningham, contains an ancient altar-tomb, constructed of chesnut, or some hard wood. Upon the marble slab that covers it lie two recumbent figures, the one in armour, with his head resting on an helmet; the other on his left, represents a female, with the hands clasped upon the breast. Each side of the tomb is embel-

lished with quatrefoils, encompassing shields, containing the family arms of the Heveninghams, but now nearly obliterated. This parish contains 411 inhabitants.

HINTON, is a hamlet of Blithburgh. The manor of Hinton late priory, is vested in sir Charles Blois bart.

HOLTON. Alan earl of Richmond, gave this church to St. Mary's, in York, in the time of William Rufus. This parish contains 390 inhabitants.

HUNTINGFIELD. William de Huntingfield (founder of Mendham Priory in king Stephen's time) and his heirs had the manor and advowson here till about 50 Edward III. when William de Huntingfield dying without issue, left Alice the widow of sir John Norwich his next heir. William de la Pole married Catherine, daughter of sir John Norwich, by the said Alice; and after Catherine's decease, 5 Richard II. Michael de la Pole her son entered upon her lands, and had licence to make castles of his Manor-houses of Wingfield, Sternfield, and Huntingfield, in Suffolk, 8 Richard II. Michael de la Pole died seized of this manor 28 Henry VI. or 1449; and it continued in the dukes of Suffolk till Queen Elizabeth's time, when Henry lord Hunsdon had it; and soon after it became the estate of that great oracle of the law, sir Edward Coke, whose descendant, the earl of Leicester, sold it to sir Joshua Van-

neck, bart., and it is now the property of lord Huntingfield.

When this ancient mansion was in the possession of lord Hansdon, Queen Elizabeth is said to have been entertained by that nobleman, and to have enjoyed the pleasures of the chase in a kind of rural majesty. The approach to it was over an arm of the river Blithe, which enters the park, and through three square courts. A gallery was continued the whole length of the building, which, opening upon a balcony over the porch, gave an air of grandeur and some variety to the front. The great hall was built round six straight massy oaks, which originally upheld the roof as they grew; upon these the foresters and yeomen of the guard used to hang their nets, cross-bows, hunting-poles, and other implements of the chase. In latter years, the roof being decayed, the shafts were sawn off at the bottom, and supported either by irregular logs of wood, or by masonry; and part of the long gallery, where the queen and her attendants used to divert themselves, was converted into a kind of store-room for cheese. An oak in the park, which Elizabeth was particularly pleased with, afterwards bore the appellation of the Queen's Oak. It stood about two bow-shots from the old romantic hall, and at the height of nearly seven feet from the ground measured more than eleven yards in circumference; and this venerable monarch of the forest, according

to all appearance, could not be less than five or six hundred years old. Queen Elizabeth, it is said, from this favorite tree, shot a buck with her own hand. . . According to the representation of its last appearance, "The principal arm, dry with bald antiquity, shot up to a great height above the leafage, and being hollow and truncated at top, with several cracks resembling loop-holes, through which the light shone into its cavity, it gave an idea of the winding staircase in a lofty gothic tower, which, detached from the ruins of some venerable pile, hung tottering to its fall."

Before the reformation there was a chantry here, of the yearly value of £4. 17s. 6d. the lands belonging to it were granted by James I. to sir Edward Coke, in 1604. This parish contains 386 inhabitants.

KNOTTISHALL. The family of Jenney were lords here before the year 1480. Mr. Blomfield mentions one sir Thomas Jenney, of Suffolk, knt. in 1401; and there was a sir Christopher Jenney, baron of the exchequer, in the reign of Henry VIII. Arthur Jenney, of Knotteshall, was knighted 26 March, 1639. The manor is now vested in Mr. Ayton.

LEISTON is remarkable for the ruins of an abbey of Præmonstratensian canons, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The original house, placed about a mile nearer to the sea than the present ruins, was built and endowed about the year

1188 by Ranulph de Glanville, who gave to it the manor of Leiston, conferred on him by Henry II. and also certain churches, which he had before given to the canons of the priory founded by him at Butley, and which they resigned in favour of this monastery. The situation of this first house being found both unwholesome and inconvenient, Robert de Ufford, earl of Suffolk, about the year 1383, built an abbey on the site of the ruins that yet exist. This edifice was destroyed by fire before 1389; but being rebuilt, it continued to flourish till the general dissolution, when it contained fifteen monks, and its annual revenues were, according to Weever's observation, far under-rated at £181. 17s. 1½d. The old house, however, was not totally abandoned, some monks remaining in it, according to Tanner, till the suppression, and legacies being, as he says, left to Our Lady of the old abbey, in wills preserved in the office of the archdeacon of Suffolk, so late as 1511 and 1515. A. D. 1331 in Chronicon Butley, is the following passage which corroborates this statement: "John Grene, relinquishing his abbacie by choice, was consecrated an anchorite at the chapel of St. Mary, in the old monastery near the sea."

Great part of the church, several subterraneous chapels, and various offices of the monastery are still standing, and applied to the purposes of barns and granaries. The length of the church

was about 56 yards ; and the breadth of the middle aisle, seven yards. In the walls of the church and other buildings are many bricks of a form different from those used at present, being much thinner in proportion to their length and breadth. Near the west end is a small tower entirely of brick, probably erected about the time of Henry VII. some of the ornaments of which appear to have been formed in moulds. The interior seems to have been extremely plain and without ornaments, and the columns yet remaining are very massive. In the memory of persons yet living, a vast extent of the neighbouring land was inclosed with walls, probably those which surrounded the grounds belonging to this establishment, but they have been demolished for the sake of the materials. It was granted 28 Henry VIII. to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk ; and was lately the estate of Daniel Harvey, esq. in right of his wife ; and is now the property of lord Huntingfield. The manor is in Edward Fuller, esq.

Beautiful fabric ! even in decay
 And desolation, beauty still is thine ;
 As the rich sunset of an autumn day,
 When gorgeous clouds in glorious hues combine
 To render homage to its slow decline,
 Is more majestic in its parting hour :
 Even so thy mouldering, venerable shrine
 Possesses now a more subduing power,
 Than in thine earlier sway, with pomp and pride thy
 dower.

BARTON.

LANNISH, GREAT, and LANSTEAD LITTLE. The church of St. Margaret of Linstead, and half the church of St. Peter, were given to the priory of Mendham by Roger de Huntingfield. Both of them came in time to be wholly impropriated to that priory. Here was formerly the manor of Little Linstead which belonged to Sibton abbey, and was granted to Thomas duke of Norfolk 28 Henry VIII. 267 inhabitants in these two parishes.

METTINGHAM. A hamlet of Wenham; the manor belonged formerly to Mettingham college, and at the dissolution was granted to Thomas Dene, and is now the property of Charles Sheynham Collinson, esq.

MIDDLETON. This church was given by Roger de Glanville and Robert Crec, to the abbot and convent of Leiston, who got it impropriated to them; the impropriation was granted 28 Henry VIII. to Charles duke of Suffolk; and, with the manor, belonged afterwards to Mr. Freake; but is now the property of D. E. Davy, esq. Middleton with Fordley contain 564 inhabitants.

NORTHALES, commonly called Cove-hithe, probably from John and Walter Cove, who were lords here in the time of Edward I. and had a hithe or quay for loading and unloading small vessels; for here the river formerly emptied itself into the sea. John de Cove and Eve his wife had free Warren in their lands at Cove

and Northales in Suffolk, in 1308; and the grant of a fair here, in 1328, which was kept upon St. Andrew's day. The manor now belongs to sir T. S. Gooch, bart. The church was impropriated to the Cluniac cell of Wangford, and granted therewith to the Duke of Norfolk. This was a considerable fishing-town formerly, and had a noble church belonging to it; but by the decay of that business, it is reduced to a very mean village. The ruins of the church are extremely fine, and well worth the observation of the curious. The south isle is preserved, and inclosed. John Bale, author of "*De Scriptoribus Britannicis*," was rector of this church, if not a native of the town. He had been a Carmelite friar at Norwich; but having embraced the doctrines of the reformation, and exposed himself to the rage of the Catholic clergy, against whom he was protected by Cromwell, Earl of Essex, on the death of that nobleman he was obliged to take refuge in the Netherlands till the accession of Edward VI. by whom he was advanced to the bishopric of Ossory in Ireland. This he only enjoyed till the king's death, when he was compelled to retire into Switzerland. After Queen Elizabeth ascended the throne, he returned to England, was made a prebend in the cathedral of Canterbury, and died in 1563. 169 inhabitants.

PEASENHALL. This lordship belonged to Roger Bygod, 18 Edward I. Nicholas de Segrave

died seized of it 15 Edward II. leaving Maud his daughter and heir, then married to Edmund de Bohun. It now belongs to Charles Day, esq. This parish contains 746 inhabitants.

REYDON. Had formerly a market and a park. Reydon-hall, which stood in this park, was taken down in 1684. The church consisting of one aisle, appears to be of some antiquity. Upon a spot called the Chapel Piece, about a mile eastward of the church, stood a chapel. A wharf on a branch of the Blith, called Wood's End Creek, is supposed to have fallen to decay in the time of Henry III., in consequence of the rising prosperity of Southwold. On the same branch of the river, about a mile and half above the new quay, built in 1737 by sir John Playfers, stood Wolsey bridge, converted in 1747, by sir John Rous, bart. into a sluice for draining the low-lands above it. According to tradition, this bridge was built by Cardinal Wolsey, pursuant to a promise which he made when a lad, assisting his father, a butcher, to drive cattle from these parts to Ipswich. It is said that he also made causeways to and from the channel, over which he erected a bridge, that afterwards bore the name of its founder. Reydon is the mother-church to Southwold; the manor belongs to sir Wm. B. Rush, bart. This parish contains 325 inhabitants.

ROMBURN. Here was a Benedictine monastery founded about the time of the conquest,

and dedicated to St. Michael ; but by Stephen earl of Brittany, given as a cell to the abbey of St. Mary's in York. It was granted before the general suppression of these houses to Cardinal Wolsey. It was afterwards the estate of the Earls of Oxford, and since purchased by Mr. Cobbold, a wealthy quaker ; it afterwards belonged to Mr. Jessup, a quaker, at Leiston abbey ; and is now the property of Philis Weeding, widow, John Manby and John Grimsey, esqrs. Romburgh contains 445 inhabitants.

SIBTON. William de Casineto or Cheny, founded a Cisterian abbey here, about the year 1150, and dedicated it to the blessed virgin. The annual revenues of it were valued at £250. 15s. 7½d. per ann. and granted away by the abbot and convent themselves to Thomas duke of Norfolk, Anthony Rouse, esq. and Nicholas Hare, gent. 31 July, 1536. The church was built by Robert the son of Walter de Cadom, in the reign of William Rufus ; but the north isle was built by the executors of Robert Ducket, whose will is dated Jan. 24. 1533. Sibton with the members is now vested in Robert Sayer, esq. and Sibton hall in lord Huntingfield. The present church is a modern structure comparatively speaking. Sibton contains 569 inhabitants.

SIZEWELL.—Is a hamlet of Leiston, where there was a chapel for divine service as late as

queen Elizabeth's time, and in the preceding times probably, a considerable number of houses.

SETHERTON. Here were two manors : one of which had the patronage of the church, and belonged formerly to Walter de Bernham. John Brightyere (or britiffe) of Bernham-broom, in Norfolk, had it in the time of Edward IV. and dying in 1497, left it to Agnes his daughter ; and soon after it came to the Rous's. The other manor belonged to the prior and convent of Ely, and was granted 37 Henry VIII. to Anthony Rouse. They are both now in the Earl of Stradbroke. In this parish are 178 inhabitants.

SOUTHWOLD,—On the sea-coast, about two miles from Reydon, was probably named from the wood near it, as the western confines still retain the appellation of Wood's End Creek. It is pleasantly situated on a hill overlooking the German ocean, but nearly encompassed by the river Blith, over which a bridge leads into the town. It was originally a small place, consisting only of a few fishermen's huts ; but in proportion as they were successful, they built houses, and at length became rivals to Dunwich and other neighbouring towns. Alfric, bishop of the East Angles, gave this lordship among many other donations, to the abbey of Bury St. Edmund's, by which it was held as one manor, for victualling the monks. Under Henry IV.

Southwold was exempted from paying any customs or tolls, for their small boats passing in or out of the river or port of Dunwich. Henry VII., in consideration of the industry and good services of the men of Southwold, made the town a free burgh, or corporation, to be governed by two bailiffs, a recorder and other inferior officers. This town had several benefactions from that king and his son Henry VIII., which enabled the merchants to fit out upwards of fifty vessels, and these they employed abroad in the cod fishery, while the industry of those employed on the coast, in catching herrings and other fish, was also very conducive to the improvement of the town; but when Henry VIII. shook off the pope's supremacy, the fishery began to decline, though the inhabitants still carried it on, and at the same time engaged in the trade of corn, malt, timber, coals, butter, and cheese.

On the 25th of April, 1659, there happened a dreadful fire at Southwold, which, in the space of four hours, consumed the town hall and market-house, prison, granaries, warehouses, and 238 dwelling-houses, besides the fish-houses, tackle houses, and other out-houses; and the greatest part of the moveable goods, nets, and tackle of the inhabitants, with all their corn, fish, coals, and other commodities; the loss of which amounted to upwards of £40,000. an immense sum at that time, and ruined about 300 families. This disaster obliged many to seek

for habitations in other places, insomuch that the town, which was in a flourishing condition previous to this dreadful calamity, never recovered its former splendour. All the courtbaron rolls were destroyed, by which means the copyholders of the parish became freeholders.

However, the trade of Southwold was considerably promoted, in consequence of an act of parliament, passed for repairing and improving the harbour, which being subject to be choaked up, a pier was erected on the north side of the port in 1749, and another on the south in 1752. When the free British fishery began to be established in 1740, the Pelham and Carteret busses arrived in this harbour from Shetland, and in 1751 buildings and conveniences began to be erected for the making and tanning of nets, and depositing stores ; two docks were also made, and many other improvements, so that, in 1758, no less than thirty-eight busses sailed from this port. The other trade of this place consists in the home fishery, which employs several small boats ; and here they make and refine salt, prepare and export red herrings, red sprats, malt, and corn ; and import coals, cinders, and the like. The inhabitants likewise carry on a coasting trade in wool, corn, timber, and lime.

Southwold, from the nature of its situation, and the conveniency of the beach, being excellently adapted for sea-bathing has for several years past been the resort of strangers who

visit the sea-coast during the summer season. A chapel was first erected here in the reign of king John, by the monks of Thetford, to which the inhabitants were obliged to resort for the benefit of the sacraments, and for the performance of the marriage and funeral ceremonies. About 220 years after its erection this chapel was destroyed by fire. The exterior of the present edifice seems to have been finished about the year 1440; this was made parochial, and in 1751 endowed with £400. given by queen Anne's bounty, aided by an equal sum raised by contributions; and being separated from Reydon, was made a distinct curacy. The length of this chapel is 143 feet, and the width about 56. Its two aisles are separated from the nave by seven arches, and six pillars of elegant workmanship. The tower steeple is about 100 feet high, beautified with freestone, intermixed with flint of various colours. The porch, though rather more modern than the rest, is highly ornamented. Over the entrance is a vacant niche, probably made for the statue of the patron saint, and is decorated in several parts with Gothic letters. Every letter has a crown placed over it; thus an inscription upon the arch over the great west window of the tower has SAT EDMUND ORA P. NOBIS. The north door has a niche on either side, with a figure in each, resembling an angel with prodigious wings in a pulpit, the hands joined as if in the attitude

of prayer. The pillars supporting these niches rise from grotesque heads. The mouldings between the receding arches of all the doors are ornamented with foliage, flowers, grotesque heads, and figures; as is also the fillet that runs round the body of the church above the windows. At each corner of the east end of the chancel is a low hexagonal tower with battlements, some of which are still decorated with ornamental crosses. The interior was still more richly ornamented: here were several images, and the carved work of the rood-loft and seats of the magistrates originally bore a striking resemblance to those in Henry VIII.'s chapel. Every pew here was likewise decorated with the figures of birds, beasts, satyrs, and human shapes. The ceiling of the chancel is handsomely painted, as is that also over the screen in the nave. The detail of the fanciful representations of the Trinity, the hierarchy of angels, &c. here, might probably excite a sigh at the grossness and depravity of the human intellect.

On the cliffs are two batteries, one of which is a regular fortification, with a good parapet, and six guns; the other contains but two. On a hill, called Eye Cliff, and several others near it, are the vestiges of an ancient encampment, and where the ground has not been broken up, there are marks of circular tents, commonly called Fairy Hills. Gardner supposes this might have

been a Danish camp, when they invaded the country in the year 1010.

The weekly market here is on Thursdays; the number of houses 356, and the inhabitants 1676. The fairs are held on Trinity Monday and August the 24th. Southwold, seems to be a rising watering-place; and, among other late erections, has a very good inn. It is 106 miles from London. Here was formerly a manor of the bailiffs.

SOUTH-COVE. Here are two manors: South-cove, which is now the property of sir Charles Blois, bart.; and Polfrey, or Bewflory-cove, the property of sir T. S. Gooch, bart. as also the manors of Wrentham by Pounds and Wrentham Poynings. 186 inhabitants.

SPECKSHALL. The earl of Richmond was probably lord here, by his giving the advowson of this church to the priory of St. Mary's, at York. This parish contains 178 inhabitants.

STOVEN. This church was impropriated to Wangford cell or priory, and the impropriation was granted with that cell to the duke of Norfolk. This parish contains 116 inhabitants.

THERBERTON, seems anciently to have been part of the Bygods and Segraves estate; for they presented to the church till after the year 1350: but soon after the Abbot and Convent of Leiston became patrons. It is now vested in the Rev. George Doughty. This parish contains 557 inhabitants.

THORINGTON, was formerly the lordship and demesne of Walter de Norwich; afterwards of the Uffords; then of the Cokes; and for some time was in the family of Bence; it was afterwards vested in Alexander Bence, esq., who made the hall his seat. It is now vested in Charles Day esq., called by the name of Thorington Hall. The advowson of the church was given to the priory of Blithburgh, by William the son of Walter de Sadenefield, before the year 1200; for this gift was confirmed by Richard I. who died in 1199. At the dissolution it was granted to sir Arthur Hopton, knt. The old hall is now demolished, and a new one erected about half a mile from the site, by Henry Bence esq., who is lord of the manor. This parish contains 158 inhabitants.

THORP, is a Hamlet of Aldringham, which had a chapel belonging to it standing since the restoration; but it is now in ruins.

UBBESTON. This church and manor were given with Hemmingham, to the priory of St. Neots; the manor, rectory, and advowson of the vicarage were granted as parcel of the possessions of that priory 36 Henry VIII. to John Pope, esq. It was for some time the seat of the family of Kemp; which ancient family descended from Normannus de Kempe, whose great grandson was Allen Kempe, of Weston in this county, esq., from whom descended sir Robert Kemp, of Gissing in Norfolk, knt. one of

the gentlemen of the Bedchamber to Charles I., who for his eminent loyalty to the said king, was, by him created a baronet 14 March, 1641. He died 20 August, 1647; having suffered very much both in his real and personal estate, from the sequestrations of those unhappy times. To him succeeded his son sir Robert Kemp, who marrying Mary the only daughter and heiress of John Sone, of Ubbeston, esq., removed from Gissing here, and made Ubbeston hall his seat. He was succeeded by his son sir Robert Kemp, who, on the death of sir William Barker, was elected representative of this County, and left a numerous issue. The hall has been pulled down, and the property now belongs to lord Huntingfield who is lord of the manor.

The rectory was piously and generously given to the vicar by the last will and testament of Mrs. Mary Sone, widow, proved in the arch-deacon's office in 1685. This parish contains 181 inhabitants.

UGGESHALL. The manor of Ugghall in this parish, was formerly the lordship of Catharine Fitz-Osborn, of Somerly; afterwards in the Playters; and at present is vested in the earl of Stradbroke. 308 inhabitants.

WALBERSWICK is commonly called Wakerwick, a hamlet to Blithburgh, and is about one mile to the south-west of Southwold. It is a very ancient village, and was once a considerable and populous place; this appears from the

spaciousness of the church, which was built at the expense of the inhabitants, who had a great trade in butter and cheese to London and other parts of the kingdom. The elder church, though thatched, was adorned with images, and accommodated with an organ. It was taken down in 1473, and a new church erected by the inhabitants, on a fine eminence, and at their own expense: this was a handsome structure, dedicated to St. Andrew. It had two aisles, and in it was a chapel of Our Lady, and the images of the Trinity, the Virgin Mary, St. Andrew, St. John, St. James, and several others; and it had also two alters and an organ. Within a few years after another aisle was added, and it had many curious devices on the walls of the outside. The roof was covered with lead, and each aisle parted from the nave by seven arches and six pillars neatly wrought. The steeple was upwards of ninety feet high, and adorned with eight pinnacles. This church suffered much from the fanatical visitors in the middle of the seventeenth century, and continued to decay till 1696, when the parishioners, unable to defray the expenses of a complete repair, rebuilt a portion of the south aisle. The interior is plainly fitted up, and contains nothing remarkable, excepting a fine octangular stone font; round the pedestal are non-descript birds and animals, and the sides are alternately sculptured in a similar way. It is now much mutilated,

and the ornaments obscured by a thick coat of white-wash most injudiciously applied. Walberswick, as a small fishing town, was one of those among many others that suffered by the alteration from the rules of the Catholic religion, in consequence of which fish was no longer the principal diet of so many thousands of the poor. The eating of salt and dried fish was one of the principal causes why the face of the country was almost every where deformed by the hospitals for what were called leprous persons. Two or three destructive fires also hastened the ruin of Walberswick, the last of which was in 1749, when about one-third of the small remains of the place was consumed. 263 inhabitants.

WALPOLE. The manor of Walpole with Chickerling, is now vested in lord Huntingfield. This village has of late years much improved in appearance and contains some neat residences. The steeple is a very conspicuous object seen at a great distance. This parish contains 603 inhabitants.

WANGFORD. Here was formerly a priory or cell of Cluniac Monks, subordinate to Thetford, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was valued at £30. 9s. 5d. per annum, and suppressed 16th February 32 Henry VIII. and granted soon after with the monastery of Thetford to Thomas duke of Norfolk, whose son sold it to sir John Rous, knt. in 1612. It is now vested in the earl of Stradbroke, who is also lord of the manor.

The church here is partly constructed of flint and bricks, and has a spire steeple erected some years back; to defray the expense of which the parish disposed of the bells in the old one. This parish contains 615 inhabitants.

WENHASTON, besides the chapel of Mells in this parish, which was dedicated to St. Margaret, there was a chapel of St. Bartholomew near the old site of Wenhaston hall. The north isle of this church seems to have been built about the year 1530. For Robert Pepyn, rector of Knoddishall, in his will dated 19 January 1535, orders his body to be buried in the new isle at Wenhaston, at the feet of the vicar of that parish. And in the year following, a legacy was given towards paving the new isle at Wenhaston. Several of the ancient family of Leman, who had a seat in this parish, and were buried at the east-end of this isle. The manor of Wenhaston Grange, belonged to the abbot and convent of Sibton, who sold it to Thomas duke of Norfolk. It was afterwards vested in Robert Sparrow, esq. of Worlingham. But now in Charles Day, esq. This parish contains 887 inhabitants.

WESTHALL. Hubert de Burgh earl of Kent, had a grant of the manor of Westhall, in Suffolk, made to him 13 Henry III. but since 25 Henry VIII. it has belonged to the family of Bohun, of which E. Bohun, esq., who resided in this village; was a voluminous writer of the 17th century the most noted of his works were

a Geographical Dictionary and a History of James the Second's Desertion. The manors, of Westhall, Jacón's Hall and Fitz John, are now vested in G. S. V. Wilson esq. This parish contains 440 inhabitants.

WESTLETON. In this parish there was formerly a hamlet, which had a chapel belonging to it, named Dingbe. Two manors are mentioned here; Westleton grange, which anciently belonged to the abbey of Sibton, and was granted to Thomas duke of Norfolk, 28 Henry VIII. and the manor of Westleton-Cleves. The manor of Westleton with the members is now vested in sir Charles blois bart. This parish contains 788 inhabitants.

WESTWOOD-LODGE—A house near Blithburgh. It now belongs to sir Charles Blois, bart. The family of Brookes, who had it before the Blois's, used to reside here. The farm here consisting of 3000 acres has been pronounced without exception, the finest in the county. Michael de la Pole died seized of the manors of Westwood and Blithburgh in 1414.

WISSER. This was the lordship of the earls of Brittany and Richmond, till 25 Henry III. when it was granted to Peter earl of Savoy. John de Vallibus or de Vaux died seized of it 16 Edward I. or 1287, leaving issue two daughters, viz. Petronil married to William de Nerford, and Maud married to Thomas lord Ross. Upon division, William and Petronil had this

manor; but Thomas lord Ross is said to have died seized of it 8 Richard II. or 1384. It now belongs to sir E. C. Hartoph bart. and Ann his wife, it is called the manor of Wisset and le Roos. This parish contains 435 inhabitants.

WRENTHAM. Robert de Pierpoint who came with the conqueror, held the manors of Wrentham and Henstead, of the famous William earl Warren at the making of domesday-book. Michael de Poinings died seized of it 43 Edward III. or 1368. Richard de Poinings, by his will dated 10 June 1387, gave his manor at Wrentham, called north-hall, to the lady Isabel his wife, for her life. Robert de Poinings, who was slain at the seige of Orleans, died seized of it 1446. In the time Edward VI. it was purchased by the family of Brewster, who built the hall. The earl of Stradbroke is the present lord of the manor. 995 inhabitants.

YOXFORD. On the north-side of this village is Cockfield-hall, which was formerly the seat of the family of Brook; and passed from them to the Blois's, and is now the seat of sir Charles Blois, bart. who is lord of the manor of Darsham with Yoxford, which belonged formerly to the monks at Thetford. The manor of Yoxford with the members is also vested in sir C. Blois, bart. and formerly belonged to the abbot and convent of Sibton, and was by them granted to Thomas duke of Norfolk, 28 Hen. VIII. Here is Yoxford Grove, the seat of lord Manners. 1073 inhabitants.

MUTFORD.

MUTFORD hundred is bounded by the sea on the east; on the west by the Waveney; on the north by the lake Lothing; and the south by Blithing hundred.

This hundred being part of the demesne of the crown, it appears by Rot. Claus. 14 Henry VI. that the inhabitants are to be free from toll, and from the expences of the knights of the shire. There is no market-town in it. The villages are,

BARNBY,—Is consolidated to Mutford; and contains 262 inhabitants.

CARLTON-COLVILE,—So called from the family of Colviles, who were anciently lords of one part of it. The prior of Bromholm was lord of the other part. Here a chantry was founded about the year 1330, by John Framlingham, rector of Kelsale, for three chaplains to pray for the soul of Alice, the first wife of Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk. It was granted at the dissolution to William Honing. Here is the seat of E. Fuller, esq. This parish contains 714 inhabitants.

GISSEHAM, situated about five miles to the south of Lowestoft. The church is dedicated

to the holy trinity: both the body and chancel are thatched: they are separated within by a screen, on which are painted the twelve apostles. On the outside of the south porch are figures of two angels in a kneeling posture on each side of a niche destined for the reception of a crucifix. On one of the north windows is some painted glass, representing an *Ecce Agnus Dei*, with the saint broken. Under another small mutilated saint, standing with an arrow in his left hand, and his right against his breast, is inscribed St Edmund. There are also two small figures of a man and woman kneeling; the man habited in blue, with red breeches and yellow stockings; the woman entirely in blue, and the words "William Gange and Margaret:" but the heads of both are wanting. There are likewise several crowns of painted glass in the windows, alluding probably to the royal martyr, St. Edmund. The steeple is circular at the bottom; but the upper part is hexagonal, and contains four bells. 822 inhabitants.

KESSINGLAND. Here was formerly a market on Tuesdays, and a fair on November 20; the church is dedicated to St. Edmund. There are four manors in this parish, Kessingham Stapletons, Kessingland Itchinghams, Kingstons and Rothinghall, which belonged to the family of Proctor above one hundred years. Charles Day esq., is now lord of them. 579 inhabitants.

KIRKLEY. The church which is dedicated to St. Peter, was for many years dilapidated ; but, as it stood in the same church-yard with that of Pakefield, the loss of it was easily supplied by the minister of Kirkley being permitted to use the church of Pakefield on one part of each Sunday, and the minister of Pakefield using it on the other. It happened afterwards that both these parishes went together for many years, and had the same incumbent ; but at length they were parted again. And then, the incumbent of Kirkley refused to make use of Pakefield church, neither would he allow any thing to the incumbent of that parish, for officiating on both parts of each lord's-day ; alleging that he could not legally be compelled to it. The Rev. John Tanner, vicar of Lowestoft, was at that time commissary and official in the Archdeaconry of Suffolk ; and he failed not to use all the mild and persuasive arguments he could think of to the incumbent of Kirkley, but to no purpose ; finding him continue obstinate, he left him with this threat, "sir, if you will not officiate in Pakefield church, I will build you a church at Kirkley, and in that you shall officiate." Mr. Tanner was as good as his word ; for chiefly at his own expence, but with some little assistance from his friends and acquaintance, he built the present church at Kirkley, and divine service is performed in it accordingly. A small

channel called Kirkley Ham, formerly had water sufficient to admit vessels of a small draught. The fishery here was formerly in a flourishing state. This parish contains 337 inhabitants.

MUTFORD. This parish gives name to the hundred. The manor is vested in the Rev. George Anguish. Contains 387 inhabitants.

PAKEFIELD, is situated about three miles from Kessingland, and under its name the adjoining parish of Kirkley is generally understood to be included ; and though upon a slight observation the two villages seem to be but one, they are, nevertheless, under different regulations in all the branches of parochial government. Pakefield is situated eastward of Kirkley, on the very summit of the cliffs that bound the German ocean, which, dashing and foaming against their base, has frequently carried away large portions of them, together with the buildings they sustained. Pakefield church is dedicated to All Saints, according to Ecton ; but from an ancient inscription on a small silver communion-cup, dated 1337, it would seem that St. Margaret was then the patron saint. It consists of two aisles, built nearly uniform : the steeple contains five bells. This church was some years since repaired and beautified at the expense of the rector, the Rev. Dr. Leman, who not only new laid the floor, erected a new pulpit and desk, and placed over the curious old font a handsome

model of the tower and spire of Norwich Cathedral but also embellished it with other useful ornaments. The old pulpit was of very ancient workmanship, having, on several parts of it, the figure of a man in a devout attitude, and a label issuing from his mouth with this inscription: "*Miserecordia Dei in eternu' cantabo.*" In the north aisle, on a brass plate, representing a man and his wife with eleven children, is an inscription in old English characters, in memory of John Bowf, who died in 1417. At the upper end of the south aisle, on a plain stone with a brass plate, is another inscription in old English letters, "Here lies Master Richard Folcard, formerly a rector of a mediety in this church to the south, who died on St. Martin's day, in the year of our Lord one thousand four hundred. To whose soul be merciful, O God,—Amen."

In the year 1768, a skeleton was found in a barrow on Bloodmore Hill, near Pakefield, round whose neck hung a gold medal, and an onyx set in gold. The legend round the medal was DNT AVITUS. On the obverse a rude head helmeted, with a cross on the shoulder; on the reverse VICTORIA AVGGG; exergue CONOB. On the onyx was a man standing by the horse, and holding the reins with a *hasta pura* in his right hand, and a star on his helmet. 349 inhabitants.

RUSHMERE. The manor is vested in Milesom Edgar esq. 114 inhabitants.

L O T H I N G.

THE hundred of Lothing, or Luthing-land, probably took its name from that spacious lake called by Cambden, the Lake Luthing. It is bounded on the east by the ocean ; on the west by the Waveney ; on the north, by Breydon. water ; and, on the south, by the lake Lothing, It contains the following parishes.

ASHBY,—or Haskely. The estate here belonged formerly to the ancient family of Ingelosse ; but about the year 1520 it came to the Jernegans, and is now vested in the Rev. George Anguish. 34 inhabitants.

BELTON. The manor of Gapton in this and the neighbouring parishes belonged formerly to sir Thomas Allen, bart. Belton is remarkable as the burial-place of the late John Ives, esq. F. R. S. and F. A. S., the historian of Yarmouth, whose remains are deposited in the family tomb in the church of this parish. A mural monument, erected here to his memory, bears the following elegant Latin inscription, composed by the late Rev. E. Thomas, of Faversham.

M. S.
 Viri Lectissimi
 Johannis Ives, Armigeri
 Regiæ ac Antiquariæ London S. S.
 Nec non Provinciæ Suffolciensis
 Fecialis
 Inter Primos eruditi bonarum artium
 Fautoris
 Qui in Priscorum Temporum Monumentis
 Illustrandis multum (nec infeliciter)
 insudaverat.
 Nono mensis Jan. A. D. MDCCLXXVI.
 Ætat. XXVI.
 Maximo cum desiderio omnium
 Mœrentium præcipue parentum
 Johannis et Mariæ Ives,
 Immature eheu
 Abreptus.

This parish contains 385 inhabitants.

BLUNDESTON. A family which took their name from this place, were formerly lords and patrons here. After them a family of the name of Yarmouth ; then the Sydnors ; since the Allens. The manor formerly belonged to sir Thomas Allen ; but the hall and chief estate to Mr. Robert Luson, of Yarmouth, who generally resided here during the summer. Besides the manor of Blundeston, here was also formerly another manor called Gunviles, belonging probably to the Gonviles, of Rushworth ; one of whom married a daughter of sir John Jernegan, of Somerley, in 1402, 448 inhabitants.

BRADWELL. Caxton hall here belonged to the prior of St. John's, of Jerusalem; and Gapton hall to the priory of Leigh, in Essex; and were both granted by Henry VIII. to the Cavendish family, they are now vested in Charles Berners, esq. Contains 272 inhabitants.

BURGH CASTLE. The church of this parish, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and round tower. The advowson was given by Roger de Burgh to the priory of St. Olave, of Herringfleet. The prior presented to the rectory, and had a reserved pension of four marks out of it, which is still paid to the proprietor of St Olave's. The patronage since the dissolution has belonged to the crown.

Burgh Castle. This celebrated spot, about five miles south-west of Yarmouth, is situated adjoining the east bank of the Waveney, near its junction with the Wensum. There are few remains of Roman works in Britain in so good preservation as this Roman station of Gariononum, which is altogether a fine specimen of their military architecture. Its elevated situation commands an extensive view of the hundreds of east and west Flegg, as far as Acle on the west, an extent of coast of about twelve miles from north to south. It is a four-sided oblong, pitched camp, crowned with a wall inclosing an area of four acres, two roods, and including the walls, five acres, two roods, and twenty perches. The

walls, composed of brick and flint alternately, are nine feet in thickness, and fourteen feet high. The east side the most perfect, has four flanking towers, now in part standing, the two nearest each end being fifty two yards from each other, and the two intermediate ones 110 yards asunder. The north and south sides are each 107 yards. It is doubtful whether there ever was a wall on the west side, it being probable that the river was esteemed a sufficient barrier.

Mr. Ives, who has given a very ample and ingenuous dissertation on this castle, says, great quantities of oyster-shells are dug up near its walls, as also many iron rings belonging to ships : from which he infers, that the estuary of Yare once washed its ramparts. The era of its erection he supposes to have been during the reign of the Emperor Claudius, the year 49, and that it was built by the Proprætor Publius Ostorius Scapula, who conquered the Iceni, or people inhabiting the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire.

The wall, which is grout work, has at certain intervals bands or courses of Roman bricks. It is buttressed by four round solid towers, or or rather cylinders, of about fourteen feet diameter, on the east : one on the south, and another on the north, banded likewise with Roman bricks. The towers seem to have been built after the walls, and join to them only at the top.

On each of them, at the top, is a round hole, two feet deep, and as many in diameter, designed, as is supposed, for the reception of a kind of circular centry-box. The principal entrance was on the east side.

The south-west corner of the station forms the prætorium raised by the earth taken out of a vallum which surrounds and secures it, and which is eight feet lower than the common surface of the area. Near this was placed the south tower, which being undermined a few years since by the force of the water running down the vallum, after some heavy rains, is fallen on one side near its former situation, but remains perfectly entire. The north tower, having met with a similar accident, is reclined from the wall at the top about six feet, and has drawn down a part of it, and caused a fresh breach.

The field adjoining to the eastern wall is supposed to have been the common burial-place of the garrison. Here great numbers of Roman urns have been found, and innumerable pieces of them are every where spread over it; but neither the workmanship nor the materials of these urns have any thing to recommend them. They are made of a coarse blue clay brought from the neighbouring village of Bradwell, ill-formed, brittle, and porous. In the year 1756 a space of five yards was opened in this field

and about two feet below the surface a great many fragments of urns were discovered, which appeared to have been broken by the plough and carts passing over them: these and the oyster-shells, bones of cattle, burnt coals, and other remains found with them, plainly discover this to have been the Ustrina of the garrison. One of the urns, when the pieces were united, contained more than a peck and half of corn, and had a large thick stone operculum on the top of it; within was a considerable number of bones and ashes, several fair pieces of Constantine, and the head of a Roman spear.

The eastern situation of this field corresponds with that of Mons Esquilinus at Rome; the place assigned there for the interment of the common people, and a situation for which they seem to have had great veneration. The officers of the garrison might possibly be interred within the area of the camp; and four years since, in pulling down part of the hill which formed the Prætorium, urns and ashes were discovered in great abundance. Amongst them was a stratum of wheat, pure and unmixed with the earth the whole of which appeared, like that brought from Herculaneum, quite black, as if it had been burnt. A great part of it resembled a coarse powder; but the granulated form of the other plainly shewed what it had originally been.

In the same place, and at the same time, was found a cochleare or Roman spoon; it was of

silver, and had a long handle, very sharp at the point, that being used to pick fish out of the shell. Rings, keys, buckles, fibulae, and other instruments, are frequently found hereabouts, as also a number of coins, silver and copper; but these are mostly of the Lower Empire.

Mr. Ives also supposed that Burgh Castle, even in its present mutilated state, would contain at least one Roman cohort and a half with their allies. From the iron rings and pieces of anchors dug up near these walls, it is inferred that the estuary of Hieyes, or Yare, once washed their ramparts, which, with the steep bank, might have been deemed a sufficient defence on that side. The circular mount at the south-west corner Mr. Ives took for the Prætorium. Mr. King rather supposes this to have been an additional work in Saxon or Norman times, though the former, he admits, was unquestionably placed on this side. The north tower having, like the south, been loosened by the lapse of time, has receded at the top about six feet from the wall, and drawn down part of it. After the fall of the south tower it was ascertained that the immediate foundation was covered with oak planks, about two inches thick; over these a bed of very coarse mortar was laid on which the first stones of the fabric were spread, apparently without any regularity.

In the time of Edward the Confessor, Stigand, Bishop of Norwich, held Burgh by soc-

edge. Under William the Conqueror, Radulph Ballistarius was lord of this manor. It is, however, certain that the village of Burgh, was always a demesne of the crown, being held by the tenure of sergeantry by Roger de Burgh, Ralph, his son and after him by Gilbert de Weseham. It being surrendered to Henry III., he, on April 20, in the twentieth year of his reign, gave it to the priory of Bromholme, in Norfolk, where it remained till the dissolution; it was afterwards in the crown, and Elizabeth granted it to William Roberts, from whom it devolved to Joshua Smith, esq.

A little to the north of the castle are the remains of a monastery built by Furseus, a Scot, or an Irishman, in the time of king Sigbert, about the year 636, as is mentioned by Speed: which probably dwindled away in a few years, as we meet with little or nothing of it afterwards.

According to a tradition, this monastery after its desertion by the monks, served as a place of refuge for the Jews. An old way leading to the entrance, called "The Jews Way," seems to afford some probability to this assertion.

CORTON,—A village situated on a high cliff, commanding an extensive view of the sea. The body of the church has been for some time in a state of dilapidation, and the chancel used for divine service. The tower is still perfect, and is a favourable specimen of the rest of the for-

mer edifice. In addition to this parish-church there was another, or at least a chapel of ease, some vestiges of which were to be seen at a place called the Gate; and the old foundations of houses found in different places attest the parish to have been much larger than it is at present. Corton contains 375 inhabitants.

FLEXTON. This church is also in ruins, and is consolidated with Blundeston. The roof of it was blown off in the great storm 27 Nov. 1708. The manor belonged formerly to Robert Mighells, of Chelmondiston; who sold it to John Wantworth, esq. of Somerleyton. It was afterwards in sir Thomas Allen, and is now vested in Mrs. Penrice who resides at the hall. This parish contains 84 inhabitants.

FRICTON. The manor of Fritton was formerly Sydnor's, then Allen's, afterwards Richard Fuller's, esq.

The manor of Caldecot hall here belongs to Magdalen college, Oxford. This parish contains 174 inhabitants.

GORLESTON. Here are the ruins of an old building, supposed by Mr. Cambden to have been some religious house. In fact, they are the ruins of the church of St. Nicholas of South-town, an adjoining hamlet. Next to Yarmouth bridge is another hamlet called West-town. These two hamlets are called in old writings, Little Yarmouth. Great Yarmouth

on the other side of the river, being called in such writings, the East-town of Yarmouth.

GUNTON,—Which lies to the north of Lowestoft, separated only by a bank, thrown up in 1770, by the proprietor of Gunton, to enclose part of the common, which had till then lain waste. It has only two or three houses: one of which, the hall, is a spacious and elegant building, surrounded with beautiful woods and plantations. It formerly belonged to the Ingeloses, Blomviles, Wroths, Holles, and afterwards to Hewling Lewson, esq. who considerably enlarged and improved it in 1746. This estate, in 1762, together with the small parish of Fishley, in Norfolk, was purchased by admiral sir Charles Saunders, for 16,050. It is now the residence of Thomas Fowler, esq.

The church is a small plain structure, and was rebuilt in 1700, as appears from the following inscription on a small mural monument in the north-west corner:

Near this place is interred
CHARLES BOYCE,
Who being dead yet speaketh;
Having in his life-time
Rebuilt this church at his own expense,
In the year 1700.
A sure and lasting proof of his sincere piety.

In the chancel is an inscription on marble to the memory of Charles Colby, esq., who en-

tered early in life into his majesty's naval service, and commanded vessels of almost every rate, with great credit to himself, and advantage to his country. In 1756 he was appointed commissioner of the navy at Gibraltar, and at the conclusion of peace, in 1763, returned to England, and spent the remainder of his days in a peaceful retirement in the mansion of his friend, sir Charles Saunders, at Gunton, where he died December 28, 1771, aged 70 years.

HOTTON. The manor and impropriation belonged anciently to the prior and convent, and now to the dean and chapter of Norwich. This parish contains 274 inhabitants.

HERINGFLEET. Here was a religious house of canons regulars of St. Austins, dedicated to the honor of St. Olave, and founded by Robert Fitz-Osbert, of the yearly value of £49. 11s. 7d. It was granted to Henry Jerningham, 28 Henry VIII. It was lately the estate of Mr. Taverner, since of sir Edmund Bacon, of Gillingham, bart. and now of John Francis Leathes, esq. who is lord of the manor. 168 inhabitants.

LOUND. Sir Thomas Allen, bart. was lord of this manor; but it is now vested in the Rev. George Anguish. 416 inhabitants.

LOWESTOFT—Was one of the royal demesnes, and formerly enjoyed great privileges; but since the laws have been better regulated, it is on the same footing with other places, only that its in-

habitants are not obliged to serve on juries, either at the quarter sessions or assizes, by writ, 15th of Queen Elizabeth, 1573.

This town is situated on the easternmost point of the English coast, upon a lofty eminence commanding an extensive view of the German ocean, and forms an object remarkably beautiful, when beheld from the sea. It consists chiefly of one principal street, running in gradual descent from north to south, and intersected by several smaller streets and lanes from the west. The high street stands exactly on the summit of the cliff, so that the houses on the east side of it face the sea. The declivity, formerly barren sand; has been converted into gardens, interspersed with alcoves and summer-houses, and descending to the foot of the hill. These "hanging gardens" as they have been styled, are most of them richly planted with various kinds of trees intermingled with shrubs; and the white alcoves, summer-houses, rustic seats, &c., with which they are interspersed, agreeably diversify the scene, as they peep from the dark foliage which surrounds them, and give to the whole an appearance entirely unique. These sloping gardens are not only delightful to those who possess them, but they also constitute one of the greatest ornaments of the town and only need be seen to be admired.

As a further embellishment to this beautiful town, the work is now in progress to form a har-

bour at Lowestoft, and open a communication with Norwich, by a cut of only one mile between the rivers Waveney and the Yare, by which means vessels of 100 tons might be navigated from the sea to that city.

At the bottom of the gardens just noticed there is a long range of building erected for the purpose of curing fish, extending the whole length of the town, which from its distance from the spot where this operation is performed, escapes the disagreeable effluvia arising from the herrings whilst under cure. For sea-bathing the shore is peculiarly favourable, as it consists of a hard sand, intermixed with shingle, perfectly free from ooze, and those beds of mud that are frequently met with on other coasts.

The parish church of Lowestoft is situated about half a mile west of the town, for its greater security from the incursions of the sea. The height of it is about forty-three feet, and the breadth fifty-seven; and, including the chancel and steeple, 182 feet in length. The height of the tower is 120 feet, including a leaden spire of fifty. The church consists of a nave and two side aisles, separated by two rows of lofty handsome pillars. The chancel is remarkably neat and elegant, having been greatly embellished by the Rev. Mr. Tanner and the Rev. Mr. Arrow, during the time they were the vicars. By the accidental falling of some bricks on the south

side of the church from a buttress, the ancient rood-loft here was discovered. The principal entrance to this stately edifice is by a porch on the south side, above which are three niches. On the ceiling of this porch is one of those superstitious representations of the Trinity, in which god the Father is exhibited as a feeble old man, with Christ on the cross between his knees, and the Holy Ghost as a dove on his breast. Here are also two ancient shields, on one of which is the cross, with the reed and spear, the scourge and nails, and on the top the scroll for the inscription. On the other side is the cross only. Over the porch is a chamber, called the maids' chamber, which, according to tradition, received its appellation from two maiden sisters, Elizabeth and Katherine, who, before the Reformation, resided here in religious seclusion. It is also said that these sisters caused two wells to be dug at their own expence for the benefit of the inhabitants, and that their name of Basket Wells is only a corruption of Bess and Kate. The ascent to the ancient font in this church is by three steps, on the uppermost of which is an old inscription scarcely legible. It is surrounded by two rows of saints, each row consisting of twelve figures, much defaced. In 1644, all the brasses of the tombs, having on them, *ora pro nobis*, were taken away by the puritanical visitors. All the effigies in

brass, and all the metal these people found here, it seems they sold for five shillings, though there was a sufficient quantity of this for a bell, which is now used for the chapel. This church has been the burial-place of many persons of note. Thomas Scroope, Bishop of Dromore in Ireland, and vicar of this parish, who died here on January 15, 1491, lies under a large stone, which formerly contained his effigy in his episcopal habit, his crosier in one hand, and his pastoral staff in the other, with several escutcheons of the arms of his family, and a border, all in brass; but scarcely any remains of them are to be seen. Weever says, a Latin epitaph was also engraven upon the monument of that prelate, which probably fell a victim to the mistaken zeal of the reformers during interregnum. From a restlessness of mind, after he had returned from Rhodes (where he had been sent by the pope) to his bishopric in Ireland, he came into these eastern countries, where he went up and down barefoot, preaching and instructing the people in the ten commandments. In 1478 he was instituted to the vicarage of Lowestoft, and died in 1491, at the age of very little less than a hundred years, with a great reputation for sanctity. On the first step of the chancel, on a white marble stone, are inscriptions for the Rev. John Tanner and his wife. He was the brother of Dr. Thomas Tanner,

bishop of St. Asaph, author of the *Notitia Monastica*, the second edition of which work being left unfinished by the bishop at his death, was completed and published by his brother. Mr. Tanner was vicar of Lowestoft fifty-one years. Among his other acts of piety, he purchased the impropriation for the benefit of his successors, and expended a large sum in the repairs and embellishment of his church. Here is also interred the Rev. Robert Potter. F. R. S. and A. S., vicar of this church, to whom the literary world is indebted for the best poetical versions we have of the three Greek tragedians. His *Æschylus* appeared in 1777, *Euripides* in 1781, and *Sophocles* in 1788. He also published some inferior productions. In 1789 he succeeded the Rev. Mr. Arrow in the vicarage of Lowestoft, and about the same time was presented to a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Norwich. He was found dead in his bed in October, 1804, at the advanced age of 84.

Rear Admiral Utber, who took an active share in most of the hard-fought engagements with the Dutch, in the early part of the reign of Charles II., and died in 1669, is here buried, with his wife and two sons, both captains in the royal navy. John, the elder, commanded the *Guernsey* frigate, and fell in 1665, at the early age of twenty-two, in an attack on a Dutch fleet of merchant ships, in the port of Bergen,

in Norway. The second son, Robert, died in 1699, aged 50.

Above a large marble tomb (against the south side of the aisle) which covers the remains of Admiral sir John Ashby, is a neat monument, with this inscription :

Sacred to the memory of

Sir John Ashby, knt.

Prefect of the courts of Sandgate,

On whom, for his unshaken fidelity, and approved-of
Valour, in the engagement with the French at
Bantree Bay,

Where he gloriously fought for his king and country,

His majesty conferred the honor of knighthood.

He afterwards gave many signal examples of his bravery

And skilfulness in naval affairs,

By which he obtained the post of admiral and commander
in chief

Of the royal navy, and general of marines.

Adorned with these honors,

He exchanged earthly glory for immortality,

12th July, 1693.

Subsequent to the battle of Bantree Bay, the principal naval operations in which sir John Ashby was engaged, were the engagements off Beachy Head, in 1689, and Cape La Hogue, in 1692. On the latter occasion he commanded the blue squadron, and was sent, after the victory, to attempt the destruction of part of the French fleet, which had taken refuge in the port of St. Malo. This, however, he found im-

practicable ; and though his conduct, in regard to this circumstance, was by some loudly censured, yet the gallant admiral completely justified himself, when examined on the subject before the house of commons. Sir John died at Portsmouth, and was interred there ; but his body was afterwards removed to his native place.

A little to the west of sir John Ashby's monument is one to the memory of his nephew, James Mighells, esq., vice-admiral and comptroller of the royal navy. The first enterprise in which this gentleman signalized himself was the capture and destruction of a French convoy in Granville Bay, on the coast of Normandy, in July, 1704. In the following month he sustained a glorious part in the hard-fought but indecisive engagement with the French fleet off Malaga. About the middle of this action, in which he commanded the *Monk*, of sixty guns, and 365 men, the French admiral sent the *Serieux*, of seventy guns, to board him. Captain Mighells, however, gave the enemy such a warm reception, that she was obliged to sheer off, after three attempts, though her men were each time replaced from the galleys. In 1711 he commanded the *Hampton Court*, under the orders of sir John Jennings, in the Mediterranean, and, in company with some other English vessels, fell in with two French ships, of fifty guns ; one of which, the *Thoulouse*, struck,

after an action of two hours, to Captain Mighells. The last active service which this officer performed was as commander in chief of the naval part of the successful expedition against Vigo, in 1719. He was appointed comptroller of the navy in 1723, and died March 21, 1733, aged 69.

In this aisle a handsome monument of white marble is inscribed to the memory of Captain Thomas Arnold, who served in the royal navy forty years, and died August 31, 1737, aged 58. The most remarkable trait in the professional life of Captain Arnold was his conduct as first lieutenant of the *Superbe*, one of the ships detached by sir George Byng, under Captain Walton, in pursuit of a division of the Spanish fleet on the coast of Sicily. In the action which ensued, Captain Master, in the *Superbe*, bore down upon the Spanish admiral's ship, the *Royal Philip*, of seventy four guns ; but being diffident about the best method of attacking the enemy, he consulted his first lieutenant, Mr. Arnold, who replied, that "as the eyes of the whole fleet were upon him, expecting the most vigorous efforts in the discharge of his duty in that critical moment, he advised him to board the *Royal Philip* immediately, sword in hand." This counsel was adopted, and Lieutenant Arnold, putting himself at the head of the boarders, soon carried his antagonist ; but in this

service he received so dangerous a wound in one hand and arm, as rendered them almost useless ever after.

The following quaint lines in the vestry, inscribed on the tomb of Mr. Joseph Hudson, fourteen years minister of Lowestoft, who died in 1691, deserve notice :

Here Lie Your Pain Full
Minister, Lament ;
You Must Account How You
This Life Have Spent ;
Worthy Your Tears, He's Dead,
His Work Is Done ;
Live What He Taught You
For His Glass Is Run.
His Soul's In Bliss, The Dust
His Body Takes,
Thus Wee Lose All, While
Heaven And Earth Part Stakes.
But Patiently Await, He
Shall Arise
By An Habeas Corpus At
The Last Assize.

In the south aisle of the church is interred Mr. Thomas Annot, who founded the grammar-school at Lowestoft.

In the churchyard is the burial-place of the family of Barker, with an elegant pyramidal monument, erected pursuant to the will of John Barker, esq., who left £500. for that purpose, and the interest of £1000. three per cent. bank

annuities, to keep it in repair ; the overplus, if any, to be distributed among the poor of the parish. Mr. Barker was a great benefactor to his native town, having for many years before his decease caused not less than £250. to be distributed annually among poor infirm sailors, their widows, and families.

There is no church rate in this parish ; the profits arising from the lands belonging to the church being sufficient for keeping it in repair. These consist of sixty-seven acres, besides several tenements, the donor of which was unknown, as early as the time of Edward VI. ; and these with some other acres left by William French, are let by auction in the town chamber every seven years, in the presence of the minister and church-wardens. Previous to the Reformation Lowestoft had two chapels ; one of these, called Good Cross Chapel, stood at the southern extremity of the town, and was long since entirely destroyed ; the other, nearly in the middle on the west side of the High-street, being in a ruinous state, was taken down, and rebuilt in 1698, by a subscription raised among the inhabitants. Near this chapel is the corn cross, over which is the town chamber, used not only for transacting the business of the town, but also as a school-room for the children belonging to Annot's foundation. In 1698, when this chapel was rebuilt, the market was removed from a large

area, still known by the name of the Old Market, to that part of High-street near the chapel; but this being found inconvenient, it was again removed, in 1703, to the spot where it still remains. The original design of the cross was to provide a shelter for the farmers when they brought their corn to market: for this purpose it was used till 1768, when one part of it was enclosed as a vestry for the chapel, and the other used as a passage to it. The grammar-school was founded by Mr. Thomas Annott, a merchant of this town, to maintain one honest and sufficient person, learned in the art and knowledge of grammar and the Latin tongue, and other things incident and necessary, belonging to the said art, who was to instruct forty boys born in Lowestoft; and if there should not be so many wanting to be taught, then the number to be made up with any from the half hundreds of Mutford and Lothingland. The school-house for this institution was formerly in the town close, adjoining to the east wall of the church-yard; but this becoming ruinous, the town-chamber was fitted up for a school-room in 1674. The school-house erected in 1788, in pursuance of the will of Mr. John Wilde, dated July, 1735, stands on the east side of the High-street. The minister and churchwardens are empowered to appoint this master, and also to remove him at their discretion. His salary was fixed by the

testator at forty pounds per annum, and the overplus of his estates, if any, are to be expended in such charitable purposes as the minister and churchwardens shall think fit.

Lowestoft has experienced a large proportion of the calamities of pestilence, fire, and tempest. It has been several times visited by the plague; but the greatest mortality occurred in 1663, when 280 persons, who died of this dreadful scourge, were buried in the parish in the space of five months. The town has also sustained heavy losses by fire at different times especially in March, 1645, when property in fish-houses, and dwelling-houses, and goods, to the value of upwards of £13,000. were consumed.

A little to the north of the town, upon the elevated point of land on the edge of the cliff upon which Lowestoft is situated, stands the upper lighthouse, a circular tower of brick and stone, about forty feet high and twenty in diameter. When it was erected, in 1676, the upper part, for about two-thirds of the circumference, was originally sashed, in order that the coal fire, continually kept burning within, might be visible at sea. In 1778, this part was found so much decayed, that the brethren of the Trinity House ordered the top to be taken off, and to have one of the newly invented cylinders erected in its stead. On the beach, below the cliff, stands another lighthouse of timber,

which hangs in a frame of the same material, and is constructed in such a manner as to admit of being removed. By keeping this building covered by the upper lighthouse, vessels coming into, or going out of, Lowestoft roads are directed to the Stanford channel, which lies between what are called the Holme and Barnard Sands. This channel is almost a quarter of a mile, broad, and three quarters of a mile from the shore. From the effects of currents, storms &c. this channel never continues long in one direction. Of late years its motion has been northerly, as is evident from the several changes that have been made in the position of the lower lighthouse, to bring it into a line with the upper one and the channel.

The principal part of the commerce of Lowestoft is derived from the herring fishery. The season commences about the middle of September, and continues till the middle of the following month. The boats stand out to sea to the distance of about thirteen leagues north-west of this place, in order to meet the shoals of herrings coming from the north. Having reached the fishing ground in the evening, the proper time for fishing, they shoot their nets, extending about 2200 yards in length, and eight in depth; which, by means of small casks, called bowls, fastened on one side are made to swim in a position perpendicular to the surface of the water.

If the quantity of fish caught in one night amounts to no more than a few thousands, they are salted, and the vessels, if they meet with no better success, continue on the fishing-ground two or three nights longer, salting the fish as they are caught. Sometimes, when the quantity taken is very small, they will continue on the ground a week or more ; but in general the fish are landed every two or three days, and sometimes oftener, when they are very successful. As soon as the herrings are brought on shore, they are carried to the fish-houses, where they are salted and laid on the floors in heaps, about two feet deep. After they have remained in this state about fifty hours, they are put into baskets, and plunged into water to wash the salt off them. Wooden spits about four feet long, are then run through the gills of as many of the fish as they will hold, and fixed in proper distances in the upper part of the house, as high as the top of the roof. A number of small wood fires, according to the size of the place, are then made upon the floor, and by the smoke ascending from them the herrings are cured. After the fish have hung in this manner about seven days, the fires are put out during two days, that the oil and fat may drip from the herrings. The fires are then rekindled, and after two more drippings, they are kept continually burning till the fish are completely cured. This operation

requires a longer or shorter time, according as they are designed for exportation, or for home consumption. The herrings, having hung a proper time, are packed in barrels, containing 800 or 1000, and shipped for market. The number of boats employed in the herring-fishery have varied at different times, according to the circumstances of war or peace. The home consumption, however, has undoubtedly increased; and the superiority of the Lowestoft herrings is evident, from their fetching a higher price than those of any other place. The London fishmongers, it is said, have long been accustomed to give ten shillings a last more for Lowestoft herrings than for those of Yarmouth, be the latter what they may.

Another fishery carried on by the Lowestoft boats is for mackarel, the principal advantage of which is furnishing employment for the fishermen, and by that means keeping them at home against the herring season. The mackarel fishery begins at the end of May, and continues till the end of June.

On the 3d of June, 1665, one of the most sanguine naval engagements that took place during the war with the Dutch under Charles II. was fought off this town. The enemy's fleet, composed of 102 men-of-war, and 17 yachts and and fire-ships, had retreated to their own coast, before the English force of 114 men-of-war, and

28 fire-ships, commanded by the Duke of York. The states sent peremptory orders to Opdam to put to sea, and fight at all events. The admiral having called a council of war, and finding that the general opinion concurred with his own, for avoiding an action, said to his officers, "I am entirely of your sentiments; but here are my orders. To-morrow my head shall be bound either with laurel or with cypress." He accordingly weighed anchor at day-break on the 3d of June, and in an hour discovered the English fleet. The engagement began about three in the morning, off Lowestoft, and continued with great fury, but without any remarkable advantage on either side till noon, when the Earl of Sandwich, forcing his way through the centre of the Dutch line, threw their fleet into such confusion that they never recovered from it. The Duke of York, in the Royal Charles, of eighty guns, was for some hours closely engaged with Opdam, in the Endracht, of the same force. The Earl Falmouth, Lord Muskerry, Mr. Boyle, together with some of the Duke's attendants, were killed by his side, and the Prince himself was wounded in the hand by a splinter of Mr. Boyle's skull. In the midst of the action the Dutch admiral blew up, and out of 500 men, among whom were a great number of volunteers of the most distinguished families in Holland, only five were saved. This fatal accident increased the confu-

sion of the enemy, so that afterwards four of their ships ran foul of each other, and were destroyed by a fire-ship ; and three more shortly afterwards shared the same fate. The Orange, of seventy-four guns, being disabled and taken, was likewise burnt. The Dutch vice-admiral, Cortenaer, received a shot in the thigh, of which he immediately expired, and vice-admiral Stellingwert having also fallen, their ships bore out of the line without striking their flags ; and being followed by several others, the confusion soon became general. Van Tromp, however, with his division, gallantly continued the conflict till seven in the evening, when, finding himself deserted by the rest of the fleet, he was likewise obliged to retire. In this protracted engagement eighteen of the enemy's ships were taken, and fourteen sunk or burnt ; they had upwards of 4000 men killed, and 2000, among whom were sixteen captains, taken prisoners. The English lost only one ship of forty-six guns : their killed amounted to 250, and their wounded did not exceed 350. Among the former were admirals Sampson and Lawson, and captains the Earls of Marlborough and Rutland. Among the latter was the Honourable James Howard, the youngest son of the Earl of Berkshire, who, being carried on shore, expired on the 7th of June, and was interred in Lowestoft church.

Sir Thomas Allen and Sir Andrew Leake, naval commanders, of this town, may be here mentioned. Sir Thomas Allen, who, during Cromwell's protectorate, and steadily attached to the royal cause, was soon after the Restoration appointed to a command in the royal navy. In 1664 he was sent as commander-in-chief to the Mediterranean, where, the following spring, on the commencement of the war with the Dutch, he fell in with their Smyrna fleet, consisting of forty vessels, some of which were very strong, under convoy of four ships of war. After an obstinate engagement, in which the Dutch commander fell, Sir Thomas, who had only eight ships, made prize of four of the richest of the enemy's fleet. In the obstinate engagement off Lowestoft, in 1665, and near the coast of Flanders and the North Foreland, in 1666, Sir Thomas bore a distinguished part. On the conclusion of the first Dutch war he was again sent into the Mediterranean, to chastise the Algerines; and after his return was, in consideration of his numerous services, created a baronet in 1669. About the same time he purchased the estate of Somerly Hall, and removing thither from Lowestoft, passed the rest of his life in retirement.

After several progressive steps in the navy, Andrew Leake was appointed to the command of a ship during the war which was terminated by the peace of Ryswick in 1696. In 1700 he

was sent with a small squadron to Newfoundland, for the protection of the fishery. On the recommencement of hostilities with France and Spain, he was removed to the *Torbay* of eighty guns, and particularly signalized himself in the brilliant attack on *Vigo*, where his ship, which broke the boom formed across the harbour, was reduced nearly to a wreck. The *Torbay* having become so entangled among the cables with which this boom was strengthened that she could not be extricated, the enemy sent a fire-ship to complete her destruction; in which attempt they would doubtless have succeeded, had not a large quantity of snuff on board assisted to extinguish the flames at the moment of the explosion. The exertions of Captain Leake on this occasion procured him the honour of knighthood. In 1705 Sir Andrew, in the *Grafton*, of seventy guns, contributed to the attack on *Gibraltar*. In the engagement off *Malaga*, in the same year, he led the van of the division under the commander-in-chief, Sir George Rooke; but received a wound of which he expired during the action. After it had been dressed, he wrapped a table cloth round his body, and though life was fast ebbing, he placed himself in his elbow chair, in which he desired to be again carried on the quarter-deck, where he undauntedly sat and partook of the glories of the day, until he breathed his last. Sir Andrew, from the remarkable

comeliness of his person, is said to have been distinguished by the appellation of Queen Anne's handsome captain.

Thomas Nash, an author of considerable reputation, at the latter end of the sixteenth century, was also a native of Lowestoft. His family was descended from the Nashes of Herefordshire, and he was educated at Cambridge. He wrote much both in prose, and verse, especially of the satirical kind. Three of his pieces are preserved in the British Museum; the king's library contains twenty-four, and the Marquis of Stafford's seven. Among his productions, that in which he refers most to his native place is his "Lenten Stuffe, or the Praise of the Red Herring, fitte of all clearkes of all noblemen's kitchens to be read, and not unnecessary by all serving men that have short board wages to be remembered," 1599, 4to. Swinden observes; that the facetious Nash, in his Lenton Stuffe, designed nothing more than a joke upon our staple red herrings; and being a Lowestoft man, the enmity between that town and Yarmouth led him to attempt that by humour, which more sober reason could not accomplish. He died about the year 1600, aged 42.

It may not be improper likewise to introduce here an account of a sanguinary and obstinate engagement, of which Solebay, or Southwold Bay, was the theatre, in 1672,

This was between the combined fleet of England and France on one side, and that of the Dutch on the other. The former consisted of 101 sail, thirty-five of which were French, carrying 6018 guns, and 34,530 men. In this bay they were lying on the 28th of May, when the Dutch fleet, composed of ninety-one men of war, fifty-four fire-ships, and twenty-three tenders, commanded by the famous De Ruyter, bore down upon them so unexpectedly, that many of the ships were obliged to cut their cables, that they might get out more expeditiously, and range themselves in order of battle: Bankert, who commanded the van of the Dutch, commenced the attack on the white squadron, under the French admiral, Count d'Etrees. The latter received them with some appearance of courage, but soon sheered off, in consequence, it is believed, of secret orders from his master not to expose his ships too much, but to leave the English and the Dutch to effect their mutual destruction. In the mean time De Ruyter made a furious attack on the Duke of York and the centre squadron, while Van Ghent engaged the blue, under the Earl of Sandwich. The Duke, after an obstinate conflict of several hours with the Dutch commander, was obliged to shift his flag, from the disabled state of his ship. The Earl of Sandwich, in the Royal James, of 100 guns, maintained a most unequal conflict with

Van Ghent's division. He was first attacked by the Great Holland, commanded by Captain Brankel, and a fire-ship. Brankel, though of inferior force, yet depending on the assistance of his countrymen, who had the advantage of the wind, grappled the Royal James, and the earl, being ill supported by the rest of his squadron, was almost entirely surrounded by the enemy. Van Ghent was soon killed, and his ship being much disabled, sheered off. Another Dutch man-of-war and three fire-ships were sunk, and at length the earl succeeded in disengaging himself from Brankel's ship, after being grappled with her an hour and a half, and reducing her to a mere wreck ; the captain himself being wounded, and two-thirds of his men killed.

The earl had now, with unexampled intrepidity, defended himself for five hours ; but disdaining to retreat, another Dutch fire-ship approached under cover of the enemy's smoke, and boarded the Royal James on the quarter. The greater part of her crew had already fallen, and her hull was so pierced with shot that it was impossible to carry her off. In this condition, the earl begged his captain, Sir Richard Haddock, and all his servants, to get into the boat and save themselves, which they did : but some of the sailors resolutely refusing to quit their commander, remained on board, and endeavoured, but in vain, to extinguish the flames. The ship blew

up about noon, off Easton Ness, and they thus perished together.

Van Ghent's division, thrown into confusion by the death of their admiral, and the furious attack of part of the earl's squadron, which arrived but too late, to his assistance, was obliged to retreat, and withdrew for some time from the engagement. This afforded Sir Joseph Jordan, who had now succeeded to the command of the blue squadron, an opportunity of uniting with the red, in order to assist the Duke of York, who, being deserted by the French, had suffered considerably from the powerful attacks of the enemy's two divisions under de Ruyter and Bankert. In this conflict, Cornelius Evertzen, admiral of Zeeland, was killed, and De Ruyter himself was wounded, and narrowly escaped being burned by the English fire-ships. His ship was at length so completely disabled, that she was obliged to be towed out of the line, and it was with great difficulty that she afterwards reached home. Van Ghent's squadron, having by this time rallied, bore down to the relief of their commanders, and thus saved them from destruction. Towards night great havoc was made among the Dutch fire-ships, five or six of which were destroyed by one English man-of-war. The battle continued till nine at night, when the Dutch vessels, being dreadfully shattered, were obliged to retreat, and the English,

having suffered in an equal degree, were in no condition to pursue them. In this sanguinary contest the Dutch lost only three ships of war, one of which was burnt, another sunk, and a third taken. Their loss in men is supposed to have been very great, as the publication of it was forbidden by the states. Considering the disparity of force after the defection of the French, it cannot appear surprising that our fleet should have suffered still more severely. Two English ships were burnt, three sunk and one taken; and about 2000 men were killed and wounded. Among the former were rear-admiral sir Fletcheville Hollis, in the *Cambridge*; Captain Digby, of the *Henry*; Captain Percy, of the *St. George*; Captain Waterworth, of the *Anne*; sir John Fox, of the *Prince*; Captain Harman, of the *Triumph*; Lord Maidstone, sir Philip Cartwright, sir Charles Harbord, and many persons of distinction. But the fate of the gallant Earl of Sandwich was particularly regretted. The day before the engagement, while the fleet was riding in the bay, the earl, apprehensive of being surprised by the Dutch, had advised that it should weigh anchor and get out to sea. The Duke of York, however, not only rejected this advice, but even told the earl that it was the result of fear, which is supposed by some to have made so deep an impression on the mind of the noble admiral as to render him

careless of life. Agreeably to this idea, it is related, that when his ship was on fire, the earl retired to his cabin, whither he was followed by his captain, sir Richard Haddock, who, finding him with a handkerchief before his eyes, informed him of his danger ; to which he replied, “ he saw how things went, and was resolved to perish with the ship.” This is evidently a different account of the circumstance related by Campbell, who observes, that “ he might have been relieved in his distress by vice-admiral sir Joseph Jordan, if that gentleman had not been more solicitous about assisting the duke. When, therefore, he saw him sail by, heedless of the condition in which he lay, he said to those about him, “ There is nothing left for us now but to defend the ship to the last man ;” and those that knew him readily understood that by the last man he meant himself. This representation certainly places the matter in a very different light ; and though it is evident that the earl might have escaped with the captain and others, yet the character which he uniformly exhibited does not justify the idea that he would wantonly sacrifice a life so useful to his country. The certificate of his funeral, preserved among the archives of the Herald’s College, has been adduced to corroborate a contrary opinion. It is there stated, that “ he staid in his ship till the last, when he was forced to put himself to the

mercy of the sea, in which he perished." His body was taken up a few days afterwards by one of the king's ketches, and, being known by the George which he had on, was carried to Harwich, whence it was removed, and solemnly interred in Westminster Abbey.

The French, notwithstanding the little share they had in the engagement, lost two ships, one of which was burnt, and the other sunk; and among the killed was their rear-admiral, M. de la Rabiniere.

The manor belongs to John Penrice, esq. This parish contains 3675 inhabitants.

OULTON. The manor and estate here formerly belonged to the Bacons, then to the Fastolfs, then the Hobarts, since to the Reeves, and Gerard Van Heythuysen, esq. and Thomas Allen; they now belong to John Penrice, esq.

The church here is an ancient structure. The steeple, placed between it and the chancel, contains five bells, and was formerly ornamented with a spire. The whole building was originally in a cathedral style, having two cross aisles, or transepts. The south aisle is in ruins, but the north still remains. In the chancel, on a large stone, are the effigies in brass of John Fastolf, and Catherine his wife, with their feet resting on a greyhound, the arms of Fastolf at the corners, and this inscription: "John Fastolf, esquier, died 1445, and Katern, his wyef, deghter of — Bedingfield, 1478."

There are several pieces of painted glass, particularly in the west window on the north side, in which is a figure in robes, but without a head. The manor and estate of Oulton High House belonged to the Fastolf family. Oulton, including the house of industry in this parish contains 704 inhabitants.

SOMERLEYTON. This has long been remarkable for a beautiful old seat, called The Hall, anciently the residence of the Fitz Osberts, afterwards the Jernegans, Wentworths, Garneys, &c. Fuller remarks, that "it well deserved the name of Summerley ; because it was always summer there." Somerleyton was sold by the Wentworth family to Admiral sir Thomas Allen, whose son dying unmarried, bequeathed this estate with its dependencies to his nephew, Richard Anguish, esq, on condition of his assuming the name of Allen. The church here contained a monument to the memory of sir Richard Jernegan, who is represented cross-legged in imitation of the knights Templars, with this inscription :

Jesus Christ both God and Man
Save thy servant Jernegan.

This sir Richard was one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber to Henry VIII. Broceton in this parish, is a hamlet of Hopton.

Besides the sixteen parishes, and the hamlets before mentioned, there are several other ham-

lets in this hundred ; such as Brotherton, a hamlet of Hopton ; Browston, a hamlet of Belton. Browston-hall formerly the seat of Nathaniel Symonds, esq. and Normanston, corruptly called Nomanstown, which lies between Mutford-bridge and the town of Lowestoft. This parish contains 349 inhabitants.

W A N G F O R D.

WANGFORD hundred is bounded on the east by Mutford and Blything hundreds; on the west by Hoxne hundred; on the north by the Waveney; and on the south by the said hundred of Blything. This hundred consists of three partitions; the nine parishes or South-Elmhams, the seven parishes or Ilketsals, and the remainder of the hundred about Beccles.

The nine parishes are as follow.

ALL-SAINTS, or South Elmham. This manor is the property of Alexander Adair esq. The parish contains 239 inhabitants.

Flixton—is supposed to have derived its name from Felix, the first bishop of the East Angles. The church of this parish, now consolidated with Blundeston, has been in ruins ever since its roof was blown off, in the great storm in November, 1703. The walls have been chiefly demolished for the repair of stables, and the remains of the building used as a farmer's out-house, whilst the font, split asunder, supports the two ends of a hog-trough. A nunnery was

founded by Margery the widow of Bartholomew de Creke, and daughter of Jeffery Hautvile, about the time of Henry III. It was of the order of St Austin and the yearly value of £23. 4s. 1½d. The foundress gave the manor of Flixton to this house, which was dissolved by the second bull of pope Clement VII. in 1528, and intended for Cardinal Wolsey. But he declining in the king's favour, it was granted to John Taseburgh, whose descendants long had their seat at Flixton hall. That family being extinct, it descended to the family of Wyburn; but was since purchased by William Adair, esq. The manor of the nine parishes belonged to the bishop of Norwich, with the advowson of all the churches, except Flixton, (which he had granted to the Nuns, in exchange for Holmingham-Sancroft, which belonged to the Batemans,) and St. Michael, which was impropriated to the priory of Rumburgh, till 1335; when it was granted by act of parliament to Henry VIII. who granted the manor with the advowsons of St. James, St. Peter's, St. Margaret's, St. Nicholas, All Saints, and Homersfield, to sir Edward Northe, knt. in exchange. The whole is now yested in Alexander Adair, esq. This parish contains 209 inhabitants.

SANCROFT, or St. George Southelmham. Has no manor; it contains 233 inhabitants.

HOMERSFIELD, or St Mary Southelmham. A

market and a fair here were granted to the bishop of Norwich 2 Henry III. The manor of Limborne in Homersfield belonged formerly to the Nuns of Bungay, and was granted 29 Henry VIII. to Thomas duke of Norfolk, and 7 Edward VI. to John and Thomas Wright. Sir Basingburn Gaudy died seized of it 1569. It belongs now to Alexander Adair esq., but there are few or no tenants to it, and it would scarce be known, if it were not for the water-mill, which still retains the name of Lymborn mill. This parish contains 201 inhabitants.

ST. JAMES, Southelmham. This parish contains 351 inhabitants.

ST. MARGARET, Southelmham. This parish contains 181 inhabitants.

ST. MICHAEL, Southelmham. This parish contains 128 inhabitants.

ST. NICHOLAS, Southelmham. This parish contains 91 inhabitants.

ST. PETER, Southelmham. This parish contains 139 inhabitants.

These nine parishes which are called the deanery of Southelmham, are represented in old wills as one township; and as such they have an estate in Aldborough and Wortwell in Norfolk, common to them all. For we frequently meet with Homersfield, in the town of Southelmham; and St. James, in the township of Southelmham; and the like.

The seven parishes are these :

ST. ANDREW ILKETSAL. The manor is in Charles Day esq. This parish contains 472 inhabitants.

BUNGAY—Consisting of two parishes, Bungay St. Mary, and Bungay Trinity, pleasantly situated on the river Waveney, which as far as here is navigable for barges, &c. The market is on Thursdays, and contains 3290 inhabitants ; and two yearly fairs are held here on the 14th of May and the 25th of September. The town of Bungay was destroyed by fire in 1688, when the loss was computed at £29,896. After this period it was neatly rebuilt. Here were two parish churches. St. Mary's is a beautiful structure, and its lofty steeple is a great ornament to the town. The roof, covered with lead, is supported by ten light elegant pillars. The nave is 72 feet long and 27 broad, and the two sides are of the same length, and 18 feet in breadth ; the chancel was as wide as the nave. Between these two churches the ruins of a Benedictine nunnery are to be seen, which was founded by Roger de Glanville, and Gundreda, his wife, to the honor of the blessed virgin Mary and the holy Cross. It was endowed by numerous benefactors, whose gifts were confirmed by Henry II. The church of the holy Trinity in Bungay was impropriated to the priory of Barlynch, in Somersetshire. Besides these two churches,

there was another dedicated to St. Thomas ; but though this was standing in use since the year 1500, even the site of it is at present unknown.

The strong castle here, now in ruins, is supposed to have been built by the Bigods, earls of Norfolk. During the intestine broils between king Stephen and the barons, it was so strongly fortified by Hugh Bigod, and was, besides, so advantageously situated, that he is said to have boasted of its impregnability. Holinshed ascribes these expressions to this turbulent nobleman:

“ Were I in my castle of Bungay,
Upon the water of Waveney,
I Would ne care for the king of Cočkney.”

on the accession of Henry II, as Hugh Bigod had invariably espoused the cause of Stephen, he was obliged to compound with that monarch for a large sum of money, and to give sufficient hostages to save his castle from being demolished. However, not availing himself of his lenity, but joining afterwards in the rebellion of Henry's son against his father, he was finally deprived of the castles, both of Bungay and Framlingham, by Henry ; though they were restored to his son and heir, with his other estates and honors. In the reign of Henry III. Bungay castle was demolished, and in the tenth year of Edward I. Roger Bigod, earl of Norfolk, obtained permission to embattle his house, which

had been erected on the site of the ancient castle. With this manor he endowed his second wife, Alice, and having no issue, settled all his castles, towns, manors, and possessions on Edward and his heirs. In the 4th Richard II. William de Ufford earl of Suffolk, died possessed of the castle, borough, and manor of Bungay: He married Joan daughter of Edward Montacute, by Alice his wife daughter and coheirress of Thomas Brotherton, 5th son of Edward I. on whom it is probable that king settled them. The records belonging to the castle and convent perished by the fire in 1688; and as an instance of the mutability of human affairs, the present state of the former edifice has been adduced, which is now become the habitation of the lowest sort of people, a great number of hovels being raised against its walls, and let out to the poor. The free grammar-school at this place enjoys the right of sending two scholars to Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The theatre and assembly-room are neat structures, and well frequented; and the county bridge over the Waveney has been handsomely rebuilt. The market place, situated on a rising ground, has been considered as one of the handsomest in the country; and here were two crosses, in one of which fowls, butter, &c. were sold, and in the other corn and grain. The top of the former was adorned with a figure of Astrea in

lead, weighing eighteen hundred weight. The principal streets, which are broad, well paved, and lighted, branch out from the market-place towards the great roads leading to Norwich, Yarmouth, Bury, Ipswich, Beccles, and Lowestoft; and each of these being terminated by a handsome edifice, produces at first sight, a very favourable impression. The large common contiguous to the town, being enclosed and rated, is of considerable benefit to the inhabitants. At the termination of a pleasant walk to the lower end of it, there is a cold bath house upon the site of a vineyard, and a physic garden. The town itself, standing on a sandy soil, has several mineral springs, and one at the king's head is said to possess medical properties of peculiar efficacy. As the Waveney nearly surrounds the town, in the form of a horse-shoe, a considerable trade is carried on in corn, malt, flour, lime, &c. ; and several capital flour-mills, malt-ing offices, and lime-kilns, are very productive to their proprietors. Here is also a manufactory of Suffolk hempen cloth. 1979 inhabitants.

ST JOHN ILKETSAL. The manor belongs to the Rev. James Cutting Safford. This parish contains 66 inhabitants.

ST. LAURENCE ILKETSAL, contains 255 inhabitants.

ST. MARGARET ILKETSAL, contains 269 inhabitants.

METTINGHAM. The churches of Mettingham, Ilketsal St. Andrew's, St. Margaret, and St. Laurence, were given by Roger de Glanville and Gundreda his countess to the Nuns of Bungay, who got them impropriated to them; and the impropriations and advowson of the vicarages were granted to Thomas duke of Norfolk 29 Henry VIII.

The manor of Bardolf in Ilketsal St. Laurence and Bungay trinity, was obtained 2 Edward III. with the manor of Clopton, by Elizabeth de Burgh the relict of Roger de Amorie, for herself for life; and the remainder to John lord Bardolf and Elizabeth his wife, (who was her daughter) and the issue by the said Roger; in exchange for the manors of Kennington and Fankshall, in Surry. The manor of Mettingham Castle has since 1661, been in the families of Bacon and Hunt, and now in the Rev. James Cutting Safford. Contains 350 inhabitants.

The remaining parishes are about Beccles, as follows.

BARSHAM—near Beccles, where, in 1671, was born Laurence Echard, a divine and writer of some eminence in the last century. His father was minister of Barsham. After receiving his education at Christ college, Cambridge, he settled in Lincolnshire. In 1699 he published the first part of his Roman History, which in 1702, was followed by a General Ecclesiastical History, a work which has gone through numerous

editions, and probably procured his professional promotion to the offices of prebendary of Lincoln, and chaplin to the bishop of that diocese. His next work was a History of England, down to the Revolution, by which he gained considerable reputation; but the most useful of his performances, was the Gazetteer's, or, Newsman's Interpreter, which may be considered as the model of the Gazetteer's of the present day. In 1712 he was appointed to the archdeaconry of Stow. Towards the end of his life he was presented by the king to the livings of Rendlesham, Sudborne, and Alford, in this county, to which he removed. He died in his carriage, proceeding to Scarborough for the benefit of the waters, in 1730.

Anciently the lordship and seat of the Itchinghams; John Blennerhasset, esq., about the time of Edward VI. acquired it by marrying one of the coheirresses of sir Edward Itchingham, and made it the seat of his family. it now belongs to the Rev. H. Suckling. 200 inhabitants.

BECCLES—Is a large well-built town, situated on the east and south sides of the river Waveney, which is navigable from Yarmouth: the chief streets are well paved: the church and the steeple, which last stands at some distance from the south east corner of the chancel, are noble structures, and great ornaments to the town. The market is held on Saturday, and here are

three annual fairs. It is a corporation, consisting of a portreeve and thirty-six burgesses, distinguished by the name of the twelve and the twenty-fours. The office of portreeve is holden in rotation by the twelve.

On the South part of the town are the ruins of another parish church, called Endgate, which was taken down by order of queen Elizabeth: "for that the parishes of Beccles and Endgate had been for many years so blended together, that the bounds and limits of them could not be known in 1419; when a legal agreement was made by the bishop, patron, and rectors of both parishes, that the rector of Beccles should take the whole tithes of both parishes, and pay the rector of Endgate £6, 13s. 4d. yearly, in the parish church of Endgate. So that the inhabitants of Endgate have time out of mind been esteemed parishioners of Beccles."

It seems probable from what is said in Mon. Angl. Vol. 1. p. 408. that Beccles was very early a place of some note; for speaking of the citizens of Norwich, it is said "*Nunquam ante Conquestum, nec post per centum & plures annos, habuerunt Coronatores, nec Ballivos de seipsis, sed solummodo unum Ballivum, qui nomine Regis curias tenebat et amerciamenta colligebat, sicut fuit in Beccles seu in Bungay, sive in aliis villis ubi merchandisia venduntur.*" They had not before the conquest, nor for a

hundred years or more after it, any coroners or bailiffs from among themselves; but they had one bailiff only, who in the kings name held courts, and collected Amercements, as it was in Beccles or Bungay, or other towns where merchandize is sold.

The manor of Beccles was given to the abbey of Bury by king Edwin brother of king Edgar, who enjoyed it till the dissolution; when it was given by Henry VIII. to William Rede, Gent. from whom it came to the Yallops; and from them to Mr. Bence, of Henstead.

The manor of Roos or Ross in Beccles, was formerly the estate of Peter Garneys, esq., then of the Tolboys; after that of the Sucklings; and then sir Robert Rich, bart. The manor of Beccles and Wade Hall are now vested in the earl of Gosford. Beccles with Endgate contains 3493 inhabitants.

ELLOUGH or WILLINGHAM All-Saints. The lordship of this place, and the advowson of the church, were in the family of Playters above two hundred years. The earl of Gosford, is now lord and patron. 170 inhabitants.

ENDGATE. See an account of, with Beccles.

HULVERSTREET,—Is a hamlet of Henstead, and contains 241 inhabitants.

NORTH-COVE. The manor of Wade-hall in North-cove, belonged anciently to Robert Washby, of Cumberland. Hubert Jernegan

obtained it about the year 1200, by marrying Washby's daughter. Sir John Jernegan, upon the marriage of his sons, in 1456, settled at Cove by Beccles, and gave the manor of Washe or Wade-hall to his son Osbert. Sir Edward Jernegan died seised 1515. It afterwards belonged to the Yalkops; and is now in the heirs of Mr. Robert Bence, late of Henstead. Contains 219 inhabitants.

REDISHAM MAGNA. This church was impropriated to the priory of Butley, and the impropriation was granted 20 Elizabeth to John Hercy and John Hayward. The church of Little Redisham hath been many years down. The rectory hath been consolidated to Ringsfield. The manor of Redisham Iketshall is now in Charles Day, esq. 156 inhabitants.

RINGSFIELD. The prior and convent of Butley were patrons both of Little Redisham and Ringsfield before the reformation. The manor of Ringsfield of Iketshall is now in Charles Day, esq. This parish contains 280 inhabitants.

SOTTERLY,—Is chiefly remarkable for the family of Playters, which is very ancient, having had their seat here ever since the reign of Edward II. This family were early in the list of baronets; for sir Thomas Playters, of Sotterly was created a baronet Aug. 13th, 1628; which honor was afterwards vested in sir John Playters. Sotterly contains 287 inhabitants.

SHADDINGFIELD. The family of Coddon had for many years their seat at this hall, which is now vested in the Earl of Stradbroke. This parish contains 189 inhabitants.

SHIPMEADOW. In this parish is the house of Industry for the twenty parishes of the incorporated hundred of Wangford, built in 1765. The original debt contracted for this undertaking, was, £8500. The paupers here have been chiefly employed in spinning for the Norwich manufacturers. Shipmeadows with the house of Industry contains 339 inhabitants. The manor is the property of the Rev. H. Suckling.

WESTON. Here is a seat which for some time was the property of the family of Leman, and was afterwards vested in the family of Barne, and now belongs to Thomas Farr, esq. This parish contains 179 inhabitants.

WILLINGHAM ST. MARY. This church was standing in 1589; but is now in ruins. The Lordship was sometime back in sir Thomas Robinson; but since in Robert Sparrow, esq. This parish contains 190 inhabitants.

WORLINGHAM,—Was formerly two parishes, St. Mary and St. Peter. The church of Worlingham St. Peter hath been many years down, and it is now accounted but one parish. The advowson was formerly in the prior and convent of Butley, but was not granted away at the dissolution of that; so it remains still in the crown.

The hall is a neat mansion, and was for some

time the seat of John Felton, esq. whose only daughter married sir John Playters ; and he sold this and some other estates to sir Thomas Robinson, bart. who made it his seat. It was by purchase the seat of Robert Sparrow, esq. and now belongs to the Earl of Gosford. This parish contains 221 inhabitants.

H O X N E.

THE hundred of Hoxne is bounded by the hundreds of Loes and Plomesgate, on the south ; on the west, by Loes and Hartismere ; on the north, by the river Waveney, which parts it from Norfolk ; and on the east, by Wangford and Blything. It contains the following parishes, viz.

ATHELINGTON. The priory and convent of Butley were patrons of this church before the reformation ; but ever since the year 1555 it has been in the presentation of the crown. This parish contains 100 inhabitants.

BADDINGHAM. The hall was for many years the seat of the family of Rous. The manors of Colston-Hall and Baddingham-Hall, are vested in Robert Sayer esq. This parish contains 816 inhabitants.

BEDDINGFIELD—was remarkable for a family of that name, who were lords of this manor, and had their seat at Redlingfield. The manor belonged to the priory of Snape, and was granted 17 Henry VIII. to Cardinal Wolsey towards the endowment of his college at Ipswich. After the

dissolution of that college, it was granted to Thomas duke of Norfolk; and in 7 Edward VI. to Thomas and George Golding; and came to the Bedingfields soon after. It is now vested in Sarah the wife of George Reading Leathes. This parish contains 318 inhabitants.

BEDFIELD. The manor and advowson was given to the priory of Eye, by Robert Mallet, and granted 31 Henry VIII. to Anthony Rous, esq. and is now vested in the earl of Stradbroke. Bedfield contains 319 inhabitants.

BRUNDISH. Here was a celebrated chantry, founded by sir John Pyshall, rector of Caston, one of the executors of Robert de Ufford earl of Suffolk, in 7 Richard II. for six chaplains to pray for the soul of the said earl, and all his benefactors: it was of the yearly value of 13*l.* 7½*d.* and surrendered 25 June 1545, by William bishop of Norwich and John Person incumbent, with the consent of Richard Fulmerston patron, and granted to the said Richard Fulmerston. It is now vested in T. S. Gooch, esq. It is remarkable, that all the land within this parish is freehold. This parish contains 427 inhabitants.

CARLETON. A chauntry was founded here about the year 1330, by John Framlingham, rector of Kelsale, for three chaplains to pray for the soul of Alice of Hainault, countess of March. It was granted 36 Henry VIII. to William Honing. Carleton Hall and Bromholme

manors are now the property of the Rev. George Anguish. Carleton contains 126 inhabitants.

DENHAM. The manor of Denham hall with Flimworth was vested in Lord Maynard, now in sir E. Kerrison bart. This parish contains 259 inhabitants.

DENNINGTON. In this Church is the burial-place of lord Bardolph, who had his seat at the hall, which by the ruins appears to have been a sumptuous building. Here were two chantries, one called our lady's chantry, as belonging to the altar of St. Mary, this is mentioned in 1306, and was of the yearly value of 9*l.* 7½*d.* the other to the altar of St. Margaret, founded in 1487, by sir William Philips, who by marrying the daughter of lord Bardolph, was lord Bardolph in her right, and called Philip's chantry: This was for two priests to pray for his and his wife's welfare during their lives, and for their souls, &c. after their decease; it was of the yearly value of 26*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* They were both granted to Richard Fulmerston. The hall with several estates and the lordship of this parish and the advowson of the rectory, have been long in the family of Rous, and are now vested in the earl of Stradbroke. Leland says, "all the Rous's that
" be in Suffolk, come, as far as I can learn, out
" of the house of Rous of Dennington. Divers
" of the Rous's of this eldest house lie in Den-
" nington church, under flat stones. Anthony

“Rous, now heir of Dennington Hall, hath
“much enlarged his possessions.” The Hall is
now the residence of Mrs. Welham. This pa-
rish contains 38 inhabitants.

FRESINGFIELD. Here were several manors :
1. belonged to Michael de la Pole, who died
seized of it 12 Richard II. and William de la
Pole died seized of the same when he was be-
headed, 28 Henry VI. 2. A manor which
belonged to the priory of Eye, and was granted
28 Henry VIII. to Edmund Bedingfield. 3, The
manor or hamlet of Chepenhal, which was given
to Bury Abbey by one Swartingstone. 4, The
manor or hamlet of Witingham, which had an-
ciently a chapel belonging to it : part of this
lordship was given to Bury Abbey, by Thirketel;
but part of the tythes to Eye priory, It is now
chiefly of note for being the birth-place and
burial-place of that truly pious and most reve-
rend Dr. William Sandcroft, lord archbishop of
Canterbury, who had a seat in this parish, and
lies buried in the church-yard under a hand-
some monument. He also perpetuated his name
by various benefactions, He settled an estate
in fee-farm rents, to the annual value of 52*l*, on
on the vicar and his successors for ever, on con-
dition that the latter should pay 10*l*, a year to
the master of a school, which his grace at that
time founded here ; and 6*l*. per annum upon the
parish clerk : for whom, and for his successors,

he built a convenient habitation. The advowson of the church is, by the bishop's donation, in Emanuel college, Cambridge; and the manors of Chevenhall alias Chepenhall, and Ufford hall in Fresingfield, are now vested in lord Henniker. The fair here is held May 29, Fresingfield contains 1231 inhabitants,

HORHAM. Here are three manors: Horham, Brodocks, late Copleditch, Horham-Comitis, and Horham-Shermans, late Jernegan's. Sir Hubert Jernegan, who died 1239, had his capital seat at his manor of Horham. Sir Hugh Jernegan his son, made Stoneham Jernegan the chief seat of the family. Sir Peter Jernegan, grandson of sir Hugh, whose mother was heiress of the Fitz-Osberts of Somerley, made Somerley the chief seat of the family. These manors are now vested in E. Kerrison, bart. 423 inhabitants.

Hoxne gives name to the hundred, but is more remarkable for being the place where the Danes martyred Edmund, king of the East-Angles, because he would not renounce the Christian faith, by binding him to a tree, and shooting him with arrows. His death happened in 870, His body was afterwards removed to Bury, and there interred. Tradition relates that in the hope of escaping his pursuers, he concealed himself under a bridge near the place, now called gold bridge from the appearance

of the gilt spurs which the king happened to wear, and which proved the means of discovering his retreat. A newly married couple returning home in the evening, and seeing by moonlight the reflection of the spurs in the water, betrayed him to the Danes. Indignant at their treachery, the king is said to have pronounced a dreadful curse upon every couple who should afterwards pass over this bridge in their way to the church to be married ; and although a thousand years have elapsed, persons proceeding to the church on such an occasion never fail to avoid it; even if obliged to take a circuitous road. A chapel was built on the spot where he was slain, which was dedicated to him ; and afterwards improved to a house of Benedictine monks, as a cell to Norwich. It was afterwards converted into a farm house, and that with the estate belonging thereto was vested in — Thruston esq ; it was afterwards the estate of lord Maynard ; and now belongs to sir E. Kerrison, bart. The hall, manor, rectory, and advowson of the vicarage belonged to the bishops of Norwich, who used frequently to reside here, till the year 1535; when it was given up by act of parliament to Henry VIII. who shortly after granted them to sir Robert Southwell.

Hoxne hall was the mansion of the late sir Thomas Maynard Heselrigge, bart. who succeeded to the title, on the death of his nephew

sir Arthur, in 1805. It was lately the property of lord Maynard, but now belongs to sir E. Kerison, bart.

Here was a considerable fair for cattle, beginning yearly on November 20, being St. Edmund's day, which has been removed to Harleston in Norfolk, since 1780, owing to the extortions practised by the farmers on the Scotch drovers, but a small fair for chapmen is held here Dec. 1. Contains 1066 inhabitants.

KELSALE near Saxmundham, was anciently the demesne of John, duke of Norfolk, which he had with the Countess Mareschal, as her portion: till being attainted for siding with the house of York against Henry duke of Richmond, this manor was given to John de Vere, earl of Oxford; but it is probable it did not remain long in that family, for it was in the duke of Norfolk's family again in 1545; and his trustees presented to the church all queen Elizabeth's reign. In James the first's time sir Thomas Holland had it; and in Charles the second's reign, John Bence, esq. It was afterwards vested in George Golding, esq. in right of his lady the heiress of that family; and now belongs to H. Bence, esq.

KELSALE-LODGE formerly belonged to the dukes of Norfolk, and passed from them to the family of Weakenham, and from them to the Hobarts. It was afterwards sir John Blois's, 1060 inhabitants.

LAXFIELD. Robert Mallett gave what he had in this place to the priory of Eye ; and a manor, the rectory, and advowson of the vicarage were granted as parcel of the possessions of that priory, 28 Henry VIII. to Edmund Bedingfield. Another manor in Laxfield was granted as parcel of the possessions of Leiston abbey to Charles duke of Suffolk, 28 Hen. VIII. John Wingfield obtained a grant for a market at Laxfield in the reign of Edward IV. and there are two fairs here yearly, May 12th, and October 25th ; from whence we may suppose that this place was of more note formerly, than it is now. The church and steeple are very beautiful edifices. There were many legacies in old wills about the year 1445, given towards building the steeple here. The family of Jacobs long had their seat in this parish. The manor is now vested in lord Huntingfield. Laxfield contains 1158 inhabitants.

MENDHAM, is situated on both sides of the river Waveney, taking into its bounds part of the town of Harleston : There was formerly a chapel in this churchyard, at a little distance from the church : and in the Suffolk part of this parish, William the son of Roger de Huntingfield founded in Stephen's reign a Cluniac priory, dedicated to the blessed virgin, and subordinate to Castleacre in Norfolk ; which, at the dissolution, was granted to Richard Freston and Ann his wife. Sir John Howard had a grant of the

manor of Mendham in Suffolk 15 Edward IV. which was the estate of John earl of Oxford, attainted. And the manor of Winchenden, in this parish, was granted to Richard and William Freston, 1 Edward VI. as parcel of the possessions of the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity in Ipswich, who had a share of the church here by the gift of Robert the son of Angot. This parish contains 835 inhabitants.

METFIELD, is sometimes called a chapel to Mendham; The lordship is in Mrs Plumer. This parish contains 682 inhabitants.

MONK-SOHAM, so called because the monks of Bury were patrons of the rectory, and had the manor here by the gift of Alfred, bishop of the East-Angles. It was granted 37 Henry VIII. to Anthony Rous, and sold by Thomas Rous in 3 Elizabeth, to Lionel Talmach. The manor of Blomviles, or Woodcraft-Hall, in this and the neighbouring parishes, belonged to John Caldwell, in 1460. This parish contains 388 inhabitants.

SAXSTEAD, is the lordship of the master and fellows of Pembroke-Hall, in Cambridge, and contains 453 inhabitants.

SYLEHAM. In this parish is a hamlet called Eaham, in which there was formerly a chapel. The manor of Syleham Comitis is probably that which belonged to Michael and William de la Pole, as mentioned in Dugdale's baron. Roger

Bygod had lands here, by exchange with bishop Herbert, which he gave to his Cluniac monks at Thetford, upon whose dissolution a manor in Syleham, (perhaps that which is called Monks-Hall) was ganted to Thomas duke of Norfolk, 33 Henry VIII. Henry Jernegan, esq; who died 1619, had a manor in Syleham; but which of these it was, does not appear. Syleham is remarkable for the ignis fatui, commonly called Syleham Lamps, frequently seen in the low grounds about it. This parish contains 360 inhabitants.

SOTRHOLT, is but a kind of hamlet and chapel of ease to Worlingworth, and seems to have belonged to Bury Abbey, as that did. The manor now belongs to Mr. George Edwards. This parish contains 208 inhabitants.

STRADBROOK, is a considerable and large village. There is a patent granted by Henry III. for a market here on Fridays, but it is now kept on Tuesdays, here is also a fair on the 3rd Monday in June and October 2nd. Here are two manors, 1st. Schelton's, in which John de Schelton had a chapel, which was instituted to for about 150 years, viz. from the year 1306, to the year 1455. This manor now belongs to W. T. Corbett, esq. 2nd. A manor which Michael de la Pole died seized of 12 Richard II. William de la Pole died seized of 28 Henry VI. and Thomas lord Howard and Ann his wife, proba-

bly had this granted to them 1511. It is now the property of lord Huntingfield. Robert Grosthead, bishop of Lincoln, was a native of this parish; he died in 1253. He was a man of good learning, the age considered, (says Lambard) and was such an adversary to the unholy proceedings of pope Innocent IV. that after his death, the holy father consulted to have him taken up and burnt. Stradbroom contains 1400 inhabitants.

TANNINGTON. Here the family of the Dades long had their seat, in a good mansion. The manor of Braisworth hall in this parish, belongs to Mr. William Cooper. This parish contains 209 inhabitants.

WITHERSDALE. The patronage of this church is in Emanuel college, Cambridge; and it is held with Fressingfield. This parish contains 168 inhabitants.

WEYBREAD. Oliver de Ingham died 18 Edward III. seized of the manor of Weybread, in Suffolk. This parish contains 680 inhabitants.

WILBY. John Nevil, Marquis Montague, had a grant of the manor of Wilby, in 8 Edward IV. It was part of the Wingfield's estate, and now belongs to the earl of Rochford. Here is also a manor called Russels, in Wilby, formerly belonging to William Stane, esq; but is now the property of W. T. Corbett, esq. This parish contains 576 inhabitants.

WINGFIELD is about a mile to the south of Syleham, and in the year 1328 was the estate of Richard de Brews, who had a grant for a fair here in the 3d of Edward III. It was afterwards the seat of a family which took its name from it; and from an ancient pedigree in their possession, it appears that the noble old building, called Wingfield Castle, was their residence before the Norman Conquest. This family flourished here till they removed to Letheringham and Easton, in the hundred of Loes. In the reign of Henry VIII. they are said to have numbered eight or nine knights two of whom were invested with the order of the garter. By the marriage of Katherine, daughter and heir of sir John Wingfield, to Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, this manor and the extensive estate attached to it were carried into that family, in which it continued many years. This estate was afterwards for a long time, in the Catlyn family, on the extinction of which it devolved to the heirs of Thomas Leman, esq. of Wenhaston. The manor of Chickering with Wingfield is now vested in sir E. Kerrison, bart. M. P. About the year 1362, the executors of sir John Wingfield erected a college at the south-west corner of the churchyard for a provest or master, and nine priests. It was dedicated to St. Mary, St. John Baptist, and St. Andrew, and at the suppression, was granted by Edward VI. to the Bishop of

Norwich, and valued at £50. 3s. 5½d. The west side of its quadrangle was converted into a farm-house. In the church belonging to it was interred William de la Pole, whose murder of the good Duke Humphrey of Gloucester was so signally avenged in his own untimely fate. His head was struck off on the gunwale of a boat, and his body thrown into the sea ; but being cast on shore, it was brought and buried in the collegiate church here in 1450. His son and successor, John de la Pole, duke of Suffolk, who married Elizabeth, sister of Edward IV. was also interred here. His father, it appears, was accused of having been concerned with the cardinal of Winchester in the murder before mentioned ; and after the death of the latter, as he governed every thing with uncontrolled sway, every odious and unsuccessful measure was attributed to him. He was charged with mismanagement, waste of the public treasure, the foul murder of the duke, and the loss of divers provinces in France, with many other high crimes and misdemeanors, for which he was committed to the tower ; and though Queen Margaret interposed, and effected his release, the popular resentment against him was so strong, that to screen him as much as possible, the king sentenced him to five years banishment. This was considered by his enemies as an escape from justice, and when the duke left his castle at Wingfield, and embarked

at Ipswich, with an intention to sail to France, the captain of a vessel was hired to intercept him on his passage, and he was seized near Dover, and beheaded in the manner already specified. He is interred under a purfled arch, with a bouquet on the point, and a quaterfoil on the pediment ; and on a freestone altar tomb is his figure recumbent, with whiskers, painted helmet, gorget of mail, gauntlets, square-toed shoes, a lion at his feet, and under his head a helmet without a crest.

The church, built of flints and stones of different colours, exhibits a very singular and beautiful appearance. There are some monuments of a rich style of architecture of the Wingfields and de la Poles in the chancel, particularly of the first earl of Suffolk, who died 12th Richard II. and his lady ; of his grandson, William, a brave and distinguished commander in France, in the reign of Henry V. and VI. and of his son, *John, who died in 1491, and his lady. There are several brasses for other branches of this family, whose arms adorn the font and the east window.

About a quarter of a mile south-west of the church are the remains of the castle, built by Michael de la Pole, first earl of Suffolk, whose arms, with those of Wingfield, cut in stone, remain on each side of the entrance. It stands low, without any earthworks for its defence.

The south front, or principal entrance, is still entire, and the west side is a farm-house. Robert Leman, D. D. rector of Pakefield, near Lowestoft, died at Wingfield in 1779, and is interred in the chancel of the parish church. This parish contains 578 inhabitants.

WORLINGWORTH is about two miles west of Brundish. In the chancel of the church of this village is interred sir John Major. bart. who died in 1781. He was an elder brother of the Trinity-house, and high sheriff of Sussex in 1755 ; and in 1761 he was elected a representative in parliament for Scarborough, and created a baronet, with remainder to his son-in-law, John Henniker, esq. who was afterwards elevated to the peerage by the title of lord Henniker, and died in 1803. In this church is preserved, the antique and beautiful Gothic font which once adorned the abbey church at Bury. It was some years since thoroughly repaired and beautified at the expense of the present lord Henniker, who is lord of the manor.

At this place, in 1810, Mr. John Cordy displayed the benevolence of his disposition by exerting his interest in favour of James Chambers, who, from the age of sixteen to seventy, travelled about the county of Suffolk a sort of wandering bard, gaining a precarious subsistence by vending pamphlets, and not unfrequently selling his own effusions, of which he had a

number printed in cheap forms. Among the poorer people of the county he was held in high estimation as a poet, and often gained a hearty welcome, and sometimes a small pecuniary recompence by composing acrostics, &c.; these were mostly suggested to him by his muse during the night, though, to say truth, his lodging was seldom such as to have invited ladies of terrestrial mould to have interrupted his slumbers, as his chamber was generally a shed, barn, or hayloft.

In peregrinating the county, which he constantly did under every change of sky, "through storm or through snow, or whate'er might betide," he was often supported entirely by the spontaneous benevolence of those who witnessed his wanderings. His aversion to a poor-house amounted to horror; he declared the thought of such an abode was worse to him than death.

Mr. Cordy published a statement of his case in the Ipswich Journal, and was honoured by subscriptions from several persons of distinction and others; among these the late duchess of Chandos and the countess of Dysart were conspicuous. These donations were expended in hiring a cottage for his residence, and in pursuing a plan, which, it was hoped, might have rendered comfortable this houseless wanderer: his verses, &c. were to have been printed, and he was to have received any profit which might

have accrued from their sale : but all this kindness was unavailing ; his love of wandering at large prevailed over every comfort which he might at first enjoy in his new situation ; and after residing there about two months, he deserted the friends who had so kindly interfered in his behalf. He was subsequently observed at Framlingham in a miserable shed at the back of the town, and was in the habit of walking daily from that place to Soham, or some of the neighbouring villages.

In the Suffolk Garland, to which we are indebted for our account of the lily of Nettlestead, &c. amongst a diversity of local embellishments, James Chambers is depicted surrounded by dogs ; to this work the reader is directed for a complete history of this extraordinary personage, and of some very curious extracts from his performances.

Some lines descriptive of his situation and humble talents were written when he was about Haverhill, from which the following are extracted.

Near yonder bridge that strides the rippling brook,
A hut once stood in small sequester'd nook,
Where Chambers lodg'd : though not of gipsy race,
Yet like that tribe he often chang'd his place.
A lonely wand'rer he, whose squalid form
Bore the rude peltings of the wint'ry storm ;
An hapless outcast, on whose natal day
No star propitious beam'd a kindly ray ;

By some malignant influence doom'd to roam
The world's wide dreary waste, and know no home.
Yet Heaven, to cheer him as he pass'd along,
Infus'd in life's sour cup the sweets of song.
Upon his couch of straw, or bed of hay,
The poetaster tun'd th' *acrostic lay* ;
On him an humble muse her favours shed,
And nightly musings earn'd his daily bread :
Meek, unassuming, modest shade ! forgive
This frail attempt to make thy mem'ry live.
Minstrel, adieu ! to me thy fate's unknown ;
Since last I saw thee many a year has flown :
Full oft has Summer pour'd her fervid beams,
And Winter's icy breath congeal'd the streams :
Perhaps, lorn wretch ! unfriended and alone,
In hovel vile, thou gav'st thy final groan ;
Clos'd the blear'd eye, ordain'd no more to weep,
And sunk, unheeded sunk, in death's long sleep !
Worlingworth contains 685 inhabitants.

HARTISMERE.

HARTISMERE hundred is bounded on the East, by the hundred of Hoxne ; on the West, by Blackbourn ; on the North, by the river Waveney, which parts it from Norfolk ; and on the South, by the hundreds of Bosmere, Claydon and Stow. It contains the following parishes.

ASPALL, is situated at the head of the river Deben : the hall was formerly the seat of the noble family of Brooks, lords Cobham : Edmund Brook lord Cobham, died 29 May, 4 Edward IV. seized of the manors of Herdeburgh and Aspall, in Com. Suff. but this last is now vested in the Rev. John Chevalier and Charles Chevalier. The church belonged first to the prior and convent of Castleacre, and came afterwards to the prior and convent of Butley ; for the impropriation was granted as parcel of the possessions of Butley, to Francis Framlingham, 34 Henry VIII. but sir Charles Gawdy generously settled it upon the minister for the time being for ever. This parish contains 109 inhabitants.

BACTON, was the lordship and demesne of the bishop of Norwich till about the year 1535,

when it was given up to Henry VIII. who, probably granted it to the duke of Norfolk; for 1558, the duke of Norfolk conveyed the manors of Bacton and Cotton to sir John Tyrell, of Gipping, in exchange for the manor of Banham in Norfolk; and it is now the property of Charles Tyrell esq. Contains 715 inhabitants.

BOTESDALE, or Botulphsdale. A market town, but ill built and small, containing only 71 houses, and 584 inhabitants. It receives its name from a chapel dedicated to St. Botolph, the mother church of which is Redgrave, about two miles distant. This chapel having been for many years disused, has, by means of the subscriptions of the inhabitants and the neighbouring gentry, been substantially repaired, and fitted up for divine service; besides which a provision has been made for a salary to the master of the free grammar school, for a sermon and prayers on Sundays. This school was founded about the year 1576, by Sir Nicholas Bacon, and is with the dwelling house at the west end of the chapel. The master and usher are to be elected from Benet College Cambridge, where Sir Nicholas was educated. He also bequeathed 20*l.* a year to that college, for six scholars out of this school, to whom likewise Archbishop Tennison is said to have left by will six pounds annually. A new Bridewell has been erected here within a few years.

At the east end of the school-house was formerly a chantry, built by John Sheriff, for the benefit of his and his wife's soul ; in which the school is now kept. G. S. V. Wilson, esq. is lord of the manors of Redgrave with Botesdale and Gislingham, which were formerly vested in the abbey of Bury. Botesdale is 87 miles from London.

BRAISEWORTH. Sir Robert de Sacvill had the lordships of Breisworth, Cotton and Brachford, in Suffolk, in the time of Henry I. which are now vested in sir E. Kerrison, bart. This parish contains 170 inhabitants.

BROME. This village is not so much distinguished by the fine old mansion of Brome hall, as by the noble family of Cornwallis, from which the state has been benefited by so many respectable and worthy men, descendants from Thomas Cornwallis, sheriff of London in 1378. John Cornwallis, of Brome, received the honour of knighthood for his courage and conduct at the siege of Morlaix, in Britany, in the reign of Henry VIII. and was made steward of the household to prince Edward, afterwards Edward VI. His son, sir Thomas, whilst high sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in the last year of that reign, raised considerable forces against the opposers of Queen Mary's title, and mainly contributed to her establishment on the throne. By Queen Mary he was nominated privy counsellor, trea-

surer of Calais, and comptroller of the household. Another sir Thomas Cornwallis was ambassador for Spain, in the reign of James I. and Mr. Cottington, afterwards lord Cottington, was his secretary. From the former descended Frederick Cornwallis, of Brome, created a baronet in 1627. He was a great sufferer during the interregnum, by sequestration and imprisonment. He attended the king in most of his battles, and distinguished himself at Copredy-bridge against sir William Waller, by rescuing Lord Wilmot, a general officer, who had fallen into the hands of the enemy. Charles II. in reward of his services for having accompanied him in his exile, &c. not only made him treasurer of the household, comptroller and privy counsellor, but created him a baron of the realm in 1661, by the style of lord Cornwallis, of Eye. His successor was Charles, lord Cornwallis, one of the lords of the admiralty, and lord lieutenant of the county of Suffolk, in the reign of William III. His son Charles, lord Cornwallis, was postmaster general of England, and paymaster of the army under George I.; and his eldest son was, by his late Majesty George II advanced to the dignity of an earl by the style of lord Viscount Brome and earl Cornwallis: he was also constable of the tower of London, and one of his majesty's most honourable privy council. Many advantageous distinctions have since been conferred

on several branches of this family. Edward, who embraced the military profession, was, in 1762, appointed governor of Gibraltar; and Frederic, who, in 1750, was constituted bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, was, in 1768, translated to the episcopal see of Canterbury. The younger brother is now bishop of Lichfield, and Coventry. Charles, the second earl, in consideration of his splendid services as a soldier and statesman, was, by his late majesty, in the year 1792, advanced to the dignity of marquis Cornwallis. He completely crushed the rebellion in Ireland, and negotiated the peace of Amiens. He was afterwards a second time appointed governor-general of the British possessions in the East Indies, where his conciliating address, and his noble and disinterested conduct, will long be recollected with sentiments of gratitude and esteem. In the midst of these arduous services of his country, he died at Ghazepoor, in the province of Benares, in 1805, and was succeeded by his only son Charles, the present marquis.

The erection of Brome hall is attributed to sir Thomas Cornwallis; whose portrait hangs in the dining-room there ætat 74, 1590. The building is of brick, and the chimneys are curiously ornamented. The great hall is very lofty, and without a ceiling, the timbers of the roof being finished like those of some of our an-

cient churches; but it is wainscoted to the height of about ten feet.

At one end a large window is embellished with the various arms of the family, in painted glass, and at the other, over the entrance, is a gallery: below this is the butler's pantry, separated from the room with a flight of stairs on each side. Several whole-length portraits have adorned this hall, viz. those of Queen Mary and her consort, Philip of Spain, James I. Oliver Cromwell, sir Stephen Fox and his lady, lord Burleigh, the duke of Grafton; and over the gallery the whole length of a lady, in a riding-dress, attended by several Italian greyhounds, is supposed to represent Anne of Denmark, Queen of James I. On the staircase are the portraits of Queen Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots, sir Thomas More and his wife, lady Bacon and three children, and a distant view of the old hall at Culford. A great part of the hall was taken down a few years ago, and the portraits, &c. sold. The dining-room also contains several family portraits. The chapel is on the ground floor; the bay window of this looks upon the lawn. The seats have silk cushions; that for the minister is of rich purple, embroidered with gold, and is marked with the date 1550. The part of this chapel appropriated to the servants is separated by a Gothic screen, finely carved, and was also hung with tapestry. The Rev. Mr. Broome,

chaplain to the grandfather of the present Marquis, was the last clergyman that officiated here; and, amongst other changes, it has been observed that several of the out-offices of Brome hall have been converted into residences for cottagers. Sir E. Kerrison, bart. has succeeded to this estate.

The church at Brome contains several monuments of the Cornwallis family; sir John Cornwallis, who died in 1544, is interred under a marble tomb four feet high, upon which he is represented as lying in armour, with a white staff in his hand, and a greyhound at his feet. The effigy of his wife, lying by his side, has also a greyhound at her feet. On the north side of the chancel there is another monument for sir Thomas Cornwallis, knt. and Anne his wife, with their effigies; and in the adjacent aisle a third for Henry Cornwallis, esq. represented kneeling in armour, without date, but with the following quaint inscription:

I only entered that I should go out;

He that is born must die, there is no doubt.

There were formerly two Medieties in the church of Brome; the prior of Thetford was patron of one, and Mr. Calthorp patron of the other. They were consolidated 1448. and sir E. Kerrison, bart. presents. 324 inhabitants.

BROCKFORD. Some part of this formerly belonged to Bury Abbey. It is a hamlet of We-

theringsett, and the manor belongs to Sir E. Kerrison, bart.

BURGATE, formerly the lordship of sir William de Burgate, who resided in this parish, and lies buried under a very good tomb in the chancel. This lordship, and also the advowson of the church, are now vested in G. S. V. Wilson, esq. This parish contains 344 inhabitants.

COTTON. William de la Pole died seized of this manor 28 Henry VI. It came afterwards to the duke of Norfolk, who, in 1558, assigned it to sir John Tyrell; it is now vested in Mr. Mathew.

The country hereabouts seems to be remarkably healthy, if we may judge by the longevity of the inhabitants; some of whom have lived to a great age. Cotton contains 527 inhabitants.

EYE, about a mile to the north of Braiseworth, is said to have been a borough before the reign of king John, and to be called in old writings the town and borough of Aye; but it did not send members to parliament before the 13th of Elizabeth. Lying in a bottom, this town has been deemed rather dirty. Robert Mallet, a Norman baron, whose father came in with the Conqueror, obtained the lordship of Eye and all its appendages, and built the castle here near the west end of the church: some of the ruinous walls of the former are still to be seen. It was lately the property of the Marquis Cornwallis.

wallis, but now of sir E. Kerrison, bart. There is another considerable manor here called Netherhall in Eye, which is vested in the earl of Stradbroke, and a third named Eye priory, which also belongs to sir. E. Kerrison, bart. On the east side of the town are the ruins of the Benedictine monastery, founded by Robert Mallet, who, with divers churches lands, &c. gave it to the church of St. Peter here. No sooner were the foundations of this house laid than it received considerable benefactions. Ranulph de Glanville, one of the barons (so lords of manors were then called) of Robert Mallet, chief lord of the honour of Eye, gave it his house in Jakesly. Hubert de Monchensy, about the same time, gave it his own house in the same place. William, earl of Bologne, confirmed to these monks Acol or Occolt; and in the reign of king Stephen all these benefactions were confirmed to this house, with a grievous curse upon the violaters of them. The monastery was at first an alien monastery, subordinate to the abbey of Bernay in Normandy, whose abbots were the patrons of these in Eye, and in token of their dominion during the vacancy of a prior, they used to place a porter at the gate to be maintained out of the revenues of the house, and who, at the instalment of the next prior, was to receive five shillings to buy him an ox. This priory was made free from foreign dependence by

Richard III. but at the dissolution granted to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk. Among other possessions, these benedictines of Eye had the site of the episcopal see at Dunwich till swallowed up by the ocean; and they brought from that place St. Felix's book of the Gospels, which Leland saw written in great Lombard letters of high antiquity, by which, under the name of the red book of Eye, the common people used to swear.

In 1781, some labourers digging in a field near this place discovered a leaden box containing several hundred Roman coins and medals, all of the purest gold, chiefly of the Emperors Honorius and Arcadius, well executed and in high preservation. They were worth about 11s. each, and near them was found a quantity of human bones. Abbo Floriacensis describes Eye in his time as situated in the midst of a marsh, and further relates, that the river had been formerly navigable to it from Cromer, though then only to Burston, twelve miles from Eye. Small rudders, iron rings, and other tackle belonging to ships, are also said to have been found in the neighbouring fields. The streets of Eye are narrow, and the houses in general old and mean; but the church is a large handsome structure. The town contains 324 houses and 1882 inhabitants, who principally manufacture bone lace: the market-day is on Tuesday, and the annual

fair on Whit Monday for cattle and toys, and the lamb fair 1st Tuesday in July. This town was incorporated by king John, and has two bailiffs, ten principal burgesses, and twenty-four common councilmen. It sends two members to parliament. The number of votes is about two hundred ; the right of election being in the corporation, and the inhabitants paying scot and lot. In July 1818, some workmen in the employment of Benjamin Fincham, esq. of Oakley, in Suffolk, while sinking a pit in the lands of sir E. Kerrison, bart. within the town and borough of Eye, struck on several Roman urns, and owing to the hardness of the soil, by their repeated strokes, they were all, except three, broken in pieces. The situation of their fragments seemed to point out what might probably have been the cemetery of a Roman camp ; the manner of their arrangement formed a circle, whose diameter might be about three yards and something more. Of those preserved entire the form is not inelegant, and the mouths were fitted with a stone by way of a cover. The substance of their composition appears to be a common pot-earth, baked hard, and the inside of some of them capable of containing about six quarts. One is now in the possession of Mr. W. Fincham, draper and mercer, of Diss. Many were entirely broken in pieces in removing, and all appeared to be full of ashes. In the cen-

tre of the circle, formed by their position, was placed one of more enlarged dimensions, and elegantly ornamented; this, like the others, contained only ashes, except a small instrument of silver, in some degree resembling a pair of tweezers, and which was probably used in some part of the Roman habiliments, arms, or accoutrements. Admitting these urns to have been, as before conjectured, of Roman origin, they have remained undisturbed at least 1800 years.

“Those urns,” says an eye witness, “which had been capable of resisting the air, were removed to a neighbouring cottage, whither I was invited to inspect them. I counted twelve, which all differed in size, shape, and in the ornamental marks which appear on their superficies. Their height varies from five to nine inches, and some were much more elegant than others. The labourers remarked they had not found two to correspond in any respect. The external ornaments are of the most simple kind, and are, I presume, the extemporaneous productions of the potter’s fancy, consisting of lines, curves, angles and dots marked in the clay previous to their undergoing the operation of fire. The urns were filled with calcined bones nearly to the brim, and were stopped up with very fine sand.

“The articles picked up during my observation consisted of a few fragments of iron shares,

of the same shape as those commonly used by grooms, although the length did not exceed the size of small scissors. The metal was exceedingly corroded, and none were perfect. Two ivory buttons resembling in shape a globe of half an inch diameter, divided in the centre; the shank of the buttons was consumed, but the holes where it was inserted were clearly visible. The most curious thing was a pair of tweezers, about two inches and a half long, as perfect as if recently taken from the hands of the artisan, and corresponding so exactly in shape with those now in general use, that they might have been taken for the manufacture of the present day. The brass of which they are composed is finely crusted over with the inimitable bloom of antiquity. Near them was a small fragment, supposed of gold, but to what it belonged is not certain. The site of the ground containing these curiosities is in an inclosure belonging to the Abbey farm, the property of sir E. Kerrison, bart. a mile from the town of Eye, and on the southern side of a rivulet which divides Eye from the parish of Brome. It is about 150 yards distant from the river, and the first excavation was made where the ground begins to slope near the meadows. Within the extent of 120 square yards that had been ransacked, 150 urns were found in three or four days. Of these, seventeen remain in a fine state of preservation, and

are carefully secured, with their contents untouched, to gratify the taste and to adorn the mansion of the nobleman on whose domain the discovery was made."

FINNINGHAM. Here is Finningham hall, the seat of the right honourable J. H. Frere, who is lord of the manor. A considerable fair for cattle is held here yearly, beginning Sept. 4. This parish contains 435 inhabitants.

GISLINGHAM. The manor seat formerly called Swatsal hall, but now Gislingham hall was rebuilt by Charles Bedingfield, esq; and is now vested in lord Henniker; but part of the lands in this parish hold of the manor of Rushes and Jennies, which formerly belonged to Rowland Holt, esq. and now to G. S. V. Wilson, esq. This parish contains 620 inhabitants.

MELLIS, formerly the lordship of Rowland Holt, now belongs to G. S. V. Wilson, esq. This parish contains 447 inhabitants.

MENDLESHAM, formerly a market-town, situated in deep miry soil near the source of the river Deben. The church is a handsome structure. It was given by King William Rufus to the abbot and convent of Battel in Sussex. Towards the conclusion of the seventeenth century, an ancient silver crown, weighing about sixty ounces, and supposed to have belonged to one of the kings of the East Angles, was found at this place. Mendlesham was successively the proper-

ty of the families of Fitz Otho, Botetourt, Freville, Burnell, Knevet, and Tinell.

The Cordebofs held land here by the serjeanty of serving the king, in England or the Marches, for 40 days, with a cross-bow-man and two horses at his own cost. A gold concave ring, with an inscription in the Schavonic or Runic, was also ploughed up here in 1758. Camden thinks Mendlesham was the residence of Dagobert, one of the kings of the Heptarchy. Here was a chantry. The vicarage was part of the ancient revenues of the see of Norwich, but taken from it, by the act 27 Hen. VIII., and given to the crown. Here were 230 houses and 1250 inhabitants at the last survey; and a fair is kept on Holy Thursday for cattle.

OAKLEY. Here were formerly two Churches and Parishes; Great Oakley, dedicated to St. Nicholas; and little Oakley, dedicated to St. Andrew: they were consolidated 27 Oct. 1449. The lordship is in sir E. Kerrison, bart. This parish contains 403 inhabitants.

OCCOLD. The manor of Occold rectory belongs to the Rev. John Ward, clerk; and the manor of Occold hall to the Rev. Benedict Chapman. This parish contains 461 inhabitants.

PALGRAVE. The lordship of the Abbot of Bury, given thereto by Earl Wolfstan, and others. In the west part of this parish was a chapel of St. John Baptist, subordinate to the

Abbey of Bury, where five secular priests had their residence, and said mass daily. The manors of Palgrave and Fenhouse in this parish, were lately vested in Earl Cornwallis; now in sir E. Kerrison, bart.

Thomas Martin, F. A. S. an antiquary and author of the History of Thetford, was born March 8, 1696-7, at the school-house in St. Mary's, of which parish his father, the Rev. William Martin, was many years rector. Thomas was the seventh of nine children, and received his education in the grammar-school of his native place. He was articled to his brother, who was an attorney. He married early, when the care of a large family engaged his attention; and though on a second marriage with the widow of Peter Le Neve, he came into possession of considerable property, with a large collection of antiquities, valuable manuscripts, prints, books, &c. yet his want of attention to frugality and economy constantly kept him in an embarrassed state, and dying poor, March 7, 1771, he was interred in the church porch at Palgrave. This parish contains 654 inhabitants.

REDLINGFIELD, is chiefly memorable for a monastery of Benedictine Nuns, founded by Manasses de Gratia earl of Guisnes, and Emma his wife, 1120, and endowed by them with the manor of this parish. This house was valued upon the dissolution at £67. 1½. It was

granted 28 Henry VIII. to Edmund Bedingfield, which family enjoyed it till it was sold to John Willis, esq. The manor of Redlingfield with its members is now vested in Alexander Adair, esq. This parish contains 222 inhabitants.

REDGRAVE, was one of the lordships given to the abbey of Bury, by Ulfketel, earl of the East Angles, who fell in 1016, at the battle of Assendun, in Essex, with Canute the Dane. After the dissolution it was granted by Henry VIII. in the last year of his reign, to Thomas Darcy, from whom it soon came into the celebrated family of Bacons. Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord-keeper to queen Elizabeth, made it his seat; and his descendant. sir Nicholas, was created by King James I. the premier Baronet of England, June 22, 1611. By one of his successors this estate was sold, towards the conclusion of the 17th, or the beginning of the 18th century, to sir John Holt, lord chief justice of the King's Bench, in whose family it continued till it became, by the marriage of his father, the property of Admiral Wilson, the present possessor.

Redgrave Hall was built of stone by Sampson, abbot of Bury, in 1211, and was one of the villas belonging to the prelates of that monastery. The house was rebuilt about 1770, by the late Rowland Holt, esq. who also embellished the park at the expense of £30,000, in such a man-

ner as to render this one of the most beautiful spots in the county. The mansion is a spacious handsome structure, built of Woolpit brick, and the centre, which projects, is adorned with a pediment supported by four Ionic columns. The park is charmingly wooded, and is adorned with a fine piece of water in front of the house. In the evidence-room here, are preserved many very valuable manuscripts.

The church at Redgrave was a few years since adorned with a neat steeple of white brick, and likewise new paved, and ornamented within, chiefly at the expense of the late Rowland Holt, esq. It contains some monuments, which for beauty of marble and sculpture are scarcely exceeded by any in the kingdom. In the right aisle is a black table monument, upon which are the recumbent effigies, in white marble, of sir Nicholas Bacon, the elder brother of Lord Verulam, and his lady, executed by Nicholas Stone, at the expense of £200, with this inscription ;—
“Nicholas Bacon and Anne his wife. She died in her 68th year, Sept. 19, 1616.” At the west end of the church are several mural tablets for other individuals of this family.

In the chancel is interred that excellent judge sir John Holt, whose monument is said to have cost £1500. He is represented in white marble, sitting in a chair in his judicial robes, with the figures of justice and mercy on either side

of him. Two Corinthian columns support the alcove under which he is seated.

Among the memorabilia of Redgrave it may be observed, that Thomas Wolsey, afterwards the famous cardinal and archbishop of York, was instituted to this rectory, June 8, 1506, on the presentation of the abbot and convent of Bury.

Near this parish is a great natural curiosity ; for two springs rise, one on each side of Lopham gate ; and one of these running eastward forms the river Waveney, which empties itself at Yarmouth ; the other running westward forms the little Ouse, which empties itself into the sea at Lynn. But the chief spring-head of the Ouse rises at Whattisfield, and joins this spring about a mile west from Lopham gate. This parish contains 713 inhabitants.

RICKINGALE-superior. The manor of Facon's hall in this parish, was lately vested in Rowland Holt, esq. ; and is now the property of G. S. V. Wilson, esq. 705 inhabitants.

RISHANGLES. The manor and advowson of the rectory belonged formerly to the nunnery of Redlingfield, and were granted as parcel of the possessions of that house to William Honing and Nicholas Cutler, 4th and 5th Philip and Mary ; but soon after the dissolution they became the property of the family of Gumston : they afterwards belonged to the right honourable lord

Orwell ; but are now vested in lady Harland, by the will of her brother the late John Vernon, esq. This parish contains 208 inhabitants.

STOKE-ASH. This manor was given to the priory of Eye by the founder, and granted 28 Henry VIII. to Edmund Bedingfield. Another manor here, called Stoke-hall, with Thorpe, was vested in Charles Killegrew, esq. but now in Ambrose Harbord Steward, esq. This parish contains 330 inhabitants.

STUSTON. The hall is a good old seat, and belonged to the knightly family of the Castletons ; after that to the Mariots ; then it was purchased by Samuel Traverse, esq. and the trustees of the said Samuel Traverse were for many years lords of the manor of Hugh Margarets, and earl Cornwallis was lord of Boylands, Beauchamps, and Faucons. The manor of Faucons in Stuston, was granted as part of the possessions of the nuns of Flixton to John Eyre, 36 Henry VIII. and most of this village was church-land before the reformation. These manors now belong to sir E. Kerrison, bart. The middle part of the old hall was built by bishop Nix, but the two wings were of later date. There was an oratory on the north-side of the chancel, dedicated to St. Katharine ; and the field adjoining northward to the church-yard called Golds, was tied for the payment of three shillings yearly, to supply the lamp of the virgin

Mary with oil. This parish contains 208 inhabitants.

THORNDON. Edmund earl of Cornwall, died seized 29 Edward I. and Robert de Ufford, died seized of the manor of Thorndene 43 Edward III. William de la Pole had it when he was put to death, 28 Henry VI. It was afterwards vested in Rowland Holt, esq. but it now belongs to N. Barnadiston, esq. and has jurisdiction of courts-leet within the parishes of Occold, Rish-angles, and Aspall. 638 inhabitants.

THORNHAM-MAGNA, formerly the lordship of Charles Killegrew, esq. descended from the famous Killegrew in the time of Charles II. This estate and a good seat here, was afterwards vested in John Major, esq. member for Scarborough. The late duchess of Chandos resided here, before the present noble proprietor, the Rt. Hon. John Minet Henniker. This parish contains 342 inhabitants.

THORNHAM-PARVA. Major lord Henniker, is lord of the manor. 139 inhabitants.

THRANDISTON. William Smith, of Thetford, died possessed of the manor of Welholmes in Thrandiston, 1622; and the hall in this parish now belongs to sir E. Kerrison, bart. who is lord of the manor of Ampners and Mavisons, in Thrandiston. A yearly fair for lambs is held here, July 31st. This parish contains 330 inhabitants.

THWARRE. This village was for many years honoured with the residence of the family of Reeve. Sir George Wright, alias Reeve, was created a baronet in 1661. This family is extinct; but the manor and estate were vested in John Sheppard, esq. who married the countess dowager of Leicester, a daughter of sir Robert Reeve, bart. The lady of sir Samuel Prime had this estate for her life, and it is now vested in John Wilson Shepperd, of Campsey-ash, esq. Here are two fairs, one on 30 June, the other November 26. 110 inhabitants.

WESTTHORP,—About a mile to the north of Wyverston, at the time of the Norman survey belonged to Gilbert le Blund; and William de Ellingham, or Elmham, had the grant of a market and fair here in 1371. Sir William de Elmham, knt. died possessed of this manor in 1403, and it was the property of William de la Pole, when he was beheaded in 1448. It was afterwards granted to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, brother-in-law to Henry VIII., who, with his royal consort, resided here at the noble mansion of Westthorp Hall, which is now demolished. The cloister, the chapel, with its painted windows, and the original furniture were preserved till about sixty years ago, when it was entirely pulled down. During its demolition, it was visited by the late Mr. Thomas Martin, who, in a note left among his papers, says,

“I went to see the dismal ruins of Westthorp hall, formerly the seat of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk. The workmen are now pulling it down as fast as may be, in a very careless and injudicious manner. The coping, bricks, battlements, and many other ornamental pieces are made of earth and burnt hard, and are as fresh as when first built; they might with care have taken them down whole, but all the fine chimneys and ornaments were pulled down with ropes, and crushed to pieces in a most shameful manner. There was a monstrous figure of Hercules, sitting cross-legged, with his club and a lion beside him, but all shattered to pieces, and the painted glass is likely to share the same fate. The timber is fresh and sound, and the building, which was very lofty, stood as erect as when first built. It is a pity that care is not taken to preserve some few of our ancient fabrics: to demolish every old piece of architecture is quite barbarous.” This estate was for a long time in the family of the Sheltons, from whom it passed to Thomas Taylor, esq. and afterwards to John Reilly, esq. It is now vested in sir Miles Nightingale. 234 inhabitants.

WETHERINGSETT. The lordship of this town anciently belonged to the bishop or church of Ely, given to St. Etheldred in Edward the confessor's time by Thurstan; it afterwards belonged to the Right hon. lord Maynard. Richard

Hackluyt, prebency of Westminster, who wrote English voyages, &c. in 1598, was rector of this church. Wetheringsett with Brockford contain 937 inhabitants.

WICKHAM-SKEITH. - Robert de Sackville, lord of this place, gave the manor to St. John's abbey in Colchester, in the time of Henry I. and the same manor with the rectory and advowson of the vicarage were granted as parcel of the possession of that abbey to Richard Freston 34 Henry VIII. The manor of Wickham-hall, with the rectory and advowson of the vicarage, were vested in sir Armine Woodhouse, bart. in right of his lady, who was a daughter of the late sir Edmund Bacon, of Garboldisham : and the farm called the abbey, was in the Harveys, by whom it was sold to Richard Canning, of Ipswich, esq. in 1716 ; and now continues in his heirs. This parish contains 523 inhabitants.

WORTHAM. In 1272, Giles de Wachesham had this manor, and Hugo de Creping held part of Blomviles in Deopham Norfolk, of the said Giles, as of the manor of Wortham in Suffolk. In 1358, sir Robert de Wachesham had the manor and the advowson of one mediety of the church.

One manor here called Wortham with the Abotts is vested in G. S. V. Wilson, esq. and another manor called Wortham-hall, in Edmund Jenny, esq. The advowson of the church of

Wortham is in moieties ; one of which was lately vested in Barnaby Gibson, esq. both moieties now belong to G. S. V. Wilson, esq. This parish contains 935 inhabitants.

Wyverton. Gilbert de Bland had this lordship in the time of William the conqueror. William de la Pole died seized of it 28 Henry VI. The tenants of this manor enjoy several privileges, said to be granted by the dukes of Suffolk. It was lately vested in the Right Rev. John (Ewer) bishop of Landaff, by marriage of Elizabeth, one of the coheiresses of Thomas Barnardiston, esq. but it is now the property of John Mozely, esq. 260 inhabitants.

Yaxley. The manor of Bucks hall here is vested in Mr Woodrow. 425 inhabitants.

T H R E D L I N G.

THREDLING hundred lies South-East of Hartismere; and contains only five parishes, and one hamlet, viz.

ASHFIELD. The church has been many years in ruins: the manor and impropriation belonged to the priory of Butley, and were granted 34 Henry VIII. to Francis Framlingham: they afterwards belonged to James Bridges, esq. Ashfield with the hamlet of Thorp, contains 309 inhabitants.

DEBENHAM, being situate on a rising hill, is a very clean town; the country around is pleasingly picturesque, and the land in a fine state of cultivation: the roads leading to it every way are now remarkably good. It being also the nearest way from Norwich to Ipswich, is the cause of much increase of traffic through it. The aspect of the town is visibly improved of late years, the houses being now, generally speaking, very neat in appearance. The river Deben, which rises a short distance below it, it is conjectured, with much apparent proba-

bility, will, at no very distant period, become navigable to Woodbridge. The church is a good structure, spacious, and very neatly kept. In the chancel is a monument of a white composition, now in a mutilated state to the memory of sir Charles and lady Framlingham ; and in the south aisle another to the memory of Mr. John Simpson, of Debenham, 1697. who left a bequest for a quantity of bread to be distributed every Sunday after the evening service, as also for several coats and gowns to be annually given to the necessitous poor. A very neat marble tablet has been affixed in the church to the memory of Dr. John Davie, a native of this place, late master of Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge ; and one also to the memory of Mrs. Hurn, with the following inscription : “ In a vault contiguous, and partly under this pew, are deposited the mortal remains of Sarah, wife of the Rev. William Hurn, minister of the gospel, and daughter of Thomas Wharrie, merchant of Hull ; she died on the 19th August, 1817, aged 56 years. God doth not afflict willingly ; goodness and mercy have followed me all the days of my life.

’Tis safe and sweet on Christ alone to stay,
Who takes the sting and fear of death away.”

A vault was opened in the chancel, May, 1806, from which was taken a brass plate with the following inscription engraven upon it.

“ This is the body of Charles Gawdy, knt. sonne and heire to Charles Gawdy, of Crowes-hall, in the county of Suffolk, knt. who in his lifetime, was blessed in the happie choice of a most vertuous wife, by name Veare Cooke, of Gawdy hall, in the county of Essex. A lady, to say noe more, severely modest, and of a most pure and unblemished conjugal affection; by her he left a hopeful issue, five sonnes and one daughter. He lived and died a zealous professor of the reformed religion, settled and established in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by act of parliament. A lover of monarchy, and of an undaunted loyalty to his sovereign Charles I. which he frequently manifested by espousing his cause and quarrel to the uttermost hazard of his life and fortune. Having sojourned heere the space of 38 yeares or thereabout; on the 10th of November, 1650, being the Lord's day, about twelve at night he departed, I cannot say he died; for, by a voluntary, cheerful, and devout resignation of himselfe into the hands of the Almighty (to the wonder and the astonishment of the beholders) though he prevented not the stroake, yet assuredly he felt not the bitterness of death.”

Sir Robert Hitcham ordered by his will that 20 poor children of the parish of Debenham should be taught at his school at Framlingham, which being impossible, an ordinance was ob-

tained from Oliver Cromwell for a school and maintenance of a school-master out of the estate of the said sir Robert Hitcham. In consequence whereof 20*l.* per annum was appointed for a master at Debenham.

The prior and convent of Ely had possessions here in the time of Edward the confessor ; and a short distance from the town is a field now called priory field, which within the last few years, has become arable ; and a little below the surface of the earth some foundations of an old and extensive building were discovered. The following extract was made in allusion to this subject.

“ On yonder hill, tradition says,
A structure stood in ancient days,
Whose walls immense and scowling brow
Frown'd shading o'er the vale below ;
In cell immur'd full often there,
The monks have mutter'd many a prayer,
And there the sad devoted nun
Hath often dismal penance done,
By superstition vainly driven,
Thus to befit themselves for heaven.
But gothic arch, or moss-grown stone,
Or ivied walls, remaining none ;
No vestige of the pile remains
Upon the hill or round the plains
And only by its name alone
Of “ Priory Field ” the spot is known.”

On the 3rd of March, 1744, early in the morning, a fire broke out at the house of a baker in this town. An alarm was soon spread, and plenty of assistance obtained, but the season had been very dry, so that water could with great difficulty be procured, and the wind rising, it soon communicated with other buildings, and in the course of a few hours nearly one range of houses, consisting of thirty-three tenements, were destroyed. Here is a market on Fridays, and a fair June 24.

The manor, impropriation and advowson of the vicarage belonged to the priory of Butley, and were granted by Henry VIII. in 1542, to Francis Framlingham; from whom they came about the year 1600 to the Gawdys, who had their seat at Crows-hall, in this parish. Sir Charles Gawdy, of Crows-hall was created a baronet 20 April 1661. From the Gawdys they came by purchase to John Pitt, esq. and from the Pitts by purchase likewise to James Bridges, esq. of Bealings. The manors of Debenham, Butley, Scotnetts with the Haugh, Blood hall, and Crows hall belong now to the right honourable lord Henniker.

The prior and convent of Ely had possessions here in the time of Edward the confessor.

Besides the manors before mentioned, here are also two others, Ulverston hall and Sackvyl's, which the corporation of Ipswich hold by the

will of Henry Tooley (who died in 1551) for charitable uses. 1535 inhabitants.

FRAMSDEN. Roger de Montealto or Monthalt, paid a fine to Ipswich in king John's time, for freedom from toll for his villains in Framsdén ; and Roger Montealto died 25 Edward I. seized of the manor of Framsdén in Suffolk, leaving his brother Robert his heir ; who, for want of issue, settled this manor 1 Edward III. upon Isabel, mother of the king, for life ; and, after her decease, to John Eltham, brother to the king, and his heirs for ever. The church was impropriated about 20 Edward III. to the Minors without Aldgate, London. They both belong to the countess of Dysart. Here is a yearly fair upon Holy Thursday. This parish contains 702 inhabitants.

PETTAUGH. The manor of Abbots Hall in Pettaugh belonged formerly to Leiston Abbey, and was granted 28 Henry VIII. to Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk. It is now, with the advowson of the church, vested in the countess of Dysart. This parish contains 254 inhabitants.

THORP, is a hamlet of Ashfield, and belongs to James Bridges, esq.

WINSTON. The manor of Winston with Pulham St. Mary belong to the dean and chapter of Ely. This parish contains 366 inhabitants.

S T O W.

THE hundred of Stow is bounded on the North by Hartismere ; on the west by Blackburn and Thedwastre ; on the South and East by Cosford, Bosmere, and Claydon hundreds.

BUXHALL,—Was the estate of Bartho. de Burghersh, 28 Edward III. It is remarkable as the birth-place of sir William Coppinger, lord-mayor of London, in the year 1542. At his death he gave half his estate to charitable uses, and half to his relations, who lived here in plentiful circumstances. This family was so hospitable, that to live like the Coppingers became proverbial. Close to the church stands the elegant house of the widow of the late Rev. Henry Hill, who is lady of two manors. Sir W. Rowley, bart. is lord of one manor ; and the manor of Lefsey hall belongs to Mr. John Fuller. This parish contains 457 inhabitants.

. **COMBS**, in 43 Edward III. was the lordship of Robert de Ufford ; then it came into the family of Willoughbys, lords of Eresby ; and from them to Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk, who married the heiress of the other family : it came afterwards into the possession of the Dandys. It was

for some time the seat of the Bridgmans. William Bridgman (son of the Right Rev. lord bishop of Chester, who was brother of sir Orlando, keeper of the great seal in the reign of Charles II.) was clerk of the council in the reigns of Charles II. James II. William and Queen Mary. His son Orlando Bridgman, esq. rebuilt the hall; which, after his death, was sold to Mr. Crowley; and by his heirs some time since pulled down. The manor now belongs to the earl of Ashburnham,

Here was formerly another manor which was granted to Dartford nunnery; and afterwards in 35 Henry VIII. to sir Richard Gresham, knt. This parish contains 736 inhabitants.

CREETING ST. PETER, or West-Creeting, is a rectory in this hundred: the three other Creetingings are in the hundred of Bosmere. The manor was formerly in the heirs of Mr. Glover, of Frostenden; and now in Mrs. Brogave. This parish contains 169 inhabitants.

DAGWORTH, is a hamlet of Newton. William lord Furnival married Thomasine, daughter of sir John de Dagworth, and thereby obtained this manor; he died seized of it 6 Richard II. Thomas Nevil, brother to Ralph earl of Westmorland, having married Joan the heir of the said lord Furnival, had livery of this manor 7 Richard II. and William de la Pole died seized of it 28 Henry VI. The manor of Dag-

worth with Sorrels is vested in Mrs. Haggit, of Bury. This parish contains 392 inhabitants.

GREAT FINBOROUGH. The descendants of Ranulf Glanville gave possessions here to the prior and convent of Butley, who had the rectory and advowson of the vicarage till the dissolution: but in the year 1559, they were granted to the bishop of Ely in exchange. The manor was vested 3 Edward III. in Ralph lord Pipard.

Finborough hall was built by Mr. Wollaston, but very much improved in 1795 by the present proprietor and lord of the manor, Roger Pettiward, esq. under the direction of Mr. Francis Sandys. This elegant mansion is constructed of Woolpit brick. In the centre of the front is a projecting bow adorned with a pediment, supported by four columns likewise of brick, formed in moulds made expressly for the purpose. The house stands in one of the most delightful situations in the county. The park, comprehending about 200 acres, gently slopes from the mansion into a valley, which nearly forms a circle from west to south. Through the greater part of this valley, a river, rising in the parish of Rattlesden, winds its course to join the Gipping below Stowmarket. Beyond the river the park again rises to the north, and is skirted by a wood. It is diversified by clumps of very fine timber. An embowered walk, winding behind

the hall on the summit of the hill, leads to the church, which contains several handsome monuments of the Wollaston family, formerly the proprietors of Finborough, and particularly one to the memory of William Wollaston, the author of the *Religion of Nature Delineated*, who resided, and is interred here. He was born in 1659 at Coton Clanford, in Staffordshire, and died in 1724. 392 inhabitants.

LITTLE FINBOROUGH. This church was appropriated to Bricet priory, and given with that to king's college, Cambridge. 70 inhabitants.

GIPPING,—Is a hamlet of Newton; it derived its name from its situation near the rise of one of those springs, which form the river Gippen. It is chiefly noted for being the residence of the family of Tyrell. They are descended from sir Walter Tyrell, knt. who held the lordship of Langham in Essex, at the time of the general survey. William Tyrell, of Gipping, was the second son of sir Walter Tyrell, who was the eighth knight in a lineal descent from sir Walter first named. He was the father of James Tyrell, captain of Guisnes in France, in the reign of Henry VII. 107 inhabitants.

HALSTON, or Harleston. The manor and advowson of the rectory were granted, as parcel of the possessions of Butley priory, to Charles viscount Liste, 31 Henry VIII. This parish contains 94 inhabitants.

HAUGHLEY,—Variously written in old records, and was in ancient times a market-town, out of the ruins of which Stow seems to have arisen. In the third year of Edward IV. William Hoxon, of Stow, was fined for lying in wait near the town of Haughley, and buying chickens, eggs, and the like ; and in 31 Henry VIII. the butchers of the former place were amerced 3s. 4d. because they sold meat out of the market on a market-day, contrary to the custom of this manor. In the following year the amercement was doubled, but the market has long been disused. The village has a fair yearly, on August 25th, being the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, to whom the church is dedicated.

Near the church are the remains of a very strong castle, which is conjectured to have been a Saxon structure. It is the same building which went by the name of Hageneath Castle, which was in the custody of Ralf de Broc, and was demolished in 1173 by the Flemings under Robert, earl of Leicester, who committed great devastations in this county. It afterwards belonged to the de Uffords, earls of Suffolk, the last of whom died possessed of it, 43 Edward III., as did William de la Pole, who enjoyed the same title, 28 Henry VI. The figure of this castle approaches to a square, fortified with a deep ditch, or moat ; and except on the north side, a proportionable rampart, still entire. To-

ward the north, upon a high artificial hill of steep ascent, and also surrounded with a deep moat, stood the keep, or strong tower, the foundation of which now remaining is very thick, and apparently circular. On the west side is a pretty large space, in form resembling an oblong square, that seems to have been an out-work of the castle, the east side of which abuts upon the moat before-mentioned, and is somewhat irregular. The north and west sides are rectangular, and encompassed with a smaller moat, as was perhaps the south side, though there is now no appearance of it. The ground exceeds seven acres, which is occupied or enclosed by these works.

The manor and park of Haughley were the estate of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, from whom they came by purchase or exchange to the crown, and were afterwards granted to sir John Sulyard, of Wetherden. The manor is very extensive, and the lord formerly possessed a jurisdiction of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, trying all causes in his own court, of which instances may be found so late as 11 Elizabeth. Thus at a court held 15 Edward IV. the lands tenements, &c. of John Buxton, of Stow, were seized because he had vexed one William Turner, by the writ of our lord the king, contrary to the ancient custom of the manor, that no tenant should persecute another tenant in any court

except this. At another court in the same year, it was ordered, that the abbot of Hales in Gloucestershire, to whom the parishes of Haughley and Shelland were impropriated, should erect a new pair of gallows in Luberlowfield in Haughley, under a penalty of forty shillings; and in the 8th year of the same reign, William Baxteyn held certain lands by the service of finding a ladder for the lord's gallows.

Haughley park was lately the residence of G. W. Jerningham, esq. eldest son of sir W. Jerningham, bart. who married Francis, daughter and co-heiress of the late E. Sulyard, esq.; but the public papers state, that in October, 1811, this manor, extending over 2442 acres, 22 dwelling-houses, and 28 messuages, with the spacious mansion-house and offices, and a park and land containing about 396 acres, were sold for £27,840. exclusive of timber. William Crawford, esq. is now possessor and lord of the manor. Here is also the seat of Charles Tyrell, esq. who married Mr. Ray's heir. This parish contains 854 inhabitants.

NEWTON was one of the estates belonging to Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, at her death, 33 Henry VIII. This lady was the daughter of George, duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV. by Isabel, the daughter of Richard Neville, the celebrated earl of Warwick and Salisbury. She married Richard Pole, lord Montague,

whom she survived, and upon her petition to Henry the VII. obtained the possessions of her grandfather, and the title of Countess of Salisbury. It was probably her proximity in blood to the royal house of York that gave umbrage to the jealous tyranny of Henry VIII. who caused her to be accused of a traitorous correspondence with the Marquis of Exeter, her son Cardinal Pole, and others. She was accordingly attainted of high treason, and in the 70th year of her age beheaded in the Tower of London, with circumstances of great cruelty. She had been condemned, as was not unusual in that reign, without trial, and when she was brought to the scaffold, refused to lay her head on the block, in obedience to a sentence, the justice of which she would never recognize. She told the executioner, therefore, that, if he would have her head, he must win it in the best way he could, and ran about the scaffold, while he pursued her, aiming many fruitless blows at her neck before he was able to put an end to her life. Newton hall, with her other estates, passed, however, to her son Henry Pole, lord Montague. The Manor has since belonged to the late Bishop of Winchester, and now to — Prettyman, esq. Newton with Dagworth contains 577 inhabitants.

ONEHOUSE,—About a mile south of Shelland, is supposed to have formerly belonged to the

Weylands, and was certainly the estate of Bartholomew Burghersh, who died seized of it in the 43d year of Edward III. He was one of the twelve noblemen to whose care the Prince of Wales was committed at the battle of Cressy. On the site of his old hall encompassed with a moat, a farm house has been built. The grandeur and solitary situation of the ancient fabric probably gave name to the parish, the greater part of which, two centuries ago, was a wood, except a narrow slip declining to the south-east; near that distinguished mansion, situated on a rising ground that gently sloped into a valley, with a rivulet winding through it. About two hundred yards to the north of the moat stands the church, which is small, and has a font of unhewn stone. It appears to have been a Saxon building; but a part of the north wall only, extending about ten yards from the tower, which is circular, is all that remains of the original structure. Not less than one-fifth of the lands belonging to this parish, at present, consists of woods and groves, finely planted with timber; and even part of the rectorial glebe, adjoining to the parsonage-house, is a wood of ten or twelve acres.

In the chancel of the church of Onedhouse lies buried, but without any inscription, the Rev. Charles Davy, author of *Letters upon the Subjects of Literature*, in two volumes, octavo, &c.

In the preface to this work, he says, "Most of these little essays were written many years ago : they have been collected from detached papers, and revised for publication as a relief to the author's mind during a confinement of more than eighteen months continuance. It seemed good to the Supreme Disposer of all things to reduce him in a moment, by an apoplectic stroke, from the most perfect state of health and cheerfulness, to a paralytic permanent debility ; a debility which has not only fixed him to his chair, but brought on spasms, so exquisitely painful, and frequently so unremitted, as scarcely to allow a single hour's repose to him for many days and nights together. Under the pressure of these afflictions, God hath graciously been pleased to continue to him his accustomed flow of spirits, and to preserve his memory and his understanding in some degree of vigour. These alleviating blessings have enabled him to borrow pleasure from past times in support of the present, and to call back the delightful and instructing conversations he enjoyed in a society of worthy and ingenious friends, and to resume those studies and amusements which rendered the former part of his life happy."

The following lines are extracted from a translation of a Latin poem, by the Rev. Charles Davy, written in the reign of James I. entitled *Ædes Solitaria*. "I shall," says he, "apply

them to the spot where it has pleased the Divine Providence to place me, in which I hope to close the evening of my life."

"No gilded roofs here strain the gazer's eye,
No goblets flow with noxious luxury ;
Sleep, balmy sleep, here rests his downy wings,
Nor waits the purple pomp of gorgeous coverings.
No gems here dazzle th' offended sight,
No trilling airs inspire unchaste delight ;
No servile bands with crouching necks appear,
Not Flattery's self can find admission here.
But lofty groves of beauteous forms are seen,
The builder Oak, the fir for ever green ;
The tow'ring Ash, whose clust'ring tops receive
The rising sun, and deck the ruddy eve :
The Alder brown, that loves the wat'ry vales,
The Asp light quiv'ring to the summer gales ;
The Willow pendant o'er the mazy stream,
The Poplar huge, the Elm's extended beam :
Their different colours here display and vie
In all the tints of varied harmony.
No sordid views deprive the soul of rest,
No passions here disturb the lab'ring breast ;
Save Grief that sickens at another's wee,
And bids the melting sorrows *sweetly* flow.
Far from the madding people's furious strife,
Far from the anxious cares of busy life ;
Beneath this straw-thatch'd roof, this humble cell,
Calm Peace, and Friendship pure, delight to dwell."

The straw-thatched roof alluded to in these lines is the parsonage-house, now the residence of the Rev. Daniel Pettiward, M. A. rector of the parish, and vicar of Great Finborough, "whose valuable and extensive library will af-

ford ample gratification to the bibliomaniac, and whose kind and hospitable manners will ever endear him to his friends." The manor of Netherhall in Onehouse, now belongs to sir John Shelley, of Maresfield Park, Sussex. The manor of Onehouse with Caldecotts belongs to Roger Pettiward, esq. This parish contains 185 inhabitants.

SHELLAND,—Was the lordship of the Bourchiers, earls of Essex; from whom it descended to the family of Devereux, and was sold in 1591 by that great, but unhappy favourite of queen Elizabeth, Robert Devereux, earl of Essex. The manor of Rockylls in Shelland, formerly belonged to the Drurys; a family of great note in this county. These manors, with their demesnes, belonged formerly to Richard Ray esq. from whom they descended to Charles Tyrell, esq. of Haughley. 104 inhabitants.

STOWMARKET. This appellation is given to distinguish it from Stowlangtoft, Stow-upland, West Stow, &c. Stowmarket is very nearly in the centre of the county, at the junction of the three rivulets which form the river Gipping. The two that rise near the villages of Gipping and Wetherden wash the east side of the town; and the other rising as Rattlesden, meets them at the south end of it, near Combs Ford. Stowmarket is a thriving town, 70 miles from London and, according to the last returns contains

~~425~~ houses ~~2252~~ inhabitants. Its fairs are on the 10th of July and on the 12th of August, for lambs. The chief ornaments of Stowmarket are the church and its spire. The church is a spacious and beautiful building, with a square tower, surmounted by a steeple 120 feet high, which, though of wood, has a light and elegant appearance. It contains a peal of eight bells, and a good organ. In this church are interred several individuals of the family of the Tyrrels, of Gipping hall, in this hundred. Here is also a monument for Dr. Young, once vicar of this place, and tutor to the immortal Milton. The contiguous parish of Stow-upland, which has neither church nor chapel, is consolidated with Stowmarket, but they have still distinct officers for each parish.

The county meetings are chiefly held in this town; and here is a manufacture of sacking, ropes, twine, and hempen, which has succeeded that of stuffs and bombazines. Being well situated for the barley-trade, the market of this town is much frequented by the farmers, for a considerable distance round, and consequently much business is done here in the making line, in which there are many houses.

A principal source of the prosperity of Stowmarket is the navigable canal from this place to Ipswich, opened in 1793. It is sixteen miles in length, and has fifteen locks, each sixty feet

long, and fourteen wide ; three built with timber and twelve with brick and stone. The total expense incurred in this undertaking was £26,380. The charges for the conveyance of goods upon it are one penny per ton per mile, from Stow to Ipswich, and half as much from the latter town to Stowmarket. Some idea may be formed of the beneficial effects of this navigation from the statement, that soon after its completion it had reduced the price of land-carriage more than one half, and the carriage only upon coals four shillings per chaldron, and consequently raised the rent of land considerably. Independently of its utility, this canal is a great ornament to the town : from the bason there is an agreeable walk, about a mile in length, along the towing-path, winding chiefly through hop plantations, of which there are about 150 acres in this neighbourhood.

An old mansion-house, called Abbot's hall, together with the manor of Stowmarket, was given by Henry II. to the abbey of St. Osyth, in Essex, but was granted 38 Henry VIII, as part of the possession of that manastery, to Thomas Darcie.

The house of industry for the hundred of Stow, stands on an eminence about a mile from the town. It has rather the appearance of a gentleman's seat than of a receptacle for paupers. It was erected at an expense of more than £12,000. and opened in 1781.

Henry II. gave the churches of Blyburgh and Stowmarket, with all the chapels thereunto belonging, to the abbey of Chick, or St. Osyth, in Essex; and the manor of Stowmarket, the rectory and advowson of the vicarages, the rectory of Newton, and the advowson of the vicarage, and the rectories or impropriations of Gipping and Dagworth (chapels of Newton) were granted 38 Henry VIII. as parcel of possessions of St. Osyth, to Thomas Darcie. The manor of Thorney near Stow-market, belonged to the nuns of Campesse, and was granted 37 Henry VIII. to Thomas duke of Norfolk; and was afterwards vested in the earl of Jersey.

The manor of Stowmarket, otherwise Abbots-hall, and the fairs and markets, were formerly vested in W. Crawford, esq. but now in Mrs. Marriott.

WETHERDEN. Roger de Scales obtained a grant of free warren here, 18 Edward I. This grant was confirmed to John Sulyard, who was seized of the said warren 8 Edward IV. and confirmed again to John Sulyard and Ann his wife, 1 Richard III. This was judge Sulyard, afterwards mentioned; and his lady was the daughter of John Andrews, of Bailham in Suffolk, by Elizabeth Scratton; which Elizabeth was lineally descended from Humfrey Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, by his countess Elizabeth daughter of Edward I.

In this village is a very neat church, the porch of which, and a very large isle continuing from thence to the chancel, was built by sir John Sulyard, of Wetherden hall; which sir John, in the pedigree of the Sulyards, is called only a judge; but in the baronetage of England, under the title of Rous, is said to have been lord chief justice of England. Round the porch and along to the chancel on the stones next above the ground, are finely carved the arms and quarterings of this ancient family, to the time the isle was built. In this parish was Wetherden-hall, which was the seat and residence of the said sir John; and, by the ruins of it, appears to have been a very large and noble building. It remained the seat of this family until the reign of Queen Mary, and was at that time inhabited by sir John Sulyard, the descendant of the first mentioned sir John. This last gentleman was a soldier, and by the memoirs now extant in the family, he appears to have been the first who took arms, and levied men, in defence of his sovereign, when she fled from the usurpation of lady Jane Grey. The under-written is the mandate (in the very words and spelling of that time) he carried from the Queen, when he guarded and protected her person in the castle of Framlingham.

“ Mary, the queen,
Henry Bedingfelde,

Theys ar to require and comaunde you to give most faythfull and assured orders to this berer our trustie and well-beloved svient sur John Sulyard ; and in any wyse as ye love us and tendre our favor not to fayle to accomplish and putte in execution that which he shall declare unto you from us to be our pleasure, so fare ye hartylve well. From Fframsn. the 28 off Jan.”

So soon as the queen was restored to her throne, she made a grant to sir John of the park and manor of Haughley, for the eminent services he had done her ; and he built the fine old seat that is now standing in the park. This gentleman lived until the 12th year of Queen Elizabeth ; and to him succeeded his son Edward, who suffered much in this reign for recusancy, both in his person and fortune : having been a prisoner a great part of his life, as appears by transcripts from the roll of recusants. He was one of the first, if not the *very first*, who was convicted. And this is to be observed to his honour, that though he adhered, under every disadvantage, to the religion of his ancestors, he held their loyalty as firmly evidenced, by his denial of the power of the see of Rome to depose the queen, in the following declaration ; “ I Edward Sulyarde, of Suffolk,

esquier, doe acknowledge our most grátious sov'eigne ladie queene Elizabeth, to be our undoubted lawfull and onlie queene of Englande and Irelande, and no other forreyne prince, notwithstandinge any excommunication, under whose power are all persons both ecclesiasticall and temporall, within any her majesties dominions. And also by this doe manifest myselfe bounded and readie, as becometh a true and duetifull subject, with body, lands and goodds, to defend her highness against the force of any prince, pope, potentate, prelate, or whatothersoever her majesties enemies, which God graunte she may overcome, and longe contynue her prosperous raigne over us. Written in the xxiiijth of October, 1588.

By me Edwarde Sulyarde."

Declarations of the same tenor were signed by divers other knights and gentlemen, of the same communion ; among whom we must not omit the mention of Edward Rookwood, esq. of this county, whose family is related to that of Sulyard ; and the heir of it now resides at Coldham hall in Stanningfield, near Bury.

The following petition of this gentleman and warrant, by that great minister Walsingham, will evince his sufferings at that time.

"To the right honourable the lords of her majesties most honourable privie councill.

“ In most humble wise beseecheth your lordships your humble supplicant Edward Suliard, of Wetherden in the countie of Suffolk, esquier. That whereas your supplicant, upon the statute of recusancie hath paid seaventein hundred and threscore pounds, and yet is to paie into the exchequour to her majesties use in Mighelmas tearme, now next commyng the some of C.C.C.C. marks and vij*l*. and for the accomplishment thereof standeth yet utterlie unprovided and disabled, by reason of diverse chardges which heretofor and yet dailie fall upon him, as of late your supplicant having libertie by your lordships graunt to repaire to his house in the contrie, to make provision of stame money which he then stoode chardged to paie to her majesties use for his said recusancie, in which tyme of his being in the contrie he received a privie seale from her majestie for the loane of Lⁱ. which some according to his duetie he paid out of the said money which he had provided for her majesties use, and being enforced to make up that some againe for the discharge of the said paiment in the exchequour, did send up to London vj fatt Oxen to be sold for present money, which Oxen comming to London v of them were taken for her majesties provision, for which your supplicant hath received no paiment, though they weare mucche underpraised, in respect of that which was offered for them in present money ;

so that your supplicant for the discharge of his said former paiment was constrained to take up other sommes of money for the satisfying again wherof your supplicant standeth still endangered also. And moreover, may it please your honours to take some compassion of your supplicant's said troubles, having ever lyved a true man to her majestie ; not long before the time of your supplicant his said former commitment, a sentence passed against him and one other deceased in the court of audience for C.C.C.X.X. l. from which your supplicant (by reason of his imprisonment) cold not appeale, and at this present standeth in great danger to be urged with the payment thereof, unless by your lordships he being allowed libertie may secke his best remedie in that behalf. It maie therefore please your good lordships in regarde of the distressed estate of your said humble supplicant to graunt to him the contyuance of his libertie at his owne Howse within the said countie of Suffolk, as well for the better and more speedie preparing of the said sommes of money payable to her majestie in Michaelmas tearme next, as for the obteyning of some remedie or relief touching the said somme of C.C.C.X.X. l. for which sentence is given against him and the other partie as aforesaid, without which your honours graunt of libertie he shall be forced to bring up his wyfe, children, and famelie to London, which

he cannot bring to pass in anie reasonable sorte, but to his great charge, extreame loss, and hinderance, which in no wise he can long endure, but in short tyme will be his uttre overthrow and undoing; and your supplicant (as in dutie he is bound) shall daily pray to Almighty God for your lordships in honor and happie estate long to contynew.

Whereas Edwarde Syliarde, of Wetherden, in the countie of Suffolke, gent, having ben a long Tyme restrayned of his libertie for mater of religion, was lately for certain considerations permitted to remayne at his howse in Suffolk; and yet notwithstanding, as it is informed, hath synce that tyme ben troubled and molested onely for recusancy. Thease are in her majesties name to will and require you, and every of you to whom it may appertayne, to forbear to sue or trouble him any further in respect of his said recusancy until you shall understand her majesties further pleasure herein, and theas shall be his sufficient warrant in that behalf. Dated at my howse at Bernelmes the 19th of June, 1586.

Fra. Walsyngham.

L. S."

"To all justices of assize, justices of peace, sheriffs, bayliffs, pursuivants, and messengers of the chamber, and all other her majesties officers and loving subjects to whom it may apperteyne, and to every of them."

To this Edward Sulyard succeeded another sir John Sulyard, to whom all these forfeitures and penalties were remitted by James I. who conferred the honour of knighthood, both on the said sir John, and his son Edward in his father's life-time ; and they lived on their family estate in peace till the great rebellion, when the loyalty of sir Edward procured the confinement of his person, and the sequestration of two thirds of his estates, during the detestable usurpation of Cromwell. At the restoration sir Edward was restored to his estates and liberty : This gentleman married the daughter of William lord Sturton ; but, dying without issue, his estate devolved on his next brother Ralph, who married Elizabeth the daughter of James Wilford, of Wansworth, esq. and by her had a numerous issue. To him succeeded Edward his eldest son, who married Penelope, the eldest daughter of sir Edward Gage, of Hengrave, and by her had many Children. At the revolution it does not appear this gentleman at all meddled, or at all suffered ; but continuing obstinately a papist, he was left out of the commission of the peace. His next brother lieutenant-colonel Thomas Sulyard followed his unhappy master abroad, and entered afterwards into the Dutch service, married a lady of Boisleduc in Brabant, and there died. The manors of Wetherden hall and Pulham hall in Wetherden, now belong to the trustees of the late lord Thurlow. 468 inhabitants.

BOSMERE AND CLAYDON.

THE hundred of Bosmere and Claydon is bounded by the liberties of Ipswich and the hundred of Samford, on the South; on the North, by the hundreds of Stow, Hartismere, and Thredling; on the East, by Thredling, Loes, and Carlford; and on the West, by the hundreds of Cosford and Stow. It contains the several parishes and hamlets following, viz.

AKENHAM, was the lordship of Hugh le Rous in king John's time; for he was admitted to his freedom of Ipswich, and paid a fine for freedom from toll for himself and his villains in Akenham, Hemingston, Hasketon, and elsewhere. From that family the hall had its name, now corruptly called Rice-hall. In the reign of Edward IV. it was Philip Barnard's; then Whitepole's, who sold it to Mr. Hawes, town-clerk of Ipswich. It is now vested in sir W. F. Middleton, bart. This church is consolidated with Claydon. 120 inhabitants.

ASHBOCKING. This church was impropriated 1326, to the prior and convent of Christ-church,

Canterbury, who were patrons of the vicarage till the reformation. The crown is now patron; and the vicar enjoys both great and small tythes.

Here are the manors of Ketts de Campo, Ash-hall, Cricks hall, and Bocking hall, which are vested in the countess of Dysart. This parish contains 248 inhabitants.

BADLEY, formerly the seat of the Mortimers. The Pooleys had it from about the year 1460. Richard Gipps, esq. married an heiress of the Pooleys, and sold it to Mrs. Crowley; and it is now vested in the earl of Ashburnham. The impropriation was given to the templars by Robert Fitz-Jefferey and Beatrice his wife, and confirmed to them by Richard Clare earl of Hertford. There was a chantry here valued at 10*l.* per annum. 84 inhabitants.

BARHAM. The manor with the advowson of the rectory formerly belonged to the prior and convent of Ely, which with a wood called Bergham coppice, were granted 37 Henry VIII. to John Southwell, esq. it was afterwards in the family of Wood; then in the Webbs, who sold it to Mr. Burch. It is now vested in sir W. F. Middleton, bart. of Shrubland hall, as is also the advowson of the rectory.

At Barham is the house of industry for the incorporated hundreds of Bosmere and Claydon, erected in 1766, at an expence of 10,000*l.* The number of parishes incorporated is thirty-five,

and the yearly assessment is 256*l*. The principal employment of the poor in this house, whose average number amounts to about 200, was spinning for the manufacturers of Norwich.

In the chancel of the church, there is a noble monument for one of the Southwells. Here also is interred Helena, wife of Edward Bacon, esq. of Shrubland hall, third son of sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper, with an inscription, which records a remarkable instance of fecundity. Barham with the house of industry contains 845 inhabitants.

BARKING. The manor of Barking with the advowson of the rectory belonged to the church of Ely, from the time of Edward the confessor, to the fourth year of queen Elizabeth, when they were alienated from it. Queen Elizabeth seems to have kept them in her own hands; for sir Francis Needham bought them of king James I. His eldest son sold them to Francis Theobald, esq. whose son is mentioned with honor for his skill in oriental languages by Dr. Castle, in his *Lexicon*. The manors of Barking with New-man now belong to the earl of Ashburnham. This parish contains 347 inhabitants.

BATTISFORD. Here was an hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, of the yearly value of £53. 10*s*. which at the dissolution was granted to sir Richard Gresham. St. John's in Battisford and Badley is now vested in R. Wilson, esq.

whose son, sir Richard Gresham, was the celebrated founder of the Royal Exchange in London, who had the frame of that edifice constructed here upon the common of 200 acres, and most of the timber employed in the work was taken off this manor. One of the manors in this parish belonged formerly to the bishop of Norwich; but it was surrendered by act of parliament to Henry VIII. who granted it in 1545. to sir Richard Gresham, and Richard Billingsford. Philip Bacon, esq. had his seat at the hall, in right of his mother; it is now vested in the earl of Ashburnham. This parish contains 421 inhabitants.

BAYLHAM, about the year 1300 was the lordship of John de Burnaville and of his decendants, till near the year 1400. About 1450 it came to John Andrews, whose daughter Elizabeth marrying to Thomas Windsor, esq. it became the possession of their son sir Andrew Windsor, of Stanwell, afterwards lord Windsor. The manor and advowson is now vested in sir W. F. Middleton, bart. This parish contains 237 inhabitants.

BLAKENHAM *Magna*. The manor and advowson here was given to the abbey of Bece in Normandy, by Walter Gifford, earl of Buckingham; and was given by Henry VI. to the provost and fellows of Eaton. This parish contains 162 inhabitants.

BLAKENHAM *Parva*. The lords of Nettlestead were patrons of this rectory, when the Tibetots, Despensers, and Wentworths had that lordship. The manor and advowson were lately in the Milners, and now in John Peacock, esq. This parish contains 120 inhabitants.

BRAMFORD, in 22 Edward I. was the lordship and demesne of Robert de Tibetot; but for many years the family of Acton had their seat here; and the manor at this time belongs to Mr. Acton. The church, with the Berewick of Burstal and Albrighteston belonging to it, was given to Battle abbey by William Rufus; and that abbey had the rectory and were patrons of the vicarage till 33 Henry VIII. when it was granted to Christ-Church Canterbury, in exchange. The manor here has an uncommon tenure belonging to it; for the tenants hold of the lord by a lease of 21 years, renewed from time to time upon a fine; and, upon the death of a tenant, or an alienation, the new tenant is admitted to the remainder of that term unexpired; so that the lord has more profit from the lands, than the tenants. There was another manor in Bramford belonging to the bishop of Ely, as late as the year 1547, which was in the hands of Francis Colborne, in 1593. This parish contains 855 inhabitants.

BRICET. A priory was founded here in the time of Herbert Losinga, bishop of Norwich, by Radulfus Fitzbrian, and Emma, his wife. It

was dedicated to St. Leonard, and endowed by them with lands and tythes ; and, among the rest, the tythes of Smithfield, in London. Almeric Peche, a descendant of the founder, confirmed all the gifts of his ancestor, and obtained permission of Walter, then bishop of Norwich, to have a chantry in his chapel at Bricet, upon condition that the chaplain should, *inspectis sacrosantis Evengeliis*, swear to pay all the oblations he received in the chapel to the mother-church, and not to admit any parishioner to either sacrament, unless in immediate danger of death ; and that Almeric himself, in token of his submission to the mother-church, should repair to it with his family on the five holidays of Christmas, Easter, Whitsunday, the assumption of the Blessed Virgin, and St. Leonard's day. This house having been made a cell to Nobiliac in France, was suppressed 5 Henry VI. as an alien priory ; on which its revenues were granted to the provost and fellows of king's college, Cambridge, who are lords of the manor. This parish contains 218 inhabitants.

BRICET PARVA. The Prior and Convent of Cluniac Monks at Thetford, had the advowson of the Church and twelve Acres of Demesne Land, of the gift of Robert de Reims. The Church having been long down, has been annexed to Offton ever since 1503. Talmach-Hall, in this place, is said to have been some-

time the seat of the Kemps, but afterwards in the family of the D'Autreys, and since of John Luther, esq. R. Wilson, esq. is the present lord of the manor.

CLAYDON, is a thoroughfare village, where the road divides; that straight forward from Ipswich, leads to Norwich; and on the left, to Bury St. Edmund's. Thomas Southwell, esq. had the manor of Claydon, 9 Elizabeth. The manor of Claydon hall is now vested in Mr. Acton. This parish contains 328 inhabitants.

CODDENHAM. This church was given to Royston priory by Eustachius de Merc, the founder of that priory, about the year 1220. The impropriation was granted 36 Henry VIII. to Jo. Atkyns; and coming into the hands of the Rev. Mr. Balthazar Guardemau, vicar here, was piously by him settled on trustees for the use of the vicar for the time being for ever. The chief manor here of Dennies, was vested in Nicholas Bacon and Mileson Edgar, esqrs. Another manor called the vicarage, is vested in the Rev. T. Longe, and the manor of Shrubland hall in this parish, was for some time in the Bacons, now in sir W. F. Middleton. Here stood the manor house of Shrubland hall, where, Edward the third son of the lord keeper Bacon became seated by his marriage with the heiress of Little. Nicholas Bacon one of his descendants erected a new mansion in a very pleasant park,

which contains the finest Spanish Chestnut trees in the county. This edifice having been pulled down a new one was built in its stead, and became the residence of sir William Fowe Middleton, the present possessor, who was created a baronet in 1804. it commands an extensive prospect. 847 inhabitants.

CREETING *All Saints*, and CREETING *St. Olaves*. There are four contiguous parishes in Suffolk, to which the name of Creeting is common: that of Creeting St. Peter, already mentioned in Stow hundred, and those three which will be mentioned here. For though Creeting All Saints is in the deanery of Stow and archdeaconry of Sudbury, it is in the hundred of Bosmere, as well as Creeting St. Olive, and Creeting St. Mary. The church of Creeting All Saints is a very ancient building; but that of St. Olave has been long down; for which reason these two rectories were consolidated about the year 1711. St. Olave's was standing in 1532, when John Pinkeney ordered his body to be buried in the chancel. The manor of Gratinges in Creeting St. Olave's, was given by Robert earl of Moreton in Normandy, and of Cornwall in England, in the time of William the conqueror, to the abbey of Grestein in Normandy, which in aftertimes made it a cell to that monastery, and annexed the manor to it, as it was held 9 Edward I. It was taken care of by some monks belonging thereunto, or by their agent

the prior of Wilmington in Sussex, their chief cell in England. Edward III. granted this to Tydeman de Limburgh, a merchant; and afterwards, about the year 1347, the abbot and convent sold it, by the king's licence to sir Edmand de la Pole, by the names of the manors of Mikelfeld and Creeting. The last priors of St. Olave's were William Beverley in 1468, Thomas Bagot in 1492, and William Dale in 1519. The manor and advowson of Creeting All-Saints, as well as St. Olaves, were vested and continued for a considerable time in the ancient and reputable family of Bridgman; whose heirs in 1753 sold and conveyed the same, together with their other estates in these two parishes, and the other Creeting, to Philip Champion Crespigny, esq. of Doctors Commons. The manors of both parishes are now vested in Eton College. Creeting All-Saints contains 271 inhabitants. Creeting St. Olaves 35 inhabitants.

CREETING ST. MARY,—Is a rectory; the parish church of which is close to Creeting All-Saints; and as they stand near each other upon an eminence, they are easily seen at a great distance, and are commonly called Creeting-two-churches. Creeting St. Mary was in ancient times most usually styled the priory of Creeting, and was a cell to the abbey of Bernay in Normandy; and, after the suppression of those foreign houses, was made part of the endowment of Eton college; and it now belongs

to the provost and fellows of that college, as does also the manor. 167 inhabitants.

CROWFIELD,—Is a hamlet of Coddensham, and has nothing worthy of remark but the hall, which formerly belonged to the family of Woodhouse, who sold it to John Harbottle; one of whose daughters and coheiresses married to Henry Wingfield. It was the seat of Henry Harwood, esq. then of Theodore Eccleston; and of Benjamin Stead, esq. but it is now the property of sir William F. Middleton, bart. who is lord of the manor. 345 inhabitants.

DARMSDEN,—Is a hamlet of Barking. The manor of Taston-hall in Darmsden belonged to lord Windsor, A. D. 1596. It is now in the Earl of Ashburnham. 74 inhabitants.

FLOWTON,—Contains 150 inhabitants.

GOSBECK. Here were formerly three manors in queen Elizabeth's time, viz. one belonging to Mr. Jermyn, to which the advowson was appendant; another belonging to Mr. Stibes; and another called Ketsalfeld, belonging to the Talmacks; they are now vested in sir W. F. Middleton, bart. 308 inhabitants.

HEMINGSTON. Mr. Cambden's account of this place is this: "That in it Baldwin le Petteur (observe the name) held lands by serjeantry, for which he was obliged, every Christmas-day, to perform before our lord the king of England, one Saltus, one Sufflatus, and one Bumbulus; or, as it is read in another place, he held it by

a Saltus, a Sufflas, and a Pettus. Such was the plain jolly mirth of those days. It is also observed that the manor of Langhall belonged to this fee." Cambd. Vol. I. p. 443. The manor of Hemingston, now belongs to Milesom Edgar, esq. This parish contains 322 inhabitants.

HELMINGHAM. The prioress and nuns of Flexton, near Bungay were patrons of this rectory till about the year 1320, when they exchanged this patronage with the bishop of Norwich for that of Flexton. After the Reformation the crown claimed it, and have presented ever since. This parish has been remarkable for a family who took their name from this place, and had their seat at Crekes, now called Helmingham hall. It has been still more celebrated in consequence of being the seat of the ancient and noble family of Tollemache, who are mentioned in Domesday Book as possessing lands. Hugh Tollemache subscribed the charter, sans date, made about the reign of king Stephen, to the abbess of Godstow in Oxfordshire. The family was seated at Bentley in Samford hundred, till Lionel Tollemache, of Bentley, esq. married the heir of Helmingham, by which he acquired the inheritance, and made this place his residence. Lionel, his grandson, was high sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in the 4th of Henry VIII. or 1513. Again, sir Lionel the grandson of this gentleman, was high sheriff of Suffolk in the 34th of Elizabeth, and knight.

ed by her. He was succeeded by his son and heir Lionel, who was created a baronet at the first institution of that dignity in 1611, and was the twelfth person who received that honour.

Sir Lionel Tollemache, grandson of the first baronet, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Murray, earl of Dysart in Scotland; and his son and heir, sir Lionel, succeeded him in honour and estate; and after the death of his mother (who had married a second husband, John Maitland, duke of Lauderdale) by the laws of Scotland he became lord Huntingtower and earl of Dysart. He was elected knight of the shire for Suffolk in three parliaments called by William III.; and was again elected knight of the shire till the act of union of the 6th of queen Anne declared him a peer of Great Britain. He was, in queen Anne's reign, lord lieutenant, *Custos Rotulorum*, and vice admiral of Suffolk, and high steward of the borough of Ipswich. This noble family have been remarkably fortunate in the possession of a long and uninterrupted succession of male heirs.

Helmingham Hall, now the seat of lady Dysart, is of a quadrangular structure, with a court yard in the centre, built about the time of Henry VIII. of red bricks, which have been since covered with a kind of stucco. It contains some fine paintings; a good library chiefly of early printed books, in excellent condition; and a considerable collection of ancient armour. The

house, completely surrounded by a moat filled with water, is approached by two draw-bridges, which still continue to be drawn up every night. The moat, as well as the basin in the park, is frequented by great numbers of wild fowl of different species, which, from the encouragement given them by the express orders of the noble proprietor, are become almost tame. The park, comprehending 400 acres, contains some of the finest oak-trees in this part of the kingdom; many of them are of great age. It is well stocked with deer, the number of which have amounted to 700, and among them a few stags, or red deer, remarkably large.

The church of Helmingham, embosomed in wood, stands by the side of the park; and here is a cottage which forms a picturesque object, inhabited by a person who takes care of the vault and splendid monuments of the Tollemache family. Here is a monument by Nollekens, to the memory of the lady of the late earl. And here is an inscription upon Lionel Robert Tollemache, esq. He was born Nov. 10, 1774, and embracing early the military profession, in 1791, obtained an ensign's commission in the first regiment of foot guards. Accompanying his regiment to Flanders on the breaking out of the war with France, he was killed before Valenciennes. He was active, diligent, and scientific in his military duties; possessed agreeable manners; spoke the German and French languages with

much fluency, and was universally respected as a young man of great promise and attainments. He seems to have had a presentiment of his fate, as a copy of verses was found in his pocket after his death, expressive of the uncertainty of a soldier's life—"one night in all the paraphernalia of dress, the next in a winding-sheet." His remains were brought over from Flanders, and interred in the family vault at Helmingham; where on a beautifully executed monument from the chisel of Nollekens, adorned with a bust, a medallion, and military trophies, is the following inscription in small capitals, and in two compartments.

This monument was erected to the memory of
Lionel Robert Tollemache, esq.
who lies buried in the vault beneath.

He was the only son of the Honourable Captain
John Tollemache, of the Royal Navy,
and Lady Bridget Henley, daughter of the
Earl of Northington.

His course was short, but it was brilliant!
For at the age of eighteen he died nobly fighting for his
King and Country.

He was an Ensign in the First Regiment of
Foot guards, and was killed at the
Siege of Valenciennes in July, 1793, by the
bursting of a bomb thrown from
the garrison.

His death was the more unfortunate, as
He was the only British Officer killed on
that occasion.

He was a loss to his country, for
He was a youth of uncommon promise; but
to his family his loss was irreparable!

For by that fatal event it became extinct in the male
line. But the name of Tollemache
has been unfortunate !
The father of, and two uncles of this valiant
youth, like himself, lost their lives
prematurely in the service of their country ;
His uncle, the Honourable George Tollemache, was
killed by falling from the mast-head of the
Modeste man of war at sea ;
His father, the Honourable John Tollemache,
was killed in a duel at New York ;
And another of his uncles, the honourable
William Tollemache, was lost in the Repulse frigate.
in a hurricane in the Atlantic ocean ;
So many instances of disaster are rarely to be met with
in the same family.
Thus fell the young, the worthy, and the brave,
With emulation view his honour'd grave.

The lordship of this parish, called Creikshall.
is vested in lady Dysart. 325 inhabitants.

HENLEY. The Veres had a seat here 200
years, which is now vested in John Meadows
Theobald, esq. 241 inhabitants.

MICKFIELD. Two manors are mentioned here,
viz. the manor of Wolney-hall, and the manor
of Flede-hall. The first of which seems to have
belonged to the alien priory of Grestein in Nor-
mandy, and to have been by that convent sold
to Tydemannus de Lymbergh, about the year
1347. One of these manors belong now to sir
William Fowe Middleton, the other to lord Or-
well. This parish contains 246 inhabitants.

NEEDHAM. This is a hamlet of Barking, and had a fair granted to the bishop of Ely, in the tenth year of Henry III. It was formerly a place of considerable trade from its woollen manufactures; which trade like that of other places has dwindled away; but it has a manufactory for paper of the finest sort. The town is tolerably well built. The church a mean building, with a wooden belfry, is a chapel of ease to Barking. The authors of the *Magna Britannica* assert, that Needham became so much decayed, that its poverty was proverbial. The Stowmarket canal passes by the place, and has greatly augmented its corn trade. Near Needham is a lake of thirty or forty acres, called Bosmere, which gives its name to the hundred. The Gipping passes through it; and is said to be of great depth, and to abound in fish. The present lord of the manor is the earl of Ashburnham. Needham contains 281 houses, 1301 inhabitants: its weekly market is on Wednesday, and its annual fair on November 8. It is 75 miles distant from London.

NETTLESTEAD. The lordship of Nettlestead belonged to the earls of Richmond and Britany, from the Norman conquest to the 17th of Henry II. when Conan, the last earl, died. Sir Peter Mauclere, who married Alice, the daughter of Constance, the only daughter and heiress of Conan, by Guy de Thouars, had livery of this

lordship and manor, in the 15th of Henry III. by a special charter, dated May 1, 1241, these, with other estates, were given by Henry III. to Peter de Savoy, the queen's uncle, who, dying without issue, left them to that princess. This lordship was soon after granted to Robert de Tibetot, in consideration of his adherence to the king against his rebellious barons, and who died here in the 25th of Edward I. From him it was transmitted to his descendants ; when, in the 46th of Edward III. Robert de Tibetot dying without issue male, left three daughters, his co-heirs, Margaret, Milicent, and Elizabeth, who being then in minority, were given in ward to Richard le Scrope, of Bolton, who disposed of Margaret to Roger le Scrope, his eldest son, Milicent to Stephen, his third son, and Elizabeth to Philip le Despenser, the younger. These daughters, in the 9th of Richard III. making proof of their respective ages, had livery of their lands ; in the partition whereof the lordship and manor of Nettlestead became vested in Philip le Depenser. By his only daughter and heir, Margery, who married first to John, lord Roos, and afterwards, in 1450, to sir Roger Wentworth, the manor was brought into that family, the representative of which, in the 2nd of Henry VIII. was summoned to parliament, by writ, as lord Wentworth of Nettlestead ; to which honour Charles I. added the earldom of Cleveland. In this family the lordship of Net-

tlestead continued till about 1643, when Thomas the first earl of Cleveland, sold it to William Lodge, a citizen of London. It afterwards belonged to Mr. John Fuller of Ipswich, whose only daughter and heir carried it, by marriage, into the Bradley family ; from them it came to the late general Philipson, and was purchased by Mr. Lionel Henry Moore, in 1813.

Till within these few years past, a very considerable portion of the Old hall was remaining in its pristine state. It is situated near the church, and was formerly surrounded by a wall, a great part of which is still existing. The gateway remains ; and on the spandrils of the arch are two shields, sculptured with the Wentworth arms and other numerous quarterings. The mansion has been modernised and new fronted, by the present proprietor.

Henrietta Maria, the sole daughter and heir of Thomas, lord Wentworth, who died in 1686, was the celebrated and beloved mistress of the unfortunate duke of Monmouth. On the death of the first earl of Cleveland, her grandfather, she succeeded to the barony of Wentworth for want of male issue. She was a woman of an elegant person, most engaging manners, and the highest accomplishments. She resided many years at Toddington, in Bedfordshire, with the duke, her lover, whose attachment to her continued to his death. The duke acknowledged, just before his death, to two prelates and other

divines, who attended him, "that he and lady Wentworth had lived in all points like man and wife," but they could not make him confess it was adultery. He acknowledged that he and his duchess were married by the law of the land, and therefore his children might inherit, if the king pleased. But he did not consider what he did when he married her. He said, that since that time he had an affection for lady Henrietta, and prayed, that, if it were pleasing to God, it might continue. The affection did continue, and therefore he doubted not it was pleasing to God; and that this was a marriage—their choice of one another being guided by judgment upon due consideration. When he addressed himself to the people from the scaffold, he said lady Henrietta was a woman of great honour and virtue, a religious and godly lady. He was told, by some of the divines, of his living in adultery with her; he said, no. For these two years last past he had not lived in any sin that he knew of; and that he was sure, when he died, to go to God, and therefore he did not fear death, which they might see in his face.

Under these delusions, destructive of all order and social happiness, the unfortunate duke met his death with a courage rather chivalrous than rational; and lady Wentworth, the lamented object of his passion, is said to have died broken-hearted in consequence of his untimely

end. After this, the barony descended to her aunt Anne, the daughter of Thomas, earl of Cleveland, and wife of John, lord Lovelace. Mrs. Cobbold, of Holy Wells, Ipswich, has thus described lady Wentworth and her royal paramour.

Through the echoing covert the Bugle resounds,
The shouts of the chase and the cry of the hounds ;
And, gallantly riding, the hunters are seen,
In bonnets and feathers, and surcoats of green :
The merry Lord Lovelace is leading them all,
To feast with his cousin in Nettlestead hall.
That cousin is wealthy, that cousin is fair,
Is Wentworth's, and Cleveland's, and Nettlestead's heir ;
Her smile is the sunshine of innocent youth,
Her heart is the throne of affection and truth ;
Her dark glossy ringlets luxuriently flow,
Contrasting and arching her forehead of snow ;
The flowret of beauty and sweetness they call
Henrietta the lily of Nettlestead hall.

A stranger, in manhood and gallantry's pride,
The merry lord Lovelace has placed by her side :
Forbidden his station and name to disclose,
He calls him " Sir Alured, Knight of the Rose."
How winning his graces and courtesy prove !
His ardent affection soon fixes her love,
And secretly wedlock's soft fetters enthrall
Henrietta, the beauty of Nettlestead hall.
What pages mysterious has fate to unfold !
Her husband is Monmouth, the royal and bold ;
And he whom she trusted as loyal and true
Had previously wedded the heir of Buccleugh !

This parish contains 85 inhabitants.

OFFTON, is remarkable for a castle built on a chalky hill by Offa, king of the Mercians, after he had slain Etheldred king of the East-Angles ;

and from him it is said the town took its name. The castle is now so entirely demolished, that not the least ruins of it remain. The prior and convent of monks at Thetford, had the advowson of the church, and thirty acres of land here; and the manor, rectory, and advowson of the vicarage, were granted as parcel of the said monks possessions, to Thomas duke of Norfolk 32 Henry VIII. in exchange.

The learned and pious Dr. Andrews, bishop of Ely, left £4000. to purchase an estate for the benefit of poor men and boys, clergymen's widows and prisoners. The trustees in whom it was vested for the purpose, accordingly bought lands in this and the neighbouring parish of Elmsett, in the hundred of Cosford. This parish contains 328 inhabitants.

RINGSHALL. Besides the parish church here was formerly a free-chapel belonging to the prior and convent of Norwich, endowed with thirty acres of land: some ruins of which are now remaining. The late sir William Barker; bart. of Ireland, had the hall and manor here, but, upon his death they were sold, and vested in William Watson, esq. but soon after in the Wollastons, and now in Richard Wilson, esq. This parish contains 304 inhabitants.

SOMERSHAM. The family of Bohun earls of Northampton, were many years patrons of this rectory, and lords of the manor; which, with that of Offton, were granted to Henry Stafford

duke of Buckingham, by Richard III. in 1423. Katherine queen of England presented to it, in right of the manor of Somersham, which she had by the grant of Henry VI. The old wills make mention of a chapel in Sommersham-Street. This parish contains 377 inhabitants.

STONHAM-Aspal, is so called from a family of the name of Aspale, or Haspele, who were for many years lords and patrons here. It was also called Stonham Antegan. The manor and advowson of Stonham-Aspal, are vested in sir William F. Middleton, bart. of Shrubland hall. In this parish and very near the church, a branch of the ancient family of Wingfield had a seat, called Broughton hall, and were lords of a manor here called Broughton hall manor. The last possessor whereof the Rev. John Wingfield, M. A. died without issue male ; as did his brother Thomas not long since, who was the last heir-male of this family. Philip Champion Crespigny, esq. purchased the estate and manor of Broughton hall, but it is now in sir W. Middleton, bart. 633 inhabitants.

STONHAM-Earl, is so called, because it was anciently the lordship of Thomas Brotherton, earl of Norfolk ; and afterwards of William Ufford, earl of Suffolk, who married the granddaughter of Thomas Brotherton. It was afterwards sir Thomas Gresham's. And since in Thomas Driver ; but it now belongs to Timothy Holmes, esq. The duke of Norfolk had a grant of a market and fair here, 1 Edward III.

And all the three parishes of Stonham are still a part of the duke of Norfolk's liberty ; but the advowson of this church is in the college of Pembroke hall, in Cambridge. This parish contains 677 inhabitants.

STONHAM-Parva, or Stonham Jernegans, because the Jernegans were lords here till the time of Edward VI. (see Horham, in Hoxne) then the Goodwyns, who sold the manor to lady Rivers, from whom it came to lord Orwell. In this parish is the old mansion of the family of Bloomfield. 311 inhabitants.

SWILLAND. Bartholomew Burghersh, and after him Edward le Despencer died seized of this manor in the time of Edward III. The church was early appropriated to the nuns of Wykes, in Essex ; and the impropriation was granted to cardinal Wolsey, towards the endowment of his college at Ipswich, 1528. The manor now belongs to Milesom Edgar, esq. This parish contains 195 inhabitants.

WILLISHAM. The church here was given by Albert Grelli to the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity in Ipswich, before the year 1203 ; and, at the dissolution, the tenements, Canons, and the impropriation, were granted as parcel of the possessions of that priory to Andrews lord Windsor, 31 Henry VIII. It was afterwards bishop Brownrigg's ; and since vested in the Rev. John Leake, and the Rev. Mr. Upcher ; as was the lordship of Willisham. This parish contains 173 inhabitants.

WESTERFIELD. The manor of Westerfield in the year 1596 belonged to John Dameron, who gave it by will to his grandson Anthony Collet. It now belongs to Milesom Edgar, esq. This parish contains 289 inhabitants.

WHITTON. In this parish is a good old seat, commonly called the Sparrows-Nest, but formerly Whitton hall; for some time the residence of Edmund Hammond, esq. and afterwards of W. Hamilton, esq. The manor is now vested in Milesom Edgar, esq.

If any of the churches now standing (in or near Ipswich) were built in the Conqueror's time, which may well be questioned, we think this bids as fair to be one of them, as any; and the neighbouring church of Thurleston seems to be of the like kind. The population of this parish is included with that of Ipswich.

HUNDRED OF THINGOE,**IN THE FRANCHISE OF
S T. E D M U N D.**

THIS hundred abuts east on the hundred of Thedwastre; South, on Baberg and Risbridge; west, on Risbridge and Lackford; and north, on the hundred of Blackbourn.

We begin with this hundred because Bury St. Edmunds, is the principal town in this part of the county.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S is pleasantly situated on the west side of the river Larke, and having a charming enclosed country on the south and south-west, with champaign fields extending into Norfolk, is upon the whole so salubrious as to be called the Montpellier of England. The streets, which are always clean, are wide, well paved, and lighted, and have been very much improved by the erection of modern buildings. Bury, including the suburbs, is about a mile and a quarter broad from east to west, and about one and a half in length from south to north. It is divided into two parishes, and according to the last returns, the population of this town was 9999 viz. St. James's parish 4769, and St Mary's 5230.

Bury is certainly very ancient, as about the year 638, Sigbert, fifth monarch of the East Angles, founded a christian church and monastery here, which Dugdale says was denominated the monastery of St. Mary at Beodericworth; but after Canute founded his monastery here, the name of Beoderic fell into disrepute, and the place began to be called Burgh, or Bury. Edmund succeeded his uncle Offa, king of the east angles, in 855, but his life, as indicated before, is disguised under a veil of impenetrable fiction. Edward the confessor considerably increased the fame, wealth and importance of the abbey of Bury; he granted to the abbot and convent the town of Mildenhall, with its produce and inhabitants, the royalties of eight hundreds, with the half hundred of Thingoe and several other villages. He also granted them the privileges of coining at a mint within the precincts of the monastery, and when he paid his devotions in person to the shrine of the royal martyr, his veneration was such, that he used to perform the last mile of the journey on foot.

The first church, built by Ailwin in 1082, being demolished, the monks, in the time of William the Conqueror, were induced to erect another of hewn stone, under the direction of Abbot Baldwin, with a view of giving the body of their saint a more magnificent receptacle than before. In 1095, this building was in a state

to receive the body. The church then built continued till the period of the dissolution. Of this faded magnificence, old Leland has drawn a lively skeleton: he had seen it in all its glory, and speaking of this and the town he uses these terms—"A city more neatly seated the sun never saw, so curiously doth it hang upon a gentle descent, with a little river on the east side; not a monastery more noble, whether one considers its endowments, largeness, or unparalleled magnificence. One might even think this monastery alone a city: so many gates it has, some whereof are brass: so many towers, and a church, than which nothing can be more magnificent; as appendages to which there are three more of admirable beauty and workmanship in the same churchyard." The abbey church or that of St. Edmund, was 505 feet in length, the transept 212, and the west front 240. The latter had two large side chapels, St. Faith's, and St. Catherine's, one on the north-west, and the others on the south-west, and at each end an octagon tower, thirty feet each way. One of these, and part of this front, still remain. The shrine of St. Edmund was preserved in a semi-circular chapel at the east end; and on the north side of the choir was the chapel of St. Mary, 80 feet long, and 42 broad. St. Mary in the Crypt here was 100 feet long, 80 in breadth, and supported by 24 pillars. Besides the dome there

was a high west tower over the middle aisle, but as to the height of the building there are no certain documents left to ascertain it with any degree of certainty.

The abbot of Bury had several great officers under him, as a prior, sub-prior, sacrist, and others, and in its most prosperous state it had 80 monks, 15 chaplains, and 111 servants attending within its walls. It had three grand entrance gates ; and chapels, cloisters, and offices of every kind. The abbot was also exempted from ecclesiastical authority, excepting that of the Roman pontiff, which often involved him in violent disputes. The abbot of Bury was a spiritual parliamentary baron ; he held synods in his own chapter house, and appointed the parochial clergy of the town ; and by his high steward he possessed the right of trying and determining all causes within his franchise or liberty, and could inflict capital punishment. No officer of the king could, without his permission, hold a court, or execute any office in Bury. As lord of the town, he claimed the right of appointing the alderman, though it was afterwards agreed that the corporation should enjoy the privilege of electing him ; yet before the alderman entered upon his functions, he was obliged to obtain the abbot's confirmation, and to take an oath of allegiance, &c. It is presumed the arrogance of these ecclesiastical rulers was the cause of many

violent disputes between them and the townspeople. One of these altercations had arisen to such a height in 1327, that the people headed by their alderman and chief burgesses, after assembling near 20,000 persons from the neighbouring villages, attacked the abbey; and having demolished the gates, doors, and windows, and beaten the servants and adherents of the monks, they broke open the chest and coffers, plundering them of rich plate, books, vestments, and other valuables. besides 500£. in English money, and 3000 florins. They also carried away 3 charters of Canute, 4 of Hardicanute, 1 of Edward the Confessor, 2 of Henry I. 3 of Henry III. 12 papal bulls, with several deeds, written obligations and acknowledgments for money due to the convent. Great part of the monastery was reduced to ashes, and many of the manors and granges belonging to it in the town and its vicinity shared the same fate. The abbot being then in London, the insurgents seized and confined Peter Clopton, the prior, and about 20 of the monks, whom they compelled, in the name of the whole chapter, to execute under their seal a deed constituting the burgesses a town or corporation. They also obliged them to sign an agreement for the payment of 10,000£. to certain of the townsmen, to discharge them from all debts due to the monastery, and to engage not to proceed against them by law for any

damage they had committed. The king interfering in this business, 30 carts full of rioters were soon after taken to Norwich ; 19 of the most notorious were executed, one pressed to death for refusing to plead, and 32 parochial clergymen convicted as abettors. The investigations that followed this affair lasted nearly five years, as the final decision was not given in council by Edward III. till 1332. The amount of the damages done had been estimated at the enormous sum of 140,000£.; but at the king's request the abbot remitted to the offenders 122,333£. 6s. 8d. and at length forgave them the residue upon the condition of their better behaviour in future. Berton, the alderman, Herling, 32 priests, 13 women, and 138 other inhabitants of the town, were outlawed; but some of these, it is said, to revenge the abbot's breach of promise, surprised him at the manor of Chevington, where having bound and shaved him, they conveyed him to London, thence over sea into Flanders, where they detained him as a prisoner till he was discovered and rescued by some of his friends.

Five hundred and nineteen years did the monastery of St Edmund's Bury remain in the possession of the Benedictine monks. Its regular revenues consisted of fifty-two knights' fees and three-quarters, together with the royalists of eight hundreds and a half, besides others

which in the 18th century it is thought would have equalized 200,000£. per annum. The report made by the commissioners, at the time of the dissolution, respecting this abbey, was as follows: "We have found a rich shrine, which was very cumbersome to deface. We have taken in gold and silver 500 marks and above, besides a rich cross with emeralds, and divers stones of great value; and yet we have left the church, abbot, and convent, very well furnished with plate of silver necessary for the same." Among the relics found here, were the coals upon which St. Laurence was broiled, the parings of St. Edmund's nails, the penknife of St. Thomas of Canterbury, with his boots, skulls for curing the head-ache, pieces of the cross, &c. &c.

Among other superstitious practices suggested by the prurient imaginations of these monks, the sacrist of this monastery, as often as he let the manor of Haberdon, annexed this condition, that the tenant should provide a white bull whenever a matron of rank, or any other, should come out of devotion, or in consequence of a vow, to make the oblation of the white bull at the shrine of St. Edmund. The animal, then adorned with ribbons and garlands, was brought to the south gate of the monastery, and led along Churchgate, Guildhall and the Abbey-gate streets, to the great west gate, the lady all the while keeping close to him, and the monks and people forming

a numerous cavalcade. The procession ended, the animal was conducted back to his pasture, while the lady repaired to St. Edmund's shrine, when the certain consequence of her oblations was her soon becoming a mother. Foreign ladies were allowed to do this by proxy.

During the prosperity of the abbey church, it had within its precinct three others, St. Margaret, St. Mary, and St. James. The former is now used as the town-hall; the others are the two churches for the two parishes into which Bury is divided. St. Mary's was finished in the year 1433. It is 139 feet long, exclusive of the chancel. It is divided into three aisles by two rows of slender and elegant columns: the chancel is 74 feet by 68. The roof of the nave, constructed in France, and put together after it was brought to England, is much admired for its lightness and elegance. The finely carved figures of angels, supporting the principals of the roof, fortunately escaped the puritanical reformers of the 17th century. The north porch of this church was of curious workmanship. In 1644, as appears by the town books, numerous inscriptions and effigies in brass were torn off by the churchwardens of St. Mary's and St. James's, and sold for their own emolument. John Reeve, the last abbot of Bury, is interred in this church, as is also Sir Thomas Drury, privy councillor to Henry VII. and his successor,

with Mary Tudor, the third daughter of Henry VII. queen of France, and afterwards wife to the duke of Suffolk. Her tomb was extremely simple till the year 1758, when being ascertained; Dr. Symonds of Bury had it repaired at his own expense, and a marble tablet inserted. Opposite to the remains of a monument to sir Robert Drury is that of sir William Carew, who died in 1501, and his wife. The stone over John Finers, archdeacon of Sudbury in 1497, has a brass plate with his effigy, and an inscription in monkish Latin. In the vestry are the figures of John, commonly called Jankyn Smith, and his wife: he was a great benefactor to Bury.

St. James's church was originally built about the year 1200, by Abbot Sampson; but the present structure, though far advanced in 1500, was not finished till the reformation, when Edward VI. contributed to its completion. This church is built in the pointed style, and the west end is particularly beautiful; the windows are numerous, large, and handsome, and were originally adorned with painted glass, executed in a masterly manner. The church gate is 30 feet distant from the body of the building, and serves as a steeple to it; this has been deemed one of the noblest specimens of Saxon architecture in the kingdom, and some are of opinion that it

was built in the time of William the Conqueror. It is 80 feet in height, of a quadrangular figure, and remarkable for its simplicity and solidity. The stone of which it is constructed abounds with small shells, that have acquired such hardness as to resist the attack of seven centuries. Westward of this church gate, near the foundation, are two curious basso relievos in stone, in good preservation, expressive of the fall of man, and his deliverance from bondage. One of these exhibits God the Father, with flowing hair and a long parted beard, sitting triumphantly within a circle.

The two churchyards of St. James and St. Mary, which are nearly one, are kept in excellent order : an alley of lofty poplars runs diagonally across them, and forms a very pleasant promenade. Nearly in the centre, a small plot of ground enclosed with iron railing, contains the receptacle provided by the late John Spink, esq. banker, of Bury, for him and his family, having over it a plain marble tablet. The remains of the west end of St. Edmund's church, which terminated the churchyard on one side, have lately exhibited a singular and motley spectacle. One of the octagon towers had been converted into a stable ; three arches, once the entrance to the three aisles, have been filled up with modern buildings ; still the intermediate rugged portions of the original wall are visibly distinguished.

Clapton's Hospital, a handsome neat brick building, stands in this churchyard. It was erected by the late Poley Clopton, M. D. for six poor men, and as many women. The arms of the founder appear on the front, and there is a Latin inscription below them; and underneath these, in very large letters, *Dorenavant Oublies se Day*.

On the same side of the churchyard with this hospital is the residence of John Benjafield, esq. the building of which was supposed to have been a violation of public property, though not attempted without the assent of the corporation.

The *Shire Hall*, or Sessions-house, is on the opposite side of this churchyard: it is a building of modern erection, on the site of the ancient church of St. Margaret, and contains two convenient courts, in which civil and criminal causes are tried at the same time.

One of the principal ornaments of Bury is the *Abbey Gate*. This was the grand entrance to the monastery, and opened into the great courtyard in the front of the abbot's palace. After the violent assault made by the townsmen on the former gate, in the year 1527, this was erected in its room. Its form is nearly a square, being 41 feet by 50, and 62 in height. The architecture is of the best period of the modern gothic. The numerous embellishments are tastefully arranged, and executed with considerable accuracy,

though they are not so numerous as in the later and more florid style. Such, too, is the durability of the material, that though it has stood exposed to the elements for a number of years without roof, and without repairs, it is still in a state of uncommon preservation.

The west front, next the town, is divided into two horizontal compartments, by an ornamental band, and perpendicularly into three, consisting of a centre, and two projecting wings of the turret kind. The whole is ornamented with devices and niches for statues: the canopies to these statues are formed of elegant groin work, and the pilasters of those in the centre, and in both wings, terminate in well wrought pinnacles. The spandrills of the arch above the gateway are adorned with two quatrefoil bosses or medallions, and over them, near the top of the building, are two others, each representing two interlaced triangles. The pillars of this gateway are composed of clustered cylinders, the capitals are simple, and are chiefly the gothic wreath. The counter arch of the entrance is surmounted by an undulated arch or pediment, springing from the external capitals. Below the embattled band which divides the building horizontally, is a cavetto moulding, ornamented with several figures, of which a lion, a dragon, and a bull worried by dogs, are still visible. The figure of the bull is eleven inches in length.

As a means of defence against any more violent entries, this gate was provided with a portcullis, which is apparent from a groove made for its reception in the wall and in the arch. The south-west and north-west angles contained winding staircases, by one of which some years since it was easy with care to ascend to the platform on the top; which has five embrasures at each end, and seven on each side. These staircases were originally surmounted by octagon towers; but one of them having been blown down at the beginning of last century, the other was demolished soon afterwards by way of precaution. The area is unequally divided by a stone partition. Its arch was furnished with brass gates, of which the hinges alone remain. The entrance to the staircases are in the interior division of the area, so that if a rabble or an enemy had forced the portcullis, and obtained possession of the antgateway, the defendants would still have commanded the access to the upper part of their fortress, from whence they might have greatly annoyed the assailants. All these precautions, as well as the omission of windows next the town, strongly indicate the disposition of the monks to prevent any repetition of those outrages which occasioned the necessity of re-erecting this gate. The eastern, or interior division forms a cube of about 28 feet; its walls are decorated with light and elegant tracery,

and with the arms of Edward the Confessor, Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, and the Duke of Exeter. A room seems to have been formed over this division, as vestiges of the roof, the floor, fire-place, &c. are still evident. There is a small window on each of the north and south sides, and in the east end a grand one overlooking the abbey grounds; this is adorned with tracery of peculiar richness and elegance. This side of the abbey-gate is very plain, having no other embellishments than three niches on each side, answering to those in the projecting wings of the west front; however, the symmetry and proportions of this beautiful arch are such as cannot fail striking the eye of taste with a high degree of admiration. This gate opens into the abbey grounds, still surrounded with the ancient lofty wall, and containing some masses of detached fragments of the various parts of the original structure. Several remains of antiquity have been at different times discovered in the garden.

Among the highly distinguished characters that were interred in the church belonging to this convent were Alan Fergaunt, Earl of Richmond, Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, half brother to Edward the II., Thomas Beaufort Duke of Exeter, uncle to Henry V., Mary, widow of Lewis XII. of France, and sister to Henry VIII., whose remains were afterwards

removed to St. Mary's church. Here also was interred John Lydgate, the monk, whose poetical talents conferred upon him no small distinction, considering the age in which he lived.

Part of the ruins of this church being removed by some labourers in 1772, a leaden coffin was discovered that had been enclosed in an oaken case, which was however quite decayed. The leaden coffin contained an embalmed body, as fresh and entire as at the time of interment. It was immersed in a sort of pickle, and the face covered with a cerecloth. The nails of the toes and fingers, the hair, which was brown mixed with grey, and even the features of the face, appeared as perfect as ever. A surgeon, hearing of the circumstance, examined the body, and opening the head and breast, found the internal parts in a state of the highest preservation, retaining their natural appearance; and it is said that even some traces of blood were visible. When subjected to this inspection the body was not in the least putrid, but on being exposed to the air, soon became offensive.

The labourers, for the sake of the lead, but by what authority we are not told, removed the body from the coffin, and threw it among the rubbish! It was soon discovered that this corpse, thus indignantly used, was the remains of Thomas Beaufort, son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, by his third duchess, Lady Catherine

Swinford, grandson of Edward III. and half brother to Henry IV. On this information the mangled remains were carefully enclosed in a strong oak coffin, and buried at the foot of the large north-east pillar which formerly contributed to support the belfry.

Some foundations of the north wall of St. Edmund's church, near the the chapter-house, being broken up in the spring of 1783, four antique heads were discovered; they were somewhat larger than the natural proportion, and were cut out of single blocks of freestone, and though they have been conjectured to be Roman divinities, or designed for the decoration of some temple, the ruins of which might have been employed in constructing the church, it is obvious even from the inspection of the representations given in the History of Bury by Mr. Yates, that two of them were designed for the head of St. Edmund, accompanied by the leg of the wolf, his brute protector; and it is highly probable that the other two were rude designs on the same subject though the latter had not any part of the quadruped remaining.

The *Guildhall* stands in the street of the same name. The body of the building has been modernized; but for the gratification of the admirers of antiques the ancient porch constructed of flint, brick, and stone, has been suffered to remain. The archives of the town are kept in a

chamber over the entrance, under three keys, in the custody of the recorder, townclerk, and the alderman for the time being. The town sessions are held here, and the members of the corporation chosen at this place.

The *Free Grammar School* stands in Northgate street, and has the bust of Edward the VIth, over the door, who was the original founder. The foundation supports forty scholars, and the school is free for the sons of the townspeople or inhabitants, who generally amount to about 70. Adjoining the school is a handsome house for the upper master. This town also contains charity schools, and likewise Lancasterian, &c.

Upon the beast market, is the common Bridewell, formerly a Jewish synagogue, called *Moyse*, or *Moses Hall*. The circular windows are an evidence of its high antiquity, supposed to be not much later than the Norman conquest, before which period the Jews were not allowed to settle here. The dimensions of the building are thirty-six feet by twenty-seven. This toleration of the Jews was but of short duration, for all their synagogues were closed or destroyed under the reign of Edward III.

The *Angel Inn*, remarked as one of the most conspicuous buildings in the town, is upon the west side of Angel Hill. The vaults underneath this are said to have a subterraneous communi-

cation with those of the abbey, and to have belonged to it formerly.

The *New Gaol*, the late Mr. Neild observed, did honour to the county, and is superior to most in the kingdom ; whether its construction to answer the three great purposes of security, health, and morals, are considered, or the liberality of the magistrates in providing every comfort which can attend imprisonment. The neat rustic stone front of this building which was first completed in 1805, has lately been materially improved by lengthening it. The whole is enclosed by a boundary wall twenty feet high, forming an irregular octagon, having a diameter of 290 feet. The turnkey's lodge forms the entrance. The keepers house also an octagon building, is in the centre of the prison, and so situated that all the court yards, as well as the entrance to the gaol, are open to his inspection. The chapel is in the centre of the keeper's house, up one pair of stairs ; and as stone galleries lead to it from the several wings, and as the chapel is partitioned off, each class of prisoners is separate the same as when in prison.

The *House of Correction* stand near this prison, in the centre of a piece of ground enclosed by a separate wall. This is a square building, and the classification of the different descriptions of prisoners, with the rules and regulations for their management, are truly excellent.

Bury, thus provided with places of safety, and rich in the remains of antiquity, is not deficient in accommodations for the enjoyment of elegant and refined society. The new Theatre, built at the Westgate, is a very neat and commodious edifice, but much blame has been attached to the proprietors for not erecting nearer the centre of the town. The old Theatre, built in 1780, on the site of the old market cross, by Mr. Robert Adam, is no mean specimen of his taste and architectural skill. The body is of white brick, but the ornaments are of freestone. It has the advantage of standing unconnected with any other building. George, the second earl of Bristol, gave 500£. towards the erection of this theatre, and 400£. towards completing the shambles in the same square opposite the theatre, and which are also built of freestone. The old theatre has been converted into a Concert Room.

The *Assembly Rooms* are on the south of the opening, of the Angel Hill. It is a recent erection of a simple exterior; the ball-room is well proportioned, 76 feet in length, 45 in breadth, and 29 feet high. An adjoining apartment is used as a card and supper room, 37 feet by 24. The three balls held annually during the great fair are in general attended by numbers of the first rank and fashion, as are also the four or five winter balls; but trades-people, however respectable, are always rigourously excluded.

The *Suffolk Library* is in the Abbeygate-street, and was formed by the union of two, one of them instituted in 1790, the other in 1795. The books are selected from those of the first respectability, and the sum expended for them annually has been estimated at 120£.

Bury used to be considerably enlivened by its fairs. It has three: the first on the Tuesday and two following days in Easter week; the second for three days before and three days after the feast of St. Matthew, Sept. 21; and the third on the second of December for two or three days. The alderman, as lord of the fairs for the time being, has a right to prolong them at pleasure. The second, which is the principal, generally continues three weeks. The charter for this was granted to the abbot in 1272 by King Henry III., and it was formerly one of the most celebrated marts in the kingdom. Being held on the Angel Hill, different rows of booths were appropriated to the manufacturers of Norwich, Ipswich, Colchester, London, and other towns, and even to some foreigners, especially the Dutch. Bury, on this account, was the resort of persons of the highest distinction, for whom the abbot kept an open table, while those of inferior rank were entertained by the monks in the refectory. The widowed queen of France, sister to Henry VIII., came here every year from her residence at Westthorp, with her

noble consort, the Duke of Suffolk, and they had a magnificent tent for the reception of the numerous people of rank who came hither to pay their respects to them, and a band for their diversion. This fair, with respect to business, has been declining for more than a century past, and become rather a place of fashionable resort than a temporary mart, as most of the merchandize and goods now brought are articles of luxury and fancy.

Not far from the east gate stood *St. Nicholas Hospital*, the only vestiges of which at present are the original entrance, and one window on the north side which is filled up. The building is now a farm house, and the chapel belonging to the hospital stands at a small distance to the west. It is an extensive building, and has seven buttresses on each side, but is much disfigured, as it now serves as a barn and a stable. On the north side of the road, between East Bridge and this hospital, the site of *St. Stephen's Hospital* is now recognized by a few fragments of the old wall.

The *Hospital of St. Petronilla* stood just beyond the south gate, and when this was not long since demolished, its chapel was left nearly entire. Its east window, of beautiful tracery, which was to be seen in 1810, is now walled up, and the edifice has been since used as a malt-house ; a modern house is now erected on the

site. From a part of the hospital walls, lately used as fences, the building itself seemed to have been large: and as several human bones have been found in a small piece of ground between this and the chapel, this was probably the burial-place belonging to the foundation.

Our Lady's Chapel formerly stood near the west gate, and had a hermitage contiguous to it, which has since been used as a cowhouse.

Close to Risby Gate was a chantry called *Stone Chapel*, since the Cock public house. The neatly cemented flint stones of this edifice justly excite admiration. Not far from this spot is an octangular stone, which once served as a pedestal cross.

College Street, in Bury, is supposed to have derived its name from a religious house called *Jesus College*, founded by King Edward IV. in the 21st year of his reign; it consisted of a warden and six associates or priests. This building has been occupied as a workhouse.

With respect to scenery about Bury, the Vine fields eastward of this town command a charming view of the place, and particularly of the Church-gate, the Abbey gate and grounds. This spot, which derives its name from the vineyard belonging to the monks, it is said still exhibits vestiges of the parterres. About the end of the twelfth century it is recorded that Robert de Gravele, sacrist of the convent, purcha-

sed this ground, and enclosed it with a stone wall for the solace of invalids, and of his friends.

The circumstance of a vineyard having existed in this, and in the vicinity of other religious houses, has given rise to some curious observations : a late writer, Williams, on the climate of Great Britain, contends with much probability on his side, "that it has been gradually growing colder and less favourable for the production of those fruits which require a genial sun." This hypothesis he supports by the fact, that some centuries ago the vineyards, chiefly belonging to abbeys and religious houses, were highly flourishing, and yielded abundance of wine, with which the pious fathers of those times felt no repugnance to solace themselves. It might perhaps be imagined that our ancestors possessed some method of training and managing the vine, which has been lost in the lapse of ages ; but this militates too strongly against the proud progress since made in every branch of science. The more probable conjecture is, that people of former times were contented with a beverage which modern refinement in luxuries would reject with disdain.

St. Edmund's Hill. This is a very elegant seat, in the vicinity of the town, built in 1773, from a plan by Mr. Adam, by John Symonds, LL. D. professor of modern history and languages in the university of Cambridge. From the beautiful

eminence on which it stands, few spots in Suffolk are supposed to afford a prospect so pleasing and extensive. This is now the residence of H. Franklin, esq.

During the late war, a little to the southward of the town, a brick edifice, with two small detached wings, was erected as a magazine for arms and ammunition. The necessity for this is completely done away by a happier change of circumstances, and the building with a little expense, has been converted into an Hospital, which is supported by voluntary contributions.

The gates of this town, five in number, have been taken down about half a century ago, to afford a more convenient passage for carriages. At each of these gates there was formerly an hospital or some religious foundation, or both. Beyond the north gate on the east side, and close to the Thetford road, are the ruins of St. Saviour's Hospital, once a most extensive building, as in the year 1446 the parliament assembled here. A stately portal seems to have distinguished the entrance: the ground which this occupied, and the fragments of a large window above it, still remain, as does also part of the wall which surrounded the hospital and offices.

Bury, it has been observed, though seated on two rivers, cannot boast of its communications by water. The river Lark has been rendered navigable to within a mile of the town: but it

should have been brought into the place, which the corporation did not seem to approve of.

Bury, it has been said, claims the honour of that celebrated charter by which the rights and liberties of Englishmen are secured, namely, Magna Charta. The real foundation of this charter is said to have been a prior one of Henry I. A copy of it having fallen into the hands of Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, was by him communicated to the principal nobles of the kingdom, and a meeting of them convened at Bury to deliberate on the subject. Upon this occasion each person went to the high altar of St. Edmund, and there swore that if the king should refuse to abolish the arbitrary Norman laws, and to restore those of Edward the Confessor, they would make war upon him till he complied. The king, on his return from Poitou, in the year 1214, met his barons at Bury, and with the utmost solemnity confirmed this celebrated deed; binding himself by a public oath to regulate his conduct in strict conformity with the grand principles which it established.

Henry III. visited Bury several times, and in the year 1272 held a parliament here; after which he proceeded to Norwich, to punish the authors of a violent insurrection against the prior monks of that city. Having accomplished the object of his journey, he returned to Bury,

where he was seized with the disorder which soon after terminated his earthly reign.

In the year 1296 Edward I. held a parliament in this town for the purpose of demanding an aid of his clergy and people. The former encouraged by a papal bull in their favour, refused to contribute any thing; and continuing to adhere pertinaciously to this determination, the king seized all the revenues of the abbey church, and confiscated the goods of the abbot and convent, together with all their manors, and the borough of Bury. After his retaining these possessions nearly two years, the clergy found no relief but in complete submission, and were obliged to grant the king a subsidy of one-fifteenth, or, according to some accounts, one-tenth of their goods and rents.

In the reign of Edward II. his queen being dissatisfied with the conduct of the two Spencers, the favourites of that weak monarch, she obtained the assistance of the Prince of Hainault, and landed with a force of 2700 men, provided by him at Orwell Haven. She afterwards marched to Bury, and continued there sometime to refresh her troops, and collect her adherents. The deposition of her misguided husband, and its unhappy results to him in particular, are well known

During the reign of Richard II. Bury experienced the mischievous effects of the spirit of

rebellion in an infuriated mob, which then pervaded many parts of the kingdom. In 1381, soon after the insurrection of the Kentish men, under Wat Tyler, the people of Norfolk and Suffolk rose in great numbers under the conduct of Jack Straw, and committed numerous acts of outrage and wanton depredation. Proceeding in a body of not less than 50,000 to Cavendish, they there plundered and burned the house of sir John de Cavendish, the lord chief justice; whom they seized and carried to Bury; here they struck off his head, and placed it on the pillory. They then attacked the monastery, when sir John Cambridge, the prior, attempting to escape by flight, was taken and executed near Mildenhall, and his head was set up near that of the lord chief justice. Sir John Lakenhythe, the keeper of the barony, shared the same fate. The insurgents then plundered the abbey of Bury, carrying off jewels to a considerable amount, and doing much mischief to the structure. Their career was, however, soon stopped by Henry Spencer, called the martial Bishop of Norwich, who meeting them at Barton Mills with a very inferior force, compelled them to return to their homes. This prelate was bred to the profession of arms, and highly distinguished himself in Italy, in the wars of Pope Adrian against the Duke of Milan. This pope, who was a native of England, to reward his services, conferred on him the bishopric of Norwich in the year 1370.

During the reign of James I. Bury was visited by a most destructive calamity. Stow relates, that "in the year 1608, April 11, being Monday, the quarter sessions was held at St. Edmund's Bury, and by negligence, an out malt-house was set on fire; from whence in a most strange and sudden manner, through fierce winds, the fire came to the farthest end of the town, and as it went, left some streets and houses safe and untouched. The flame flew clear over many houses, and did great spoil to many fair buildings farthest off; and ceased not till it had consumed 160 dwelling houses, besides others; and in damage of wares and household stuff to the full value of 60,000 pounds." To this accident, however terrible and distressing in itself, the present beauty and regularity of the streets of Bury are probably owing. King James, who was a great benefactor to the town, contributed large quantities of timber towards rebuilding the houses destroyed by this fire.

The reign of Charles I. was distinguished by a visitation still more dreadful than the preceding, for in 1636, the plague is said to have raged here with such violence, and so depopulated the town, that the grass grew in some of the streets. Four hundred families lay sick at one time, and were maintained at the public charge, which amounted to 200£. a week.

But the results of the weakness and superstitious credulity of James I. were yet to be felt at

Bury and many other places. A persecution was absolutely raised here against the imaginary crime of witchcraft. To the disgrace of the annals of the county, in 1644, one Matthew Hopkins, of Manningtree, in Essex. who styled himself *witch-finder general*, and had 20s. allowed him for every town he visited, was, with some others, *commissioned by parliament* to perform a circuit for the discovery of witches, during this and the two following years. Thus authorised, they went from place to place, through many parts of Suffolk, Norfolk, and Huntingdonshire; but what appears still more astonishing, they caused 16 persons to be hanged at Yarmouth, 40 at Bury, and others in different parts of the county, to the amount of 60 persons. Butler, in his *Hudibras*, alludes to this when he makes his hero say,

“ Has not this present parliament
A ledger to the devil sent,
Fully empower’d to treat about
Finding revolted witches out?
And has not he within one year
Hang’d threescore of them in a shire?”

A Mr. Lowes, an innocent and aged clergyman, vicar of Brandeston, was among the victims sacrificed by this impostor and his associates. A cooper and his wife, and fifteen other women, were by the same influence all condemned and executed at one time at Bury.

Besides the arts used by Hopkins to extort confession from suspected persons, he had recourse to *swimming them*; which was done by tying their thumbs and great toes together, previously to throwing them into the water; if they sunk it was a proof of their innocence, but if they floated they were guilty. This method he pursued till some gentlemen indignant at his barbarity, tied his own thumbs and toes, as he had been accustomed to tie those of other persons; and when put into the water, he himself swam, as many others had done before him. By this expedient the country was cleared of him. Hudibras alludes to this when, speaking of Hopkins, he says—

“Who after proved himself a witch,
And made a rod for his own breech.”

About the year 1640, a more ludicrous circumstance took place at Bury, which is also adverted to by Butler. This was a castigation which an unfortunate nobleman received from his more masculine spouse for having shewn an inclination to forsake Cromwell's party, on whose side he had declared himself. This treatment, it is said made him so sensible of his fault, that he humbly asked pardon, and promised better behaviour in future. For this salutary exertion of her influence, the lady was thanked in open court.

To the disgrace of the age, and that of some of the characters implicated in the transaction, Bury witnessed another execution for witchcraft. This occurred on the 17th of March, 1664, when two poor widows, whose only guilt probably consisted either in the deformity of their bodies, or the weakness of their intellects, were tried before that learned and upright judge, sir Matthew Hale, and sentenced to death. This extraordinary trial was published as an appeal to the world, by sir Matthew, who, so far from being satisfied with the evidence, was very doubtful of it, and proceeded with such extreme caution, that he forbore to sum it up, leaving the matter to the jury, with a prayer to God to direct their hearts in so important an affair.

The manor of Grange, otherwise Eastgate, is vested in Martin Thomas Cocksedge, esq. Bury is 72 miles from London.

BARROW, was anciently the lordship and seat of the Countess of Gloucester; afterwards it belonged to Bartholomew lord Badlesmere, who adhering to the earl of Lancaster against king Edward II. was taken prisoner at Burrow-Brigg, in Yorkshire, and hanged at Bleen, near Canterbury, 16th Edward II. He died seized jointly with Margaret his wife, of the manor of Barewe, in Com. Suff. and the advowson of the church: Giles, his son and heir, died seized 9th Edward III. leaving his four sisters heirs: His widow

enjoyed Barewe for life, but, after her decease, 15th Edward III. it was assigned to his sister Margaret, then the wife of John de Tybetot. Robert, the son of John de Tybetot, died seized of Barewe; 46th Edward III. leaving his three daughters heirs. The manor of Barrow with Felton's is now vested in the marquis of Bristol. In the church is the monument of sir Clement Higham, the last Roman Catholic speaker of the house of commons in the time of Queen Mary. Here, too, Mr. Gough observes, "The turnpike road from Bury to Newmarket is, unfortunately for the repose of some brave warriors, carried through a tumulus or barrow, in which human bones may at any time with very little trouble be discovered." 755 inhabitants.

BRÖCKLEY, is the lordship of George Thomas, esq. This parish contains 276 inhabitants.

CHEVINGTON. King William the Conqueror, gave this lordship to the abbot and convent of Bury, at the desire of abbot Baldwyn. The manor, park, and advowson of the church, were granted 31st Henry VIII. to sir Thomas Kitson. The manor is now vested in the marquis of Bristol. 590 inhabitants.

FLEMPTON. This manor likewise belonged to Bury Abbey, and was granted 31st Henry VIII. to sir Thomas Kitson. It now belongs to sir Thomas Gage, bart. This parish contains 129 inhabitants.

FORNHAM ALL SAINTS. Out of lands in this parish, Penelope, countess of Rivers, gave a rent charge of £8. per annum in order that a sermon should be preached against popery four times a year at Bury. This lady had the singular fortune to marry in succession three gentlemen who had been her suitors at the same time, but had children only by her second husband, sir John Gage, of Firle, in Sussex. Near this village a battle is said to have been fought by Edward, son of king Alfred, with Ethelwald, his uncle's son, over whom he obtained a complete victory. The lordship is vested in sir Thomas Gage. 305 inhabitants.

HARDWICK HOUSE, the residence of the Rev. T. G. Cullum, commands a pleasing view of Bury and its vicinity, being considerably higher than that town. This estate is said to have been given to the abbey of Bury by king Stephen, and according to tradition it was the abbot's dairy, and the principal mansion was his occasional retreat; however, no part of the present building is of any great age, excepting a spacious chimney now under ground. In the year 1610, it was purchased by sir Robert Drury, and annexed for ever to the manor of Hawstead.

Hardwick Heath, which is supposed to contain coal mines, has the reputation of feeding some of the finest flocks of sheep in the county. They are horned, and have black faces and legs, and

these are said to have come from one of the three flocks in the environs of Bury, that formerly belonged to the abbot. An Almshouse was founded here by sir Robert Drury, who died in 1645, for six poor unmarried women, with a yearly revenue of five pounds each; two of which to be taken from Bury, one from Hawstead, one from Whepsted, one from Brockley, one alternately from Chedburgh and Reed. Hardwick and Hawstead contain 404 inhabitants.

HARGRAVE. This manor and advowson belonged to Bury abbey, and was granted 31 Henry VIII. to sir Thomas Kitson; from the Kitsons they came to the Gages, by marriage, and sir Edward Gage sold them to the earl of Bristol. The manor is now vested in the marquis of Bristol. Hargrave with Southwood Park contain 360 inhabitants.

HAWSTEAD. Thomas Fitz-Eustace had this manor and estate 9 Edward II. but in the reign of Edward IV. it belonged to the very ancient family of Drury, who had their seat at the manor house, called Hawstead House, repaired or rebuilt by sir William Drury, in Elizabeth's reign, situated on an eminence, and the whole formed a quadrangle of 208 feet by 211 within. Part of it has been taken down, though not from decay. The walls were chiefly constructed of timber and plaister; the latter in the front being studded with fragments of glass, which made a

brilliant appearance, not only in the sunshine, but by moonlight. The house itself contains nothing very remarkable. The quadrangle enclosed an area 58 feet square., and the whole was inclosed by a wide moat, surrounded by a terrace. The Drury arms, and those of Stafford, of Grafton his lady's family, are still extant in stone, on the porches. Between these porches stands a stone figure of Hercules, holding in one hand a club across his shoulder, and resting the other on the hip. This figure formerly discharged, by the natural passage, a continual stream of water, into a carved stone bason, supplied by leaden pipes from a pond at the distance of nearly half a mile. "Modern times," Sir John Cullum observed, "would scarcely devise such a piece of sculpture as an amusing spectacle for a virgin princess," but the figure has been long since rendered less offensive to the eye of delicacy. From the date preserved upon the pedestal, this figure was one of the embellishments bestowed upon this place against the visit by which it was honoured by Queen Elizabeth in her progress in 1578. She rode in the morning from sir William Cordell's at Melford, and dined with one of the Drury's at Lawshall Hall, about five miles from Hawsted, and the apartment she occupied retained her name ever after. Tradition reports that she dropped a silver handled fan into the moat. On this occasion it is probable

that she bestowed the honour of knighthood on the owner of this mansion.

Another good mansion in this parish is *Hawsted Farm*, late the residence of C. Metcalf, esq. It was almost rebuilt by that gentleman, in 1773, of the white brick made at Woolpit.

The manor of Hawsted with Buckenham's is vested in sir Thomas Gery Cullum, bart. Hawsted with Hardwick contains 404 inhabitants.

HORNINGSHERTH, commonly called Horringer. Here were formerly two parish churches, distinguished by the names of Horningsherth magna and parva ; the latter has been sometime quite demolished. The present church is a very neat edifice, having been thoroughly repaired at the expense of A. Brooks, esq. whose house here is so situated as to appear in the midst of a large park. The two parishes were consolidated in 1548. They formerly belonged to Bury abbey, and are now the lordship of the marquis of Bristol. Here is a great fair for lambs annually on September the 4th. 589 inhabitants.

HORSECREFT, is a hamlet to Horringer, in which the very ancient family of the Lucas's resided.

ICWORTH is distinguished by the celebrated seat of the earl of Bristol, which formerly belonged to the abbot of Bury. Nearly the whole parish has since been converted into a park, in which stands the noble mansion of the Herveys, who acquired this estate by marriage with the

ancient family of the Drurys. John Hervey was created a peer in 1703, by queen Anne, by the title of baron Hervey of Icworth, and in 1714 was invested by George I. with the more honourable title of earl of Bristol. Frederick William, who succeeded his father in 1803, is the fifth earl. Icworth park is 11 miles in circumference, and contains 1800 acres. The ancient mansion is not remarkable, but the new building was planned upon a very extensive scale by the late earl, who was also bishop of Desry, for the purpose of making it the receptacle of the various works of art which he had collected during a long residence in Italy, but these having fallen into the hands of the French in 1798, and his lordship himself being taken prisoner, the works were suspended when the masonry of the centre building was nearly finished, and the foundation of the wings raised to the height of the basement. In this state it remained—a vast dreary pile of bricks—for more than twenty years, the object of curiosity and wonder. Within these few years, however, the work has been resumed by the present marquis of Bristol, and the centre building, left corridor, and wing, are now nearly completed, and some of the apartments are finished in the most costly manner. The centre building which is composed of Roman brick (scarcely thicker than tiles) covered with stucco, is an oval of 90 feet in its largest

diameter, and 80 in the smallest. The extreme height is 140 feet. The lower part is surrounded by Ionic columns, and the upper part by the Corinthian order. Between the lower range is a series of basso relievos consisting principally of subjects from the Iliad, and upon the entablature above the upper range is a similar series from the Odyssey. The front of the wing is of freestone, ornamented with Ionic pillars and pilasters. The extreme length of the whole building will be 600 feet, and that of each colonnade and wing 60 yards. The designs of this edifice were furnished by Italian artists, and the building was under the direction of Mr. Sandys. The marquis of Bristol is lord of the manor. Ickworth contains 92 inhabitants.

LACKFORD. The manors of Lackford and Blemton, belonged to Hugh de St. Philebert, 7th Edward III., it was afterwards the lordship of Samuel Kent, esq. and is now vested in sir Charles Eggleton Kent, bart. 163 inhabitants.

Nowton. This is one of the prettiest villages in the county, nearly all of which is the property of O. R. Oakes, esq. who has a very neat cottage residence here, about which he has displayed much taste.

Nowton, was the lordship of sir Charles Davers, who was also patron of the church, and of most of the villages near Bury. The manor is

now vested in the marquis of Bristol. This parish contains 171 inhabitants.

REED, consists of two manors ; **Pickards**, and **Reed Hall**; both of which belong to the marquis of Bristol; the latter formerly to **Philips Coleman, esq.** 239 inhabitants.

RISBY. **Edward the Confessor**, gave this manor to **Bury abbey**; it was granted 31st of **Henry VIII.** to **sir Thomas Kitson**, and is now vested in **sir Thomas Gage, bart.** The round tower of the church steeple is supposed to be of Danish erection. 293 inhabitants.

SAXHAM-Magna. The manor and advowson belonged formerly to **Bury abbey**, and were granted 33rd **Henry VIII.** to **sir Richard Long** and his wife. It was for many years the seat of the family of **Eldred**. The hall and estate was afterwards by purchase the property of **Hutchinson Mure, esq.**, and now of **Thomas Mills esq.** who is lord of the manor. 260. inhabitants.

SAXHAM-Parva. **Thomas Hethe** was lord of this manor about the year 1375; but this parish is 'most noted for having been the seat of the family of the **Lucas's**, and afterwards of the **Crofts**, of which **William Crofts, esq.** was by **Charles II.** created lord **Crofts**, of **Saxham**. The title became extinct at his death, as he left no male issue. The manor is now vested in the marquis of Bristol. 202 inhabitants.

SOUTH-PARK, **Southwood**, or **Southwell-Park**,

is an extraparochial Place; the manor of which belongs to sir James Affleck, bart.

WESTLEY, was anciently the Lordship of the Abbot of Bury, by the gift of bishop Alfric, surnamed the Good, and granted 32 Henry VIII. to sir Thomas Kitson. It is now vested in John Stutter esq. The advowson of the rectory is in Clare-Hall, Cambridge. This parish contains 124 inhabitants.

WHEPSTEAD. The manor and advowson here were given to Bury Abbey, by Theodred bishop of London, and granted to sir William Drury 31 Henry VIII. One manor is now vested in General sir Thomas Hammond, bart. and the manor of Doveden-Hall, in the marquis of Bristol. This parish contains 664 inhabitants.

THE DWASTRE.

THE hundred of Thedwastre is bounded on the south by the hundreds of Babergh and Cosford; on the east by the hundred of Stow; on the north by the hundred of Blackburn; and on the west by the hundred of Thingoe.

AMPTON. The family of Calthorp, which long resided at Ampton Hall, became extinct in the person of sir Henry Calthorp, who, dying in 1788, devised all his estates to the male heir of his sister Barbara, wife of sir Henry Gough of Edgbaston, on condition that his nephew should assume the name of Calthorpe; which being complied with in 1796, he was elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Calthorpe, of Calthorpe, in the county of Norfolk.

In the park of Ampton Hall, and that of Livermere, Mr. Young observes, the owners, with a harmony very unusual, made a noble serpentine river through both, and built a large, handsome bridge over it at their joint expence, by which means they ornamented their grounds to a degree otherwise impossible. In lord Calthorpe's park the water forms a bend against the slope of a wood, which has a very noble effect. Upon

the whole, this river, considering it is formed out of a very trifling stream, Mr. Young observes, is one of the finest waters he has ever seen in the grounds of any private gentleman. Mr. Lee Acton has a shrubbery of twenty acres cut out of his park, that is laid out in very just taste : the water and scoop in it are particularly beautiful ; the first winds through a thick planted wood, with a very bold shore, in some places wide, in others so narrow that the overhanging trees join their branches, and even darken the scene, which has a charming effect. The banks are every where uneven ; first wild and rough, and covered with bushes and shrubs ; then a fine green lawn in gentle swells, with scattered trees and shrubs to the banks of the water, and seats disposed with great judgment ; and at the termination of the water, the abruptness and ill-effect of that circumstance is taken off by finishing with a dry scoop, which is amazingly beautiful ; the bed of the river is continued for some distance along a sloping lawn, with banks on each side, planted and managed with great taste ; “nor did I conceive,” continues Mr. Young, “that weeping willows could any where but hanging over the water have been attended with so beautiful an effect as they have on the steeps of these slopes.”

At Ampton is a comfortable almshouse for poor unmarried women, built and endowed in

pursuance of the will of Mrs. Dorothy Calthorpe, a maiden lady, which benefaction is commemorated in the following inscription on the front of the edifice:

MDXIII

Dorothea Calthorpe

Hospitium hoc fundavit

Virgo in virginum solamen.

Over the entrance to a walled garden contiguous to the building, these words are inscribed;
Tam voluptati quam saluti.

This Lady Calthorpe having once resided in Bury, in consideration of that circumstance left by her will the sum of £500, the interest of which was to be employed in binding out poor boys apprentices: this sum, however, fell short, from losses in her estate, which had debts owing to it. This parish was anciently the lordship of the Abbot of Bury. It is now vested in lord Calthorpe, and contains 117 inhabitants.

BARTON, called *Great Barton*, was formerly the lordship of the abbot of Bury. Bishop Theodred gave one part of Barton; Edwin, a gentleman of wealth, another part; and Erec the provost, the other part. A parcel of land in *Great Barton*, called *Ox-Pasture*, containing a hundred acres, which belonged to Bury abbey, was granted 31st Henry VIII. to sir Thomas

Kitson; but since, this has been the estate of the ancient family of the Cottons, who resided at Necton Hall, in this parish, which was purchased by Thomas Folkes esq. of J. Audley, esq. by whom the mansion was built. The manor and a considerable estate with it, was conveyed to sir Thomas Hanmer, bart. who married the daughter and heiress of Mr. Folkes. It was afterwards the seat of the Rev. sir William Bunbury, bart. the nephew and heir of sir Thomas Hanmer; lately of sir Charles Bunbury, so well known upon the turf, at Newmarket; and now of sir Henry Edward Bunbury, who is lord of the manor. The house of late years has been very much improved. 702 inhabitants.

BRIGHTON, though a small village, has a donation for a lecture on the first Tuesday in every month. The lordship of it belongs to the crown, and the rectory is in the gift of the lord chancellor. This parish contains 238 inhabitants.

BRADFIELD-Combust. This manor belonged to Giles lord Badlesmere, whose daughter Margery married William lord Roos, of Hamelake; and after her mother's decease Brende Bradfield was assigned to her, 15 Edward III. Thomas lord Ross died 8 Richard II. seized of the manors of Wysette and Brende Bradfield. The lordship is now vested in a son of Arthur Young.

This is also called Burnt Bradfield, the most remarkable of the places of that name in this

part of Suffolk, having received its surname from the destruction of Bradfield Hall, in the year 1327, when it belonged to the convent at Bury. At this time the conduct of the abbot having enraged the townsmen, headed by their alderman and others, they broke open and plundered the abbey, and completely burnt Bradfield Hall, which then belonged to the abbey.

Here is the seat where the celebrated Arthur Young resided, to whose discoveries and improvements in the art of agriculture the public are so much indebted. The manor and estate was purchased by one of Arthur Young's ancestors in the year 1620, of sir Thomas Jermyn, of Rushbrook. It stands upon a range of high land, which runs through the whole county. Two small brooks rising in this parish take contrary directions; one passing to Bury, and proceeding to the sea at Lynn; the other running to Lavenham, and falling into the ocean at Harwich. Mr. Young's estate is beautifully wooded with many fine trees. In 1725, the late Dr. Young, formed an avenue of limes, which have been remarked as extremely beautiful, but his son has planted above 40,000 larch and other trees, as nurses to oaks sown 40 years ago, so that the estate is likely to continue wooded for many years to come. In some of his publications Mr. Young has explained the advantages which result from these plantations, and especially from the more beautiful trees of an estate.

BRADFIELD St. Clare. This lordship formerly belonged to Edward Wenyeve, esq. descended from an ancient family in this county. It is now vested in the Rev. Robert Davers. 801 inhab.

BRADFIELD St. George, or Monks-Bradfield, the manor and advowson of which belonged to the abbey of Bury, by the gift of bishop Alfric, and earl Ulfketel. They were granted 31st Henry VIII. to sir Thomas Jermyn, knt. and are now vested in the Rev. Robert Davers. 409 inhabitants.

DRINKESTON, was the lordship of Henry lord Bouchier who died 23rd Edward IV. The manor with Lovaines, is now vested in John Mozeley, esq. 456 inhabitants.

FELSHAM, belonged to the abbot of Bury, by the gift of earl Ulfketel. Felsham manor with Drinkstone, is now vested in John Haynes Harrison, esq. and Maiden Hall manor in Felsham, in Timothy Holmes, esq. 389 inhabitants.

FORNHAM St. Genoveve. The manor belonged formerly to the abbot of Bury, and was granted 31 Henry VIII. to sir Thomas Kitson. It was afterwards vested in sir William Gage, bart; and now in the duke of Norfolk, who has a beautiful seat here. At this place in 1173, Richard de Lucy, chief justice of England, and Humphrey de Bohun, the king's constable, beat Robert earl of Leicester, in a pitched battle, and killed 10,000 Flemings, whom he had over to his assistance.

Their sepulchres are discernible near a place called Rymer-House, on the right hand of the road leading from Thetford to Bury, and are now called the Seven Hills, though there are many more ; but seven of them being larger than the rest, are particularly taken notice of. This parish contains 144 inhabitants.

FORNHAM St. Martin. This manor also belonged to the Abbot of Bury, and was granted with the other Fornham 31 Henry VIII. to sir Thomas Kitson. It was afterwards vested, as well as the advowson of the church, in Samuel Kent esq. and now in the duke of Norfolk. This parish contains 222 inhabitants.

GEDDING. The advowson of the church was, by the will of Jeremiah Catling, given to the corporation of Ipswich ; and upon a vacancy the bailiffs, the elder portman not being one of the bailiffs, the recorder and the town clerk for the time being, are to nominate a clerk. The manor belonged formerly to the daughters of the late Mr. Bokenham ; and is now vested in Miss Johnson. This parish contains 144 inhabitants.

HESSET, was formerly the lordship of the abbot of Bury, by the gift of earl Ulfketel, and granted 32 Henry VIII. to Thomas Bacon. Michael le Heup, esq. had a seat here, and was in possession both of the advowson and manor, which are now vested in Michael Peter Leheup, esq. Hésset contains 393 inhabitants.

LIVERMERE-MAGNA. John Bokenham was lord of this manor and patron of the church, in 1467; which were afterwards vested in his son John; Thomas Bokenham died possessed 1585, John Bokenham the last male heir of this family, died possessed 1551, leaving Dorothy his sister and heiress, who married Thomas Caryl, earl of Sussex, who probably sold her estate here. The abbot and convent of Warden, in Bedfordshire, had a grange at Livermere before 10 Richard I: and a manor was granted 38 Henry VIII. to Richard and Roger Taverner, as late belonging to that abbey. This benefice, and that of Livermere Parva, are consolidated, and were in the gift of Baptist Lee, esq. who was also lord of the manor. They are now both the property of N. L. Acton, esq. whose delightful seat stands in the park. 251 inhabitants.

PAKENHAM. The family of the Springs long had their seat here, who came originally from a village in the bishoprick of Durham; The first of the family conspicuous in this county, was Thomas Spring of Lavenham, the rich clothier, who died in 1510, and lies buried in the church at Lavenham, under a monument of his own erection. From him descended William Spring of Pakenham, who was created a baronet 1641: The late sir William Spring dying without issue, the honour came to his uncle, and his estate to his two sisters, who were married to Thomas

Discipline, esq; and the Rev. Dr. Symonds. The vicarage and manor were vested in the two daughters of Mrs. Discipline, and now in lord Calthorpe. The ancient family of L'Estrange had also a seat here which was purchased by John Curwin esq. and since belonged to J. Hollingsworth, esq. The Monasticon says, king Edward gave Pakenham to the abbot and convent of Bury; but perhaps they had little here but the impropriation and advowson of the vicarage.

The family of the Ashfields had formerly their seat at Nether-Hall, in this parish. John Ashfield was the first High-Sheriff of Suffolk, 17 Elizabeth; from whom descended sir John Ashfield, of Nether-Hall, knt. who was created a baronet in 1626. That family is now extinct, and the manor lately vested in Edmund Tyrrell, esq, belongs now to the Rev. William Bassett. This parish contains 928 inhabitants.

RATTLEDEN, belonged to Ely in Edward the confessor's time: the manor was alienated from the bishoprick of Ely, 4 Elizabeth, and granted 2 Jac. I. to Philip Tyse and William Blake; being then valued at 43£. 9s. 7½d. per annum.

It was afterwards vested as well as the advowson, in Thomas Moseley, esq. and now in John Moseley esq. Another manor in Rattlesden called Clopton Hall, is vested in Adam Chadwick esq, and a third called Woodhall in sir W. Rowley bart. This parish contains 1032 inhabitants.

ROUGHAM, was given to the Abbey of Bury by earl Ulfketel, and granted 84 Henry VIII. to sir Arthur Drury; in whose family it continued till 1640: soon after which it was in the possession of sir Jeffery Benwell, knt. whose only daughter married Robert Walpole, of Houghton in Norfolk, esq, of whom it was purchased by sir Robert Davers, bart. who sold it to Clemence Corrance, esq. who was lord of the manor, which is now vested as well as the advowson in Philip Bennet esq. In this parish is also the manor of **Eldo**, alias Old Hall, or Oldhaugh, as it is styled in the most ancient books. It was a grange of the Abbot of Bury, and was granted by Henry VIII. with other large demesnes to the Jermyns; and was vested in Mrs. Symonds, who inherited it from her mother one of the Heirs-General of lord Jermyn. It is now vested in Thos. Cocksedge esq. Bury. 778 inhabitants.

RUSHBROOK. The manor here belonged to the Abbey of Bury, and was once in the possession of the Rushbrooks, a very ancient family, who took their name from this village. It has been remarkable, since the dissolution, for the family of the Jermyns, who have had their seat at Rushbrook Hall. Sir Thomas Jermyn was privy councillor and comptroller of the household of Charles I. His second son Henry Jermyn, was master of the horse, and chamberlain to the queen: he was created lord Jermyn of St. Edmondsbury, 1644; and at Breda in Brabant

1660, was by Charles II. created earl of St. Albans; and in the year 1672, was created knight of the garter. He died unmarried, and the title of earl of St. Albans being limited to him, became extinct. Thomas his elder brother, being then dead, the title of lord Jermyn baron of St. Edmondsbury, descended to Thomas Jermyn, esq; the elder brother's son; and Henry the second son, was by James II. created baron of Dover, and died without issue in 1708. This family concluded in heirs-general, the eldest of which was married to Robert Davers, esq; only son of sir Robert Davers, bart, of Rougham, so created 1682; by which means this estate and seat was brought into the family of Davers, and upon the death of sir Charles Davers, in 1806, devolved to Robert Rushbrook, esq who married the natural daughter of sir Charles and whose family had prior possession of the place some centuries since, and now reside there. The hall, formerly moated round, is a noble spacious mansion, with a plain front to the north, and two wings running to the south, which forms three sides of a square. The park is also extensive.

When queen Elizabeth visited Rushbrook hall, in 1571, sir Robert Jermyn of this place feasted the French ambassadors two several times, with which charges and courtesy it is said they were wonderfully satisfied. The church contains several monuments to the memory of

the Jermyns. In the hall is a good portrait of Edmund Jermyn, esq. who gave an annuity of £40. per annum to the poor of Bury, out of his manor at Torkesey, in Lincolnshire. He is represented in a strait waisted doublet, and a round bonnet adorned with flowers and jewels, and the painting is dated A. D. 1567, in the fifteenth year of his age. 194 inhabitants.

STANNINGFIELD. In this parish is Coldham hall, the seat of Robert Gage Rookwood esq. who is lord of the manor and patron of the church. This parish contains 290 inhabitants.

TOSTOCK. The manor here belonged to Brit-hulf, the son of Leomar ; and Baldwin abbot of Bury St. Edmunds begged this and some other estates of William the conqueror : afterwards it came into the family of the lords North and Grey, who had their seat at Tostock Place, which was afterwards vested in Thomas Mosely, esq. But probably here was also another manor ; for the manor of Tostock hall is said to have been in William Berdewell in 1445 ; both manors are however done away. Here is the handsome seat of G. Brown esq. banker. 281 inhabitants.

THURSTON. Thomas de Multon, of Egromont, 18 Edward I. obtained a market on Tuesdays, and a fair on the eve, day and morrow of St. Mary Magdalen, at his manor of Thurstaneston, in Suffolk ; which is supposed to be this place. John de Multon his son, died seized of it 8. Ed-

ward III. The church was impropriated to Bury abbey, and the rectory and advowson of the vicarage granted 5 Jac. I. to William Blake and George Tye. The vicarage is now vested in Elizabeth Tyrell, widow. 377 inhabitants.

TIMWORTH, is consolidated with Ingham; Richard Benyon de Beauvoir is patron of the church, and lord of the manor. 210 inhabitants.

WHELNETHAM-Magna. In a chapel here dedicated to Thomas Becket, was a small house of Crouched or Crossed friars, which was granted by Henry VIII. to Anthony Rous. Sir Henry Edward Bunbury is patron of the church, and the manor belongs to John Benjafield esq. Camden says in digging here, abundance of potsherds and platters of Roman earth were found, some of which had inscriptions; as also coals, bones of sheep and oxen, many horns, a sacrificing knife, urns and ashes, and of late years several Roman coins have been found. This parish contains 399 inhabitants.

WHELNETHAM-Parva. Bartholomew Burghersh, 23 Edward III. had, in right of his wife, who was daughter and Heiress of Richard de Weyland, free warren in the manor of Wheltenham, in Suffolk; and died seized thereof 43 Edward III. Edward le Dispenser, who married Burghersh's daughter, died 49 Edward III. seized of the manor of Wheltenham-Parva, in Suffolk; and Edward de Langley earl of Rut-

land, died 3 Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt, seized of the manor of Whelnetham, in Suffolk. The lordship and patronage of the church was since vested in sir Robert Davers, bart, and now in the marquis of Bristol. Whelnetham *Parva* with Sicklesmere, contains 176 inhabitants.

WOOLPIT, or WALPITT. This is said in the *Monasticon*, to have been given to Bury abbey by Edward the confessor; and it is also said to have been given by earl Ulfketel. However this may be, the manor, advowson of the Rectory, a Warren, and a great many lands, pastures and woods, in Elmswell and Walpitt, were granted 8 Jac. I. to sir Robert Gardiner, knt. as parcel of the possessions of Bury abbey. Here is a considerable fair for horses and other cattle, annually on the 16th of September. The lordship of the manor belongs to Joshua Grigby esq. It is in this parish where can be seen the bounds between the Geldable and the Liberty of St. Edmund. The church of Woolpit is a handsome structure, being a fine specimen of the florid Gothic; and the porch may vie in elegance with any in the county; this parish is celebrated for making white bricks, which have been used in the construction of several gentlemen's seats &c. 801 inhabitants.

BLACKBOURN.

BLACKBOURN hundred lies east of Lackford, and west of Hartismere ; it is parted on the north from Norfolk by the little Ouse, and bounded on the south by the hundred of Stow, Thedwastre, and Thingoe. This hundred was granted as parcel of the possessions of Bury abbey, & Elizabeth to sir Nicholas Bacon, knt. and was afterwards vested in Rowland Holt, esq ; whose great uncle lord chief justice Holt purchased it of the Bacon family.

ASHFIELD. This manor and impropriation formerly belonged to the priory of Butley, but were granted 34 Henry VIII. to Francis Framlingham. Lord Thurlow is now lord of the manor and owner of great tithes. 345 inhabitants.

BADWELL-Ash, or Little Ashfield. The lordship of William Creketote, the 9th Edward I. The manors and rectories of both these parishes belonged to Ixworth priory, and were granted at the dissolution to Richard Codrington, and Elizabeth his wife. Here is also the manor of Shackerland, now belonging to Miss Clough.

This parish contains 427 inhabitants.

BARDWELL, was in the 9th Edward III. the lordship of John Pakenham, and Isabella de Wykes; afterwards it came into the family of Read, one of whom married the daughter and heiress of William Crofts, afterwards created lord Crofts, of Saxham; from which marriage they took the name of Crofts, and it was the lordship of Thomas Crofts Read, Esq; but now of sir James Blake, bart.

Mr. Bloomfield says in his history of Norfolk, sir William Berdewelle, the great warrior, whose effigies still remain in painted glass in a north window of the church, died seized of this manor in the year 1434; another manor in this parish called Wicks is vested in the earl of Albemarle. This parish contains 687 inhabitants.

BARNHAM, consists of two parishes, St. Martin and St. Gregory; having formerly had two parish churches. It was formerly the lordship of John de Shyrle, and now belongs to his grace the duke of Grafton. Here is a rank of ten or eleven tumuli between Rushford, Euston, Barnham and Thetford; where, as Mr. Bloomfield thinks, the great battle between king Edmund and the Danes was fought in 871. This parish contains 369 inhabitants.

BARNINGHAM,—The lordship of John de Montfort, 9th Edward I. The family of the Sheltons long resided here; of whom the duke of Grafton purchased the messuage and estate

in or near this parish, called **Barningham park**. The manor is vested in the duke of Grafton. This parish contains 424 inhabitants.

CONY-*Weston*, formerly the lordship of the abbat of Bury; and afterwards of John Reilly, esq.; and now of Edward Bridgman esq. This parish contains 261 inhabitants.

CULFORD. This was the chief country residence of the late Marquis Cornwallis, the widow of one of whose ancestors married Sir Nathaniel Bacon, half brother to sir Francis. It is a neat comfortable house, agreeably situated in a park, and was built, in 1591, by sir Nicholas Bacon, the first baronet of England, and eldest son of the lord keeper, and was given by him, with an estate of 1000£. per annum, to his seventh son, Nathaniel. This gentleman was created knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles I., and married Jane Meautys, widow of sir William Cornwallis, by whom he had a son, who died without issue, and a daughter, married first to sir Thomas Meautys, and afterwards to sir Harbottle Grimstone, bart. Sir Nathaniel was a painter, and some specimens of his art remain at Gorhambury.

The church at Culford, a small neat edifice, was built by sir Stephen Fox, whose daughter was the wife of the third lord Cornwallis. The monument of sir Nathaniel Bacon is decorated with a good marble bust, and an epitaph, which

informs us that he was well skilled in the history of plants, and the art of delineating them with his pencil. His lady is also interred here, with an inscription, giving her a high character as having supported and saved from ruin two ancient families, into which she had been married. The manor was given to the abbot of Bury by Turketel Tyreing, alias Dreing, and granted 32 Henry VIII. to Christopher Cote. Richard Benyon de Beauvoir, who has lately purchased this estate, resides here. 291 inhabitants.

ELMSWELL. This lordship was given to Bury abbey by king Edwin, and granted 8 Jac. I. to Robert Gärthner; which was afterwards vested in William Chapman, esq; and now in Mrs. Clough. This parish contains 628 inhabitants.

EUSTON, was formerly the lordship of a family of that name; afterwards it descended to the family of Pattishall; from them to sir Henry Bennet, who by Charles II. was made secretary of State, and created lord Arlington, viscount Thetford, and earl of Arlington. He built Euston hall, and leaving only one daughter, Isabella, married to Henry Fitz-Roy, one of Charles II's. natural sons by the Duchess of Cleveland, he was by his father created earl of Euston and duke of Grafton; and this is now the seat of his grace the present duke of Grafton. The mansion of Euston Hall is large and commodious, of a modern date, built with red brick, and without any gaudy decorations within or with-

out. The house is almost surrounded by trees of uncommon growth, and the most healthy and luxuriant appearance, and near it glides the river Ouse. Over this stream is thrown a neat and substantial wooden bridge. The scenery about the house and park combines the most delightful assemblage of rural objects that can well be imagined, and is justly celebrated by the author of the "Farmer's Boy.

Where noble Grafton spreads his rich domains
Round Euston's water'd vale and sloping plains ;
Where woods and groves in solemn grandeur rise,
Where the kite brooding unmolested flies ;

The woodcock, and the painted pheasant race,
And skulking foxes, destin'd for the chase,

The estate of Euston is not less than between 30 and 40 miles in circumference, including a number of villages and hamlets.

On an elevated situation in Euston Park stands the temple: this elegant structure was designed for a banqueting house, and was built by the celebrated Kent, under the auspices of the late duke, who laid the first stone himself in the year 1746. It consists of an upper and lower apartment, and is in the Grecian style of architecture. It forms a pleasing object from many points of view in the neighbourhood of Euston, and commands a wide range of prospect. Bloomfield in his "Autumn," thus eulogizes this place and its late noble proprietor.

Bereft of song, and ever cheering green,
 The soft endearments of the summer scene,
 New harmony pervades the solemn wood,
 Dear to the soul, and healthful to the blood;
 For bold exertion follows on the sound
 Of distant sportsmen and the chiding hound;
 First heard from kennel bursting, mad with joy,
 Where smiling Euston boasts her good Fitzroy!
 Lord of pure aims and gifts that wide extend,
 The farmer's patron and the poor man's friend;
 Whose mansion glitters with the eastern ray,
 Whose elevated temple points the way
 O'er sloops and lawns, the park's extensive pride,
 To where the victims of the chase reside.

Euston with Little Fakenham 164 inhabitants.

FAKENHAM Great, formerly the lordship of Gundred de Warren, descended from the earls of Surry; afterwards by marriage it came to the Nevils; from them to the crown. It was granted by Henry VI. to Reginald de Weste, who died seized of Fakenham-Aspes in Suffolk, 29 Henry VI. His son, a great favourite of Henry VIII. also enjoyed it. Afterwards it was in possession of the Talmachs; from whom it passed through the Taylors to the duke of Grafton, who is lord of the manor. Fakenham, about a mile and half from Honington, is a small village situated in a pleasant valley, watered by a branch of the Ouse, and has furnished the scenes of several of the pieces of Robert Bloomfield. In this village, nearly opposite the church, is a cottage

in which the poet's mother was born. A moated eminence in this place is supposed to have been the site of a mansion to which the name of *Brent Hall* has been given, in consequence of the tradition that reports its having been destroyed by fire.

The moat remains, the dwelling is no more !
 Its name denotes its melancholy fall;
 For village children call the spot *Burnt Hall*.

Near the inner margin of the moat several decayed trees may be observed, that, according to the poet, once surrounded the mansion. This he describes as the residence of one of the characters introduced into the tale of the "Broken Crutch," and he has probably taken up his ideas of the ancient hospitality of the place from some tradition current in the neighbourhood.

————— his kitchen smoke
 That from the tow'ring rookery upward broke,
 Of joyful import to the poor hard by,
 Stream'd a glad sign of hospitality.

Fakenham was anciently divided into Great and Little, but the latter has been mostly imparked with *Euston*: there are no remains of a church, but there is a sinecure in the gift of the duke of *Grafton*.

Fakenham Wood, near *Euston Hall*, is still, perhaps, the largest in the county, and covers an extent of 314 acres. It was the frequent resort

of Bloomfield's Farmer, Mr. Austin and his family, on a Sunday afternoon in the summer months; and here the farmer was wont to indulge his juniors with a stroll to recreate them after the labours of the week; and this was the poet's favourite haunt in his boyish days, whenever his numerous occupations left him sufficient leisure to muse on the beauties of nature. A view of Fakenham from Euston Park, taken near "the darksome copse that whisper'd on the hill," and presenting the "White Park Gate" through which the terror-struck villager fled, who is the subject of the *Fakenham Ghost*, is given in Storer and Greig's *Illustrations of Bloomfield*, 1806. This village contains 214 inhabitants.

• **FAKENHAM** Little, now imparked with Euston; there are no remains of a church, but there is a sinecure in his Grace's gift, who is lord of the manor.

HEPWORTH. Gilbert de Blund had this lordship when domesday-book was made; afterwards it was given to the Abbot of Bury; and was lately vested in J. Ord, esq. and Mr. Nunn. Reeves hall and North hall, both in Hepworth, are now vested in J. Sparkes, esq. of Walsham. Contains 523 inhabitants.

HINDERCLAY, was the lordship and domesne of the abbey of Bury St. Edmunds, given thereto together with Redgrave, Rickengale, Woolpit,

Rougham, part of Bradfield, Heltham and Hedgesset, by Ulfkette earl of the East-Angles; afterwards it came into the family of the Bacons, and was sold by sir Edmund Bacon, of Garboldisham in Norfolk, to sir John Holt, lord chief justice; and afterwards vested in Rowland Holt, esq; his great nephew. It now belongs to George St. Vincent Wilson, esq. 408 inhabitants.

Horton. Henry lord Bouchier died seized of the manor of Hopton, 23 Edward IV. it afterwards belonged to the Abbot of Bury, and was since vested in J. Cavendish, esq. Thomas Thornhill, esq. is the present lord of the manor. 524 inhabitants.

Honington. The lordship of this parish likewise belonged to the abbey of Bury, but now to his grace the duke of Grafton.

Nathaniel Bloomfield, the brother of Robert, has an elegy on the enclosure of Honington Green, lately reprinted in the *Suffolk Garland*, by Mr. John Raw of Ipswich, with a note prefixed, by which it appears that the subject of this verse is less than half an acre, but was certainly an ornament to the village, &c. "As a poetical effusion," says Capel Loft, "it strikes me that this elegy has the tone, simplicity, sweetness, and pleasing melancholy of the ballad. There is a stroke or two of indignant severity, but the general character is such as I have de-

scribed." A view of the church and green was prefixed to this poem. This village contains 250 inhabitants.

HUNSTON, anciently the lordship and demeane of William de Langham; the manor and rectory was granted to Richard Codrington, and Elizabeth his wife, 30 Henry VIII. as parcel of the possessions of Ixworth priory. — Heigham, esq. who resides here is lord of the manor. Contains 178 inhabitants.

INGHAM, was formerly the lordship of John de Ingham: the manor and advowson of Ingham were granted to sir Nicholas Bacon, 31 Henry VIII. as part of the possessions of Bury abbey. The lordship of Ingham with Tunworth, lately vested in the Marquis Cornwallis; belongs to Richard Benyon de Beauvoir, esq. 185 inhabitants.

IXWORTH, situated on the road from Bury to Yarmouth. It is memorable for a religious house founded by Gilbert de Blund, or Blount, about the year 1100, in a pleasant valley by the river side. Its order was of Canons regular of St. Austin, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It had many benefactions, being valued at its suppression at £280, 9s. 5d.; but at £168, 19s. 7d. according to Dugdale. At the dissolution, as appears by a monumental inscription on the north side of the altar, it was granted by Henry VIII, to Richard Codrington and Eliza-

beth his wife, in exchange for the manor of Nonesuch, in Surry. Afterwards it was in the family of Fiennes. It has for some time been in the Norton family, who have built a neat mansion where the priory stood, which is now the seat of Richard Norton Cartwright, esq. 968 inhabitants.

Ixworth-Thorp. The chief estate and rectory belonged to Ixworth priory, and were granted to Richard and Elizabeth Codrington. The manor which was formerly vested in Thomas Crofts Read, esq. now belongs to sir Charles B. B. Lamb, bart. 148 inhabitants.

KNOTTISHALL, OF GNATTSHALL. John de Herling, of East-Herling in Norfolk, was lord here 1360; and it continued long in that family. Sir Thomas Lovel died seized of this manor, 1522, and left it to his cousin Francis Lovel; and it was afterwards vested in — Cavendish, esq. but now in Thomas Thornhill, esq. 70 inhabitants.

LANGHAM, formerly the lordship of William de Criketote; was lately vested in sir Patrick Blake, who had a seat here, which is now the residence of sir Jas. Blake, bart. who is lord of the manor. 268 inhabitants.

LIVERMERE-Little, anciently gave name to Bartholomew Livermore, who was lord of the manor; afterwards it was Mr. Coke's, who built the hall, and left it to the duke of Grafton, who some time resided here. The late Baptist Lee,

esq. greatly augmented this neat mansion, enclosed it with a large park, and it is now the residence of N. L. Acton, esq. who is lord of the manor. 187 inhabitants.

Norton, was the lordship of John de Pakenham; and is now vested in Thomas Woodard, esq. Another manor in Norton called Little Law, is vested in Robert Braddock, esq. who has a seat here. In this parish Henry VIII. is said to have been induced by a credulous kind of avarice, to dig for gold, but without success. The vestiges of these excavations were visible a few years back. 691 inhabitants.

RICKENHALL Inferior, anciently the lordship and demesne of Ulfketel, earl of the East-Angles, who being killed in the battle of Assingdon, in Essex, left this manor to the monks of Bury; it was afterwards granted to sir Nicholas Bacon, and sold with several others to lord chief justice Holt, by sir Edmund Bacon; and was since vested in Rowland Holt, esq. George St. Vincent Wilson, esq. is now lord of the manor. 428 inhabitants.

SARISTON. Gilbert de Blund had this lordship when the Survey in Domesday-book was taken, and made it part of the endowment of his priory at Ixworth. The manor, rectory, and a grange here, were granted to Richard and Elizabeth Codington before-mentioned, 30 Henry VIII. The manor is now vested in the duke of Grafton. 242 inhabitants.

STANTON, consists of two parishes, St. John and All-Saints, and lies upon the road from Ixworth to Botesdale. Here is a fair yearly on Whit-monday, and May 12th. Edward the Confessor gave the manor and advowson of All-Saints to the Abbey of Bury; and they were granted 31. Henry VIII. to sir Thomas Jermyn, knt. The two rectories were consolidated 1457. The manor is now vested in R. E. Loft, esq. 939 inhabitants.

STONLANGFORD, so called from the family of Langtofts who lived here, to distinguish it from other places named Stow, in this county. The hall or manor-house, was the seat of Jefferey Peche, 9 Ed. III, but afterwards of the learned sir Simon D'Ewes, knt. who was created a baronet, 1641; which family is now extinct. The lordship and demesne in this parish was for some time the estate of Thomas Norton, esq., but was since vested, by purchase, in sir Thomas Rawlinson, knt. Lord-Mayor of London in the year 1754. It was lately the seat of sir George Wombell, bart. who sold it to H. Wilson, esq. who is lord of the manor. The church is said to have been built about 1370, by Robert Dacy, of Ashfield, who died in 1401; and before his death was called Robt. Ashfield. In the chancel is a noble monument for that learned and indefatigable antiquarian sir Simon D'Ewes, 172 inhabitants.

THELNETHAM, corruptly called Feltham, anciently the lordship and demesne of John de Thelnetham. It was since vested in Dr. Thruston, now in sir E. Kerrison, bart. 512 inhabitants.

TROSTON, formerly belonged to the Abbot of Bury; since in the family of Maddox; it was afterwards vested in Mrs. Brundish, and now in R. E. Lofft, esq. 871 inhabitants.

Troston Hall was the seat of Capel Lofft esq, the friend of Bloomfield the poet, under whose auspices most of his poems were published, which have had such an extensive sale.

WALSHAM in the Wiltons. Gilbert de Blund had a lordship here in William the Conqueror's time, which he probably made part of the endowment of his priory of Ixworth; for at the dissolution, a manor in Walsham, and the rectory and lands called East-house lands, were granted as parcel of the possessions of that priory to Richard and Elizabeth Codrington, so often mentioned, 30 Henry VIII. And this is probably the manor and estate lately belonging to Rowland Holt, esq. and now to George St. Vincent Wilson, esq. Another manor in Walsham belonged to William de la Pole duke of Suffolk, in Henry VIth's reign; and upon the attainder of some of his descendants, was granted 6 Henry VIII. to George earl of Shrewsbury; and this seems to be the estate which for some time belonged to the family of Hunt, and was

vested in a maiden lady of that name ; it now belongs to John Sparke, esq. 1081 inhabitants.

WATTISFIELD, vulgarly called Watchfield, was the lordship of the Abbot of Bury. It was afterwards vested in Nocold Tompson, esq. and Mr. Samuel Moody. The manor of Wattisfield church house is now vested in John Sparke, esq. 596 inhabitants.

WESTON-MARKET,--anciently the lordship of Hugh Hovel; afterwards it descended to the family of Bokenham, and from them to the Tyrells. 332 inhabitants.

WESTON. It appears by a mural monument in the chancel, that the Crofts were in possession of this manor as early as Edward III. Afterwards it was the abbot's of Bury; then the Kitson's; since the Bacon's; and then came into the family of Progers,; from whom it descended to sir Sydenham Fowke, who married the heiress of Progers, and made the hall his seat. This is a spacious brick mansion, moated and formerly surrounded by a quadrangular court, and well adapted by its interior construction for baronial customs and festivities. From the armorial bearings on the porch, it is supposed to have been built the beginning of the sixteenth century; the arms are those of the princess Mary, the wife of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk. The building much reduced in size has been used as a farm house; the embattled pediments,

diamond-shaped tracery, and the statues, are chiefly entitled to notice, as curious and unusual appendages in buildings of this order. In this mansion a large collection of armour was formerly preserved. The manor which was lately vested in the Marquis Cornwallis, now belongs to Richard Benyon de Beauvoir, esq. Westow contains 179 inhabitants.

WORDWELL anciently the lordship of Thomas de Wordwell. It was lately vested in the Marquis Cornwallis, and now in Richard Benyon de Beauvoir, esq. 48 inhabitants.

LACKFORD.

Lackford Hundred is parted from the County of Cambridge by the River Cam, and from the county of Norfolk by the little Ouse; and is bounded on the east and south-east by the hundreds of Blackbourn and Thingoe.

BARTON-Mills, or Little Barton. The manor was given to the Abbey of Bury, by Robert Hoo, and at the dissolution was granted to Simon Stewart. It is now vested in William Walker, esq. 523 inhabitants.

BRANDON is agreeably situated on the Little Ouse, and had formerly a market, now discontinued. It contains 250 houses and 1770 inhabitants, and has three annual fairs for cattle and toys, on the 14th of February, 11th of June, and 11th of November. The river being navigable from Lynn to Thetford, has a bridge over it at this place, and a mile lower down a ferry over for conveying goods to and from the Isle of Ely. Brandon is pretty well built, and the church is a good structure. Some extensive

rabbit warrens in the neighbourhood largely contribute to the supply of the London markets. One of which alone is said to furnish 40,000 rabbits in a year. Here is also a manufactory of gun-flints, the refuse of which, thrown together at the end of the town, form such heaps as would astonish a stranger on account of their magnitude. This town gave name to the illustrious family of the Brandons, and afterwards conferred the title of baron on Charles Gerard, who, for his zeal in the service of Charles I. was created by that monarch lord Gerard of Brandon, and advanced by his son Charles to the dignity of earl of Macclesfield. On the extinction of this family, queen Anne, in 1711, created the duke of Hamilton a peer of England by the title of baron Dutton, and duke of Brandon. Simon Eyre, who was lord mayor of London in 1445, was a native of Brandon. At his own expense he erected a granary for the metropolis, with a handsome chapel on the east side of the square of Leadenhall Market, and over the porch was this inscription: *Dextra Domini exaltavit me*; "The right hand of the Lord hath exalted me." He moreover left 5000 marks, a very large sum in those days, for charitable purposes; and dying in 1459, was interred in the church of St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard Street. The manor and advowson of the church belonged to the bishopric of Ely until the 4th of Elizabeth, when it was alienated from

it. It was granted to Charles duke of York 3 Jac. I., and was since vested in Rowland Holt, esq. Edward Bliss, esq. is the present lord of the manor.

CAVENHAM, for shortness called **CANHAM**, was anciently the lordship and demesne of Gilbert earl of Clare. The manor of Shardelowes in Cavenham, belonged to Humphrey duke of Buckingham 28 Henry VI. The lordship afterwards belonged to lord viscount Townshend; and now to H. S. Waddington, esq. who has a seat in this parish; where he mostly resides. 261 inhabitants.

DOWNHAM. A manor here was granted to sir Thomas Kitson 31 Henry VIII. as a parcel of the possessions of Bury abbey, which had the manor of Dunham given to it by William the conqueror, at the desire of abbot Baldwin. Another manor in Downham, and the impropriation of this parish were granted to Richard Codrington and Elizabeth his wife, 30 Henry VIII. as parcel of the possessions of Ixworth priory. It is now called Santon Downham, by reason of a sand-flood, as it may be called, which happened in the year 1668; the circumstances of which are related at large in the following letter, written by Thomas Wright, esq; then living upon the spot, and a great sufferer by it.

In which he says, "He found some difficulty in tracing these wonderful sands to their ori-

ginal, but he found it to be in Lakenheath, a town about five miles south-west of Downham, where some great sand-hills having the superficies broken by the tempestuous south-west wind, were blown upon some neighbouring ground; this being of the same nature, and having only a thin coat of unthrifty grass over it, which was soon rotted by the other sand lying on it, joined the Lakenheath sand, increased its mass, and accompanied its strange progress. Mr. Wright, supposes, that at the first eruption of the sand it did not cover more than eight or ten acres of ground; but before it had travelled four miles from its first abode, it increased so much that it covered more than a thousand. All the opposition it met with from Lakenheath to Downham was from one farm-house which the owner endeavoured to secure by building bulwarks against it; but perceiving this would not answer his purpose, he changed his plan, and instead of trying to prevent its approach, he slighted all his works, and every fence which might obstruct its course; and thus by giving it free passage, in four or five years he was fairly rid of it. It was about thirty or forty years before the writing of this account, that the sand first reached Downham, where it continued ten or twelve years in the outskirts of the town, without doing any considerable damage. The

reason of which (as Mr. W. imagined) was because its current was then down hill, which, sheltered it from those winds which gave it motion; but the valley being once passed, it went about a mile up hill in two months, and over-ran above 200 acres of very good corn land the same year. It is now got into the body of this little town, where it has buried and destroyed divers houses, and has forced them to preserve the remainder at a greater expence than they were worth. He at last gave the flood of sand some check, though for four or five years his success was doubtful. It had possessed all his avenues, so that there was no passage to him, but over two walls, that were eight or nine feet high, and encompassed a small grove before his house, then almost buried in sand. Nay, at one time it had possessed his yard, and was blown up almost to the eaves of his out-houses. At the other end it had broken down his garden wall, and stopped all passage that way. For four or five years Mr. Wright stopped it as well as he could with furze hedges set upon one another as fast as the sand levelled them, which he found to be the best expedient. By this means he raised sand banks near twenty yards high, and brought the sand into the compass of eight or ten acres; then by laying some hundred loads of muck and earth upon it in one year, he reduced it again to

Terra firma, and then cleared all his walls, and by the assistance of neighbours who helped him away with 1500 loads in one month, he cut a passage to his house through the main body of sand. But the other end of the town met with a worse fate, where many houses were overthrown and buried, and their pastures and meadows which for so small a town were considerable, were over-run and destroyed. That branch of the Little Ouse, on which this town borders, (better known by the name of Brandon or Thetford river,) for three miles together was so filled with the sand, that a vessel with two loads weight passed with as much difficulty as before a vessel would with ten; and had not this river interposed and stopt the progress of the sand into Norfolk, great part of that county had been ruined. For (as Mr. W. observes) according to the proportion of the increase of the sand in those five miles, which was from ten acres to 1500 or 2000, in a progress over ten miles more of the like soil, it would have been swelled to a huge and amazing quantity." Mr. W. imputes the cause of this flood to the violence of the south-west wind passing over the level of the fens without any check, and to the sandiness of the soil. The levity of this, he believed, gave occasion to that story of the actions that used to be brought in Norfolk, for ground blown out of the owners possession; but, he says, the County

of Suffolk was more friendly in that particular, for he had possessed a great quantity of that wandering land without interruption. *Phil. Trans.* No. 17.

The lordship of this parish which formerly belonged to the heirs of Thomas Wright, esq. is now vested in lord Cadogan who resides here. This parish contains 79 inhabitants.

ELVEDON. Alvedon manor and the advowson of the rectory, and Stanes alias Monke-hall manor, with the tenement called Walters, and some other things in Alvedon, were granted as parcel of the possessions of Bury to Thomas duke of Norfolk, 32 Henry VIII. and afterwards to Richard Fulmerstone in exchange, 3 Edward VI. Another manor in Elvedon was granted, as late belonging to Rushworth college, to Henry earl of Surry, 33 Henry VIII. who about four years after, alienated it to Thomas duke of Norfolk. It was afterwards the lordship of Thomas Crispe, esq; and lately of sir John Tyrrel, bart. who married the heiress of that family, but it is now vested in William Newton, esq. This parish contains 277 inhabitants.

ERISWELL. This manor was held of the king in Capite, as of his honor of Boloigne, by Ralph of Roucestre, and his descendants; and in the first year of Edward II. was so held by Robert de Tudenham, and Eve his wife. Besides the parish church, dedicated to St. Peter, there was

at the north end of the parish a chapel dedicated to St. Laurence; and in one of these there was a chantry of the yearly value of £9. 4s. 6d. The manor which was lately vested in the Dean and Chapter of Ely, is now with Chamberlains vested in the New England Company. This parish contains 346 inhabitants.

Exning, or Ixning, is a village about a mile from Newmarket, in the centre of a small portion of Suffolk, joined only by the high road to the rest of the county, and otherwise surrounded by Cambridgeshire, to which, in the reign of Edward I., it gave the name of a half hundred. This village, situated in a small vale, has a rivulet running through the midst of it, and is well shaded with fine poplars, producing an agreeable contrast to the monotony of the surrounding country, which in general presents one uniform naked plain. The church is a good and spacious building, with a lofty square tower that commands a very extensive prospect, and is seen at a great distance. In the chancel, very near the communion table, is a square altar tomb, close to the wall, of a coarse sort of grey marble, and was formerly adorned with brasses, of which it has been despoiled. Neither history nor tradition has preserved the name of the person for which this monument was raised. A few panes of painted glass remain in the window over the altar, but most of the figures are mutilated. One

of these, without a head, has a gilded wand, which probably formed part of a crosier. A large square brick mansion here was formerly the seat of the Shepherds, who possessed a good estate in this county. One side of the town of Newmarket is situated in the parish of Exning, as is also part of the heath so celebrated in the annals of racing. This village was the birthplace of Ethelred, whom the pope canonized for a virgin, though she was married to two husbands. Here, too, Ralph Waher planned his unsuccessful conspiracy against William the Conqueror, with Roger de Britolio, earl of Hereford, Waltheof, earl of Northumberland, and some other persons of high rank, which was soon stopped, partly by the desertion of earl Waltheof, and some of the confederates, and partly by the vigilance of the king's friends, the bishops of Worcester and Bayeux. Ralph, finding his situation hopeless, first fled into France, and then to Denmark, leaving his possessions, and those of his adherents, to the mercy of their adversaries. 695 inhabitants.

FRECKINGHAM, is a peculiar of Rochester diocese, and has been so from the time of William the conqueror, It was also the lordship and demesne of sir Robert Clarke, bart. and now of N. Barnardiston, esq. 366 inhabitants.

HERINGSWELL. The manor and advowson belonged to the abbot and convent of Bury, being given thereto by Ulfric, a very wealthy man.

The manor was since vested in John Holden, esq. and now in Samuel Mure, esq. This parish contains 215 inhabitants.

ICKLINGHAM, four miles eastward of Mildenhall, and north of the Lark, has two parishes and two parish churches, St. James's and All Saints. In the latter, within the rails of the communion table, and about the chancel, are a considerable quantity of Roman bricks that were ploughed up in a neighbouring field: they are of different shapes, slightly traced with the figures of animals, flowers, human faces, &c. and some few of them are vitrified. This place is supposed by some to have been the ancient Roman station *Combretonium*, or, according to Horseley, *Comboritum*. Here, at any rate, says the author of a Tour through England, generally ascribed to Richardson, are vestiges of a settlement which seems to have extended half a mile in length, at a small distance from the river. On the west side of the ruins is a square encampment now called Kentfield, a corruption of Campfield, and which seemed to have contained about twenty-five acres. The vallum is visible all around it, except where the moorish ground has wasted it away. Coins and fibulae have been found here in the moors and ploughed grounds, especially when the former have been dug up for raising fences, and for draining. Many years since an ancient leaden cistern, containing sixteen gal-

lons, and ornamented as with hoops, was discovered by a ploughman. Westward of the camp, upon Warren Hill, are three large barrows, each encompassed by a ditch. 424 inhabitants.

LAKENHEATH. The priory and convent of Ely had a grant for a market and fair here, in 1309. They had a grant for a market here long before; and the abbot of Bury got an inquisition in the fourth year of king John, to try by a Jury whether the lately erected market at Lakinge, was not to the detriment of the town and market of Bury? The manor now belongs to the dean and chapter of Ely. It is a large village situated on the side of the fens, in an unwholesome air. This parish contains 1042 inhabitants.

MILDENHALL, situated upon the river Larke: it is a large, pleasant, well built place, constitutes half a hundred of itself, and has a weekly market on Fridays, well supplied with fish, wild fowl, and all other provisions. Towards the fens which extend eastward to Cambridgeshire, are several large streets called by the inhabitants rows, as West-row, Beck-row, Holywell-row, most of them as large as ordinary villages. The river here being navigable for barges, has considerably added to the trade and navigation of the town, which contains 402 houses, and 2974 inhabitants, and has an annual fair on the 10th of October. The church is a large handsome structure, with a rich roof of carved wood work, and

consists of a spacious nave, two side aisles, a proportionate chancel, and a neat Gothic porch. It contains several monuments belonging to the family of the Norths. The mansion of the late sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, bart. late one of the representatives of this county, is situated to the north of this edifice. It was formerly the residence of his great uncle, sir Thomas Hanmer, speaker of the House of Commons in queen Anne's reign: he died in 1746. A manor of this town was given by Edward the Confessor to the abbey of Bury, that the religious might eat wheaten instead of barley bread. This prince, who, by leave of his clergy, was also a mighty hunter before the Lord, received yearly from the single manor of Barton, near Gloucester, "three thousand loaves of bread for the maintenance of his dogs." The ancient mansion of the Norths is of the time of Elizabeth, or early in the reign of James I. It contains numerous apartments, and a gallery the whole length of the front; but the rooms in general are of small dimensions. On the 17th of May, 1507, this town suffered severely by a fire, which, in two hours, destroyed thirty-seven dwelling houses, besides barns, stables, &c. At the dissolution the manor was granted to Thomas Reeve, and Christopher Ballet: it is now the estate of sir Henry Edward Bunbury, bart. This town has furnished London with two lord-mayors, Henry Barton, who

was lord-mayor in 1428, and William Gregory, who was mayor in 1451.

NEWMARKET, is sixty miles and three quarters from London, and contains 309 houses and 1810 inhabitants. The market is held on Thursdays; and here is an annual fair on Whit Tuesday, and on the 8th of November. The northern side of this town, which is in the county of Suffolk, contains the greatest number of the houses, which are chiefly disposed in one long wide street, being mostly modern and well built. Many of them have been erected as residences for the nobility and private gentlemen who attend the races; these are extremely handsome. Two of the coffee-houses are very conveniently furnished for the use of the Betters, when they meet to ratify their agreements or settle matches. Billiard and other rooms are also prepared for the reception of those gentlemen who prefer games of skill or hazard to the more boisterous diversions of the turf and excellent accommodations for visitors may be found in the numerous inns with which the town is provided. Here are two churches, one in Suffolk and the other in Cambridgeshire; but neither of them contain any thing remarkable. Newmarket has been twice destroyed by fire; the first time in 1683, in the presence of Charles II. his queen, and the duke of York; the second fire happened about the commencement of the last century.

The races are holden twice a year ; in the Easter week, and in the month of October ; at each of which the king gives a plate, in addition to those contributed by the nobility. Newmarket gave birth to Thomas Weeks, bishop of Carlisle, the steady adherent to Richard II. Several coins of Trajan, one of Maximianus Hercules, and one of Faustina, were found near the heath in the course of the last century.

THETFORD. The whole or greatest part of this anciently famous place seems originally to have been on the Suffolk side of the river ; and there is still one parish, viz. St. Mary's, consisting of about thirty houses in Suffolk, and part of this hundred of Lackford ; though as to ecclesiastical matters, under the jurisdiction of the archdeacon of Norwich. In the reign of Edward III. there were thirteen parishes on the Suffolk side, and but seven on the Norfolk side. The priory of Cluniac Monks was first founded on this side, though soon removed into the other. The house of Benedictine nuns, and those of the Canons of the holy Sepulchre, and Dominican friars, continued on the Suffolk side till the dissolution. In this part of Thetford are the remains of the nunnery founded by Uvius, the first abbot of St. Edmund's Bury, in commemoration of the number of persons who fell at Snarehill, near the town, in the sanguinary conflict between king Edmund's army and the

forces under the Danish leaders Ingwar and Ubba. A few monks were placed in this priory, which was then considered as a cell to Bury abbey. In 1176, the monks having been reduced to two, they, by the request of the abbot of Bury, resigned, and he placed there, in their stead, a convent of nuns, who had previously resided at Lynn. At the dissolution it was granted to sir Richard Fulmerstone, who made the house his residence. Afterwards it was let to a farmer, and some years since the greater part of it was taken down. A new farm-house has since been built of the materials, and a part of the old building used as a dairy, &c. The conventual church has been converted into a barn. Some of the walls with buttresses, windows, &c. remain.

The free grammar school is also on the Suffolk side of the river, near St. Mary's church. In the year 1566, sir Richard Fulmerstone bequeathed, by will, certain property to remunerate a priest for preaching four times a year, in the parish church of St. Mary, and for the purpose of erecting a free-school, with dwelling houses for the master and usher, who were to receive adequate salaries; and a habitation for two poor men and two poor women, who were to be allowed weekly pensions. Somehow or other the benevolent intentions of the donor as to the funds were not carried into effect till the time of James I., when, upon a petition of the townsmen, it was enacted, by the authority of

parliament, that there should be for ever a free grammar school and hospital; and that the master of the school, who should be the preacher, according to the will of the testator, with the usher, and the four poor people, should be a body politic, under the title of "The master and fellows of the school and hospital at Thetford, founded by James I. according to the will of sir Richard Fulmerston, knt." Dr. Caius, in his History of Cambridge, conjectures that the school, which Seigebert, king of the East Angles, set up after his return from France, mentioned by Bede, was erected here. That a seminary for learned and religious instruction was established in this metropolis of the East Anglian dominions is highly probable; but no notice occurs prior to the year 1329, when it appears, by the Episcopal Institutions, that John de Morden was collated to the mastership by the bishop. 766 inhabitants.

TUDDENHAM. The manor here belongs to the marquis of Bristol. 316 inhabitants.

WANGFORD, was the seat of the lord chief justice Wright, well known in the reign of James II. The church is built partly of bricks and partly flints, and has a neat spire and steeple erected a few years ago. The lordship of this parish lately vested in Rowland Holt esq. now belongs to G. S. V. Wilson esq. This parish contains 63 inhabitants.

WORLINGTON. This is supposed to be the same place which William de Valence earl of Pembroke had the advowson of, 20 Edward I. John Hastings earl of Pembroke, died seized of this manor 49 Edward III. and Anne his wife had it assigned to her as part of her dower. William Beauchamp lord Bergavenny, possessed it in the reign of Henry IV. It was afterwards the estate of Herbert earl of Orford; then of lord Sandys, who married the heiress of the said earl; and was sold by him to George Montgomerie, esq. who was one of the representatives in parliament of the borough of Ipswich. The late sir Guy Cooper, bart. resided here, and his son Colonel Cooper is the present lord of the manor. 360 inhabitants.

RISBRIDGE.

Risbridge hundred is bounded on the East by the hundreds of Baberg, Thingoe, and Lackford; on the West by Cambridgeshire; on the South by the Stour, which parts it from Essex; and on the North by Lackford.

BARNARDISTON, or commonly called Branson, gives name to a family whose several branches have had seats at Kedington, Brightwell, and Wyverston, in this county. The lordship is now vested in W. Bromley, esq. This place formerly belonged to Thomas de Woodstock, earl of Buckingham and duke of Gloucester, with which he endowed the college of Pleshy in Essex. 175 inhabitants.

Great BRADLEY, was the lordship of Thomas lord Botetort 8th Edward III. in right of his wife Joan, one of the sisters of John de Someri, baron of Dudley. The manor which was lately vested in Mr. Brand, is now in lord Dacre. Bradley contains 487 inhabitants.

Little BRADLEY. The manor is vested in -- Lamprell, esq. This parish contains 81 inhabitants.

CLARE, formerly a place of considerable note, situated on the river Stour, 15 miles from Bury, and 57 from London, at present contains with the hamlet of Chilton 1487 inhabitants and 300 houses. It has a weekly market on Friday; and two annual fairs, on Easter Tuesday, and July 26. The houses are old and unsightly, though the streets being broad, render the buildings less objectionable. A house on the north side of this place long attracted attention on account of its ornaments, consisting chiefly of armorial bearings and foliage, but these have been so defaced by white-wash that it is no easy matter to describe them. The front of a house near the market exhibits, in basso relievo, the figure of a swan fastened to a tree with a gold chain; this has been renewed and beautified, but what the fact was the swan was meant to exhibit at present puts conjecture at defiance. The castle of Clare once so celebrated, stood on the south side of the town, and from the few vestiges of it that remain, does not appear to have been inferior in grandeur to any of the feudal mansions in the kingdom. The site of the whole as far as it can be now traced, contains about 20 acres, once surrounded by water, and divided into an inner and outer bailey, the latter only enclosed by a wall. On the summit of a steep hill about a 100 feet high, and of no great circumference at the

base, probably of artificial formation, a fragment of the keep still remains. A narrow path winding round the hill leads to this relic of antiquity, which, when surrounded with verdure, forms a picturesque object. It seems to have been of a circular form within, but the exterior was a polygon, with buttresses at the angles; there are three of these buttresses in the part yet remaining. A fragment of the wall, well built, like the keep, with a composition of mortar and flints, runs down the hill, along the north side of the area of the castle, and a small portion is still standing on the opposite side. This is all that remains to attest the existence of the once magnificent castle of Clare. Respecting the foundation of this structure there are no accounts that can possibly challenge implicit belief. Seated on the frontier of the East Angles, the most probable conjecture is that it was erected during the Saxon heptarchy, though no mention is made of it in history till near two centuries after the union of the petty sovereignties in the person of Egbert. At this time, and during the reigns of Canute, Hardicanute, and Edward, Aluric, an earl, the son of Withgar, was in possession of it, and in the beginning of the 10th century founded in the castle the church of St. John the Baptist, in which he placed seven prebends. At the period of the Norman conquest, Clare was one

of the 95 lordships in this county, assigned by William to his kinsman, Richard Fitz Gilbert, to whose assistance he conceived himself materially indebted for his victory at Hastings. From this place he was sometimes denominated Richard de Clare, though he was more usually known by the name of Tonebruge, from his residence at the town of Tunbridge in Kent. He left his English estates to his son Gilbert, who likewise made Tunbridge his seat, and who by a deed bearing date 1090, attested at the castle of Clare, gave to the monks at Bec, in Normandy, the church of St. John Baptist here, with the prebends belonging to it. This nobleman was created earl of Pembroke by king Stephen, and on his death in the 14th year of that king's reign, was succeeded by his son, the celebrated Richard Strongbow, the first English adventurer who went to Ireland for the purpose of reducing that country. As he died without male issue, his estates in England devolved to his uncle Richard, supposed to have been the first of the family dignified with the title of the earl of Clare. By him the monks of the castle here were translated to the church of St. Augustine at Stoke.

The fourth in descent from this Richard was Gilbert, surnamed the Red, who having obtained a divorce from his first wife, Alice de March, daughter of Guy, earl of Angouleme, married

Joan of Acres, daughter of Edward I. By this princess who survived him, he had his son and successor Gilbert, who dying without male issue, the honour of Clare became extinct, but his estate was divided among his three sisters, one of these ladies, Elizabeth, married to John de Burgh, son and heir to the earl of Ulster, in Ireland, is more particularly memorable for having rebuilt and endowed University Hall, in Cambridge, and given it the name of Clare Hall, which it still retains.

The honour of Clare now lay dormant for some years, during which John de Hansted held the castle for life. On his decease, Lionel, third son of Edward III. being then lieutenant of Ireland, was in the 36th of that king's reign created duke of Clarence. After several changes, by which the honour of Clare became dormant, it was not revived till 22nd James I. when John Hollis, of Houghton, in Nottinghamshire, previously created lord Houghton, was raised to the dignity of earl of Clare. In 1688, John, his great grandson, succeeded to the earldom. He married Margaret, third daughter of Henry Cavendish, duke of Newcastle; and on the death of his father-in-law, without male issue, he was, in consideration of his services in contributing to seat William III. on the throne, created by him marquis of Clare and duke of Newcastle.

In his time he was accounted the richest peer in England ; but having no male issue, he left the bulk of his landed possessions to Thomas Holles Pelham, whom George I. successively invested with the titles borne by his uncle, which again became extinct with that family during the succeeding reign. At length, in 1789, his late majesty conferred the dukedom of Clarence on his third son, prince William Henry.

Near the ruins of the castle of Clare, is Clare Priory, formerly a monastery of canons regular of St. Augustine, founded in 1248, by Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester, from whom descended the Mortimers, earls of March, and the royal house of York, as related in the pedigree of Joan of Acres, daughter of Edward I. and wife of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, and also in a poem inserted in Weever's Funeral Monuments. Henry VIII. granted this priory to Richard Friend, and a part of the buildings have nearly ever since that time been occupied as a dwelling-house. They have been repaired, but retain with the name much of the appearance of their original destination. The priory is now the seat of Mrs. Barker. In the church belonging to it, which has been many years since converted into a barn, lies the body of Joan of Acres, second daughter of Edward I., by his queen Eleanor, who was born in the first year

of her father's reign, at Ptolemais, in the Holy Land, commonly called Acre, and celebrated in modern history by the defeat of Bonaparte when he laid siege to it, by Sir Sydney Smith and Djeddar Pacha, the energetic old man. Her eldest son, by Ralph de Monthermer, and several other noble personages, were also interred in this church.

The parish church of Clare, an ancient and beautiful structure with a square tower, is at present the principal ornament of the place. From its stately appearance it is thought to have been erected at the cost of the lords, who allowed the town's-people the use of it. The font is of stone, and from its form and decoration, is evidently of the same age as the church. Among other persons of note interred here is Edmund, son of Roger Mortimer, earl of March, and next heir to the throne after the death of Richard II. Here is however only one monument of a knight, supposed to be one of the Cavendish family.

The present lord of the manor is J. P. Elwes, esq.

CHEDBURGH. This church is consolidated with Ickworth; the lordship and patronage belong to the marquis of Bristol. 240 inhabitants.

CHILTON, or Chipley, a hamlet of Clare. Here was formerly a small priory, which in the year 1468 was united to the college of Stoke. The

remains of this have been long converted into a private dwelling house. Chilton was formerly the residence of the family of Cranes, of which sir John was created a baronet in the year 1627, but this family and title have long been extinct. An ancient chapel here has been converted into a thatched cottage; the outer walls built with flint and ragstone, the door, and a window on the north side, two small windows at the east end, and one in the south front, are almost the whole of the remains of this building. Chilton park is the residence of John Addison, esq.

COOLING, corruptly called Coolige. In this parish is an excellent seat, called Branches, which, with the manor, was the estate of William Long-Espee, earl of Salisbury and Somerset, base son to Henry II. by fair Rosamond. They were afterwards vested in Ambrose Dickins, esq. whose handsome mansion here is now the residence of J. Kemp, esq. Here was anciently a free chapel dedicated to St. Margaret. Two fairs are held here yearly, July 30th, and October 17th. 790 inhabitants.

DALHAM, was the lordship of Walter de Norwich, a parliamentary baron in the reign of Edward II. Passing to William de Ufford, earl of Suffolk, it afterwards belonged to the families of Stuteville, Patrick, and Affleck, which last was elevated to the honours of baronetage in 1782.

Dalham hall has since this period been their residence and is at present that of lieutenant general sir James Affleck. This mansion was built about 1705, by Dr. Patrick, Bishop of Ely. The offices below are arched, and at the top there is a noble gallery twenty-four feet wide, that runs through the building. On the summit of the steeple of Dalham church is this inscription :
“ Keep my sabbaths, reverence my sanctuary.”
498 inhabitants.

DENHAM. Thomas Hethe was lord of Denham in the latter part of Edward the III's reign ; the lordship afterwards belonged to Margaret de Say, then to Edward Lukemore, esq. then to Horatio Lord Viscount Townsend, who married Mary, sole heiress of Edward Lukemore ; and is now vested in G. Mure, esq. This parish contains 166 inhabitants.

DENSTON, or Denardeston. Here was a college or chauntry endowed with £22. per annum and granted with a manor called Beaumonds to Thomas and John Smith, 2nd Edward VI., who sold it to William Bird. The lordship afterwards came to John Robinson, esq. lieutenant-colonel in the coldstream regiment of guards, and afterwards a general officer who occupied a beautiful seat in this parish. The manor is now vested in the trustees of the late W. H. Robinson, esq.
327 inhabitants.

DEPDEN. The hall formerly belonged to the Jermyns ; afterwards to the Coels, from whom it descended to Coel Thornhill, esq., who sold it to Hutch Mure, esq. The manor is now vested in — Alexander esq. This parish contains 319 inhabitants.

GAZELY, or Gaiseley. This church was given to the College of Stoke-Clare, to be the portion of one of the prebendaries. The manor is now vested in G. Mure, esq. Gazely and Higham Green contain 644.

HIGHAM GREEN, is a hamlet of Gazely. The manor is vested in George Mure, esq.

HAVERRHILL, is a long thoroughfare town, the south end of the street is partly in Suffolk, and partly in Essex. Here is a market on Wednesdays, and two annual fairs. on May 12th and August 26th. Here were formerly two churches, or at least a church and a chapel, one of which was called 'Le nether Chirche' in Haverrhill. The principal street is wide, but the houses are indifferent. The church is a large ancient structure, and there are two meeting-houses and a charity-school. This town was formerly of much greater extent than at present ; the ruins of the other church and a castle are still visible. The manors of Desening and Haverrhill, were the property of lord Stafford, 4th of Henry IV. and of Humphrey duke of Bucking-

ham 28th Henry VI. Henry lord Grey of Codnoure, had a grant of the manors of Haverhill and Hersham, 1st Richard III. Haverhill is 59 miles from London. This parish contains 1421 inhabitants.

HAWKEDON. There were formerly two manors in this place; one belonged to Philip Hammond, esq. who had a seat here. The other belonged to the family of Maltward. Gilbert d'Umfreville died seized of the manor of Thorstanton in Hawkedon, 4th Richard II. Robert lord Harrington died in possession of it 7th Henry IV. There is also a seat called Swan-hall, which was long in the family of Abbot, and afterwards purchased by the Stewarts, and is now vested in G. W. Pooley, esq. This parish contains 329 inhabitants.

HUNDON. Lionel earl of Clarence died seized of the manor of Hundon, 43rd Edward III. The manor was since vested in Henry Vernon, esq. and now in sir H. Harland, bart. There was formerly another here, with the parks, called Great Park, Estry Park, and Broxley Park, granted to sir John Cheke, 3rd Edward VI. as parcel of the possessions of Stoke-Clare. 956 inhabitants.

KEDINGTON, or as it is written in domesday-book Kediture, and now corruptly called Ketton, was the lordship and desmesne of Ralph Barnard;

it afterwards belonged to the earls of Clare; but since to the Barnardistons, who were here from the year 1500, till the middle of the last century. Sir Thomas Barnardiston of this place, knt. was created a baronet 1663.

The yearly fair is held here June 29th. 513 inhabitants.

KENTFORD. The lordship of Kennet cum Kentford, is vested in W. Godfrey, esq.; and the lordship of Desninge with its members, is vested in Samuel Farmer, esq. This parish contains 109 inhabitants.

LIDGATE. Here was a mount moated round near the church, on which are the ruins of a castle. But this parish is more memorable for giving birth and name to John Lidgate, who was a Benedictine monk of Bury St. Edmund's, and a celebrated poet; he died 1440.

The lordship belonged to John Hastings, earl of Pembroke, 49th Edward III. It afterwards belonged to lord Jermyn, then to sir Jermyn Davers, bart. and by sale to the duke of Somerset; and is now vested in the duke of Rutland. Lidgate contains 389 inhabitants.

MOULTON. John Agnerus had the grant of a market here 26th Edward I. which has been long since discontinued. Sir John de Chyverston was lord 25th Edward III. who soon after sold the manor to Elizabeth, relict of Andrew Lut-

terell; one of whose descendants, sir Hugh Lutterell, died possessed of it 6th Henry VI. This parish contains 312 inhabitants.

OUSDEN. The hall is the seat of the Rev. J. T. Hand, who is lord of the manor, which was lately vested in Richard Mozely, esq. Ousden contains 331 inhabitants.

POSLINGFORD, was anciently the lordship of Ralph Baynard, and now of T. Western esq. 295 inhabitants.

STANSFIELD. The lordship of Stansfield hall and Stoke with Chilton, is vested in G. W. Pooley, esq. 451 inhabitants.

STOKE Juxta Clare, has long been remarkable for the priory, translated from the castle of Clare hither, by Richard de Tonebridge, earl of Clare. It belonged to the Benedictines, and about the year 1415, Edward Mortimer, earl of March, augmented its revenues, and effected its exchange from a priory to a collegiate church, consisting of a dean and secular canons; and this change was ratified by Pope John XXIII. and Martin V. At the dissolution it was granted to sir John Cheke and Walter Mildmay, and afterwards passed to the Elwes, one of whom at least, the late John Elwes, esq. has immortalized himself as a compound of avarice, integrity, and good humour. Sir Gervase Elwes, the first proprietor who succeeded the family of Trigg in

this estate, Mr. Topham observes, “ was a very worthy gentlemen, that had involved as far as they would go all the estates he received and left behind him.” On his death, his grandson and successor, sir Hervey, found himself nominally possessed of some thousands a year, but in reality with an income of only £100. per annum. He declared on his arrival at the family seat at Stoke, that he would never leave it until he had entirely cleared the paternal estate ; and he lived to do that, and to realize upwards of £100,000. in addition. At his death Stoke devolved to his nephew, the late John Elwes, esq. The penurious habits of this gentleman are well known, and have probably been the subject of some exaggeration. Yet his character in spite of its defects, had many and great claims to respect. In the mildness of his manners, and the politeness of his address, there was some counterbalance for his singularities. Mr. Elwes, as one of the representatives in the British House of Commons in three successive parliaments, into which he boasted his first election did not cost him more than eighteen-pence, maintained a conduct which purer times might have been glad to boast, and which later times may be glad to follow. The minister that influenced him was his conscience ; he obeyed no mandate but his opinion ; he gave that opinion as he held it

to be right. In a word his public conduct lives after him, pure and without a stain. In private life, by his parsimony he was chiefly an enemy to himself; to others he lent much, to himself he denied every thing. Yet in the pursuit of property, or the recovery of it, not one unkind thing was ever done by him. His life, however, is a lesson, which proves the insufficiency of wealth alone to confer happiness; for none, after considering that of Mr. Elwes, can say I am rich, and therefore shall be happy. His life, if it consoles poverty, at the same time enforces the extreme and perfect vanity of wealth, without that state of mind and those habits which are necessary to make up the happiness of human nature in every state and condition. The manor is now vested in J. P. Elwes, esq. This parish contains 746 inhabitants.

WICKHAM-Brook, a parish of large bounds, to which several hamlets or parishes have been annexed. The hamlet or parish of Clopton, or Cloptune, the tithes of which anciently belonged to Stoke College. Badmondishfield-hall, was formerly the possession of Charles Somerset, son of sir George Somerset, who was the second son of Charles earl of Worcester; since sir Henry North's, afterwards of J. Warner, esq, and now of N. W. Bromley esq. There was a free chapel here dedicated to St. Mary, of which sir

John Hastings, lord Bergavenny, and his descendants, were patrons ; and after them John Grey, of Ruthin ; this chapel was granted by queen Elizabeth in 1588, to William Mansey, Ironmonger of London. Giffords-hall, once in sir Hugh Francis ; since in Thomas Heigham, esq ; afterwards in John Owers ; and since in George Chinery, Gent. Clopton, or Wickham-House, was the seat of major Robert Sparrow, and afterwards of Robert Edgar, esq. This parish contains 1295 inhabitants.

WETHERSFIELD. 484 inhabitants.

Great WRATTING, and *Little WRATTING*. N. Barnardiston esq. is lord of the manor of these parishes. Great W. contains 263 inhabitants. Little W. contains 183 inhabitants.

STRADDISHALL. The manor here is vested in William Rayner esq. 433 inhabitants.

Great THURLOW. John King, esq ; was formerly lord of the manor ; then the Waldegraves, then sir Cordel Firebrace, bart. who sold it to James Vernon, esq ; whose son Henry had his seat at the hall in this parish. It is now vested in sir H. Harland bart. 462 inhabitants.

Little THURLOW. Sir Stephen Soame during the reign of Elizabeth, built a noble mansion here which is now the seat of J. H. Soame, esq ; the lord of the manor. 43 inhabitants.

WIXOE. The manor of Water-hall in Wixoe is vested in J. P. Elwes, esq. 147 inhabitants.

B A B E R G H.

Babergh hundred is parted from Essex by the river Stour; it is bounded on the north by Thingoe and Thedwastre; and on the east by Cosford.

Acton, formerly called Aketon. The manor in this parish in 9 Edward I. was the inheritance of Robert de Buers. King Edward IV. afterwards gave it to Henry lord Bouchier; who left it to Henry, his grandson. Sir Richard Bacon, bart. was afterwards owner of the hall, and lord of the manor. Acton-place, was formerly the seat of the Daniels; by whom it was sold to Robert Jennens, esq; who began to rebuild the same; and was finished by William Jennens his son, and at his death descended to the hon. Penn Asheton Curzon, and is now vested in earl Howe. There was anciently in this parish a chantry, of the yearly value of £7. This parish contains 555 inhabitants.

ALPHETON, was formerly the lordship of John de Welnetham, who in the reign of Edward III. left a daughter his heir, married to Edmund

Brokeshorn, esq; by whom he had issue **Eleanor**, who married **sir William Raynsforth, kn.** The manor is now vested in **N. Barnardiston, esq.** 264 inhabitants.

ASSINGTON. **Sir Andrew de Nevile** claimed the patronage and advowson of this church, 18 **Edward I.** but he released it to the prior and convent of **Hatfield Peverel**; upon the dissolution of which house the rectory and advowson of the vicarage were granted 29 **Henry VIII** to **Giles Leigh**. The manor belonged to the family of the **Corbets**, who had their seat here; **sir Piers Corbet**, was a knight **Bannéret** in the time of **Edward I.** and **sir Thomas Corbet** attended a tournament at **Dunstable**, 2 **Edward II.** This family continued here till the reign of **Henry VIII.** **Robert Gurdon, esq;** purchased the estate of the **Corbets**, which now belong to **J. Gurdon, esq.** 533 inhabitants.

Boxford, situated between two brooks, which join each other a little below it. It is a place of considerable trade. Here are two fairs yearly; one on **Easter Monday**, and the other on **December 21.** The crown presents to it.

About a mile south-east of this village, situated in the parishes of **Boxford, Stoke** and **Assington**, is **Peyton-hall**, granted by **William the conqueror** to **Robert Mallet**, a Norman baron, and a progenitor of the ancient family of **Peyton**,

(from which descended the Uffords, earls of Suffolk) who being first seated at Peyton-hall in Ramsholt, in Willford hundred, afterwards settled at Peyton-hall in this parish, by marriage with Gernoon. There was a sir John Peyton, of Suffolk, in the time of Edward I. and John de Peyton was knight of this shire 28, 29 Edward III. This was for some time the estate of the Dashwoods, and is now vested in Mrs. Mary Ann Cooke. Here is a free grammar-school, founded by queen Elizabeth. This parish contains 743 inhabitants.

BOXSTEAD, the lordship of the abbot of Bury St. Edmunds, 9 Edward I. but afterwards was granted to Robert Harleston, esq; who being attainted in the reign of Edward IV. it was granted to Richard duke of Gloucester. It was afterwards the seat of the Pooleys. This ancient family of knights degree spread itself into several flourishing branches here, and at Columbine-hall in Stowmarket, and Badley. Sir John Pooley, the last knight of this house, was chosen burgess for Sudbury in the convention of 1688. It is now the seat of G. Pooley, esq. Boxstead contains 196 inhabitants.

BURES, or BUERS, a village on the Stour, over which it has a bridge, leading through Bures hamlet in Essex to Colchester. *Galfridus de Fontibus*, (who wrote about the year 1156) tells

us that king Edmund who was cruelly murdered by the Danes at Hoxne in this county, was crowned here. His words are these: "Being unanimously approved they brought him to Suffolk, and, in the village called Burum made him king; the venerable prelate Hunibert assisting, and anointing and consecrating Edmund to be king. Now Burum is an ancient royal hill, the bound between East-Sexe and Suffolk, and situate upon the Stour, a river most rapid both in summer and winter." Which passage (says the author of the additions to Cambden, from whom we have it) is the more observable, because it shews what we are to understand by Burva, in Asserius's life of Alfred; that it is not Bury, as the chronicle under Brompton's name supposes; nor yet Burn in Lincolnshire, as has been asserted; but this Bures or Buers, as Matthew Westminster calls it.

The church and spire-steeple were great ornaments to this village; but in 1733 the spire was set on fire by lightning, and burnt down to the steeple; the bell-frames were likewise burnt, the bells melted, and the steeple much damaged. In a tomb on the north side of this church lies a knight cross-legged, his name is supposed to be Cornard, who is said to have sold a farm in this parish called Corn-hall, for four pence; Temp. Henry III. Buers fair is yearly on Holy-Thursday.

Small-Bridge, in this parish, has been memorable for the Waldegraves, an ancient family, who long resided here ; but afterwards removed into Essex. Sir Richard Waldegrave was knight of the county of Suffolk, 50 Edward III.

Gilbert de Clare, who died 1151, gave the church of Bures to the monks of Stoke-Clare. Hugh lord Bardolf died 32 Edward I. seized of the manor of Bures in Suffolk, in the right of his wife Isabel the daughter and heiress of William Aguillon. Edward IV. in the 19th year of his reign granted unto Anne the wife of William lord Bouchier, and sister to his queen, the manor of Overhall, and likewise the manor of Netherhall, or otherwise called Sylvesters-hall, in St. Mary Bures, in Suffolk and Essex. The manor of Small-bridge, Silvester, Netherhall, and Overhall, with the Parsonage and Ferriers are now vested in Mr. Hanbury. Bures with Small-bridge contain 837 inhabitants.

BRENT-Eleigh: The manor formerly belonged to the ancestors of sir Henry Shelton, by marriage with the coheirress of Eleigh ; who procured a market for it of Henry III. long since discontinued. His posterity flourished here a long time ; but afterwards it descended to the family of Colman. Dr. Colman, fellow of Trinity college Cambridge, built a fine parochial library at the end of the chancel, and well furnished it with books. Since that Edward Colman, esq ;

built a neat alms house for six poor people, and plentifully endowed it. The last of which family Edward Colman, esq; gave this estate to his kinsman Edward Goat, esq; whose son Edward died possessed of it. The manor and advowson of the vicarage were granted 34 Henry VIII. to Robert Goodwin, as parcel of the possessions of St. Osith's abbey, in Essex; but the impropriation was granted 5 Elizabeth to Bartholomew King, and Edward Wiseman. This parish contains 298 inhabitants.

CAVENDISH, is situated on the Stour, and is memorable for giving name to the family of Cavendish. It contains the following manors,—1st. the manor of Cavendish; otherwise Over-Hall, Nether-Hall. — 2nd. Colts-Hall. — 3rd. Houghton-Hall.

1st. the manor of Cavendish was held of the crown *in capite* A. D. 1306, by John de Odyngseles: in 1359 it passed in right of his wife Alice Odyngseles to sir John Cavendish chief justice of the Court of King's Bench, and in 1370 a fine was levied of the advowson and sundry lands in Cavendish, by sir John Clenton, knt. to sir John Cavendish and Alice his wife in tail; on the decease of sir John Cavendish 5 Richard II. (1383) who was beheaded by the rebels at Bury St. Edmunds, and whose remains are supposed to be interred in the chancel of the church,

Andrew Cavendish his son succeeded to this manor and estate ; he represented the county of Suffolk in parliament in 1371, and received for 41 days attendance the sum of £8. 4s. in 1386 he was high sheriff of Suffolk and Norfolk, and died in 1396, leaving issue one son, William Cavendish, in whose family this estate continued until 1569, when it was sold to William Downes, who sold it again to John Felton of Overchrysal, com. Essex ; in 1599 it passed from the Felton family to George Howe of Sudbury, clothier, and in 1601 to the family of Cratcherode of Cavendish in 1622 it became the property of sir Stephen Soame of Heydon in Essex—in 1679 it was sold to Isaac Fuller of Cavendish, grocer ; and in 1701, to William Basset of Long Melford, clothier ; lastly Samuel Thomas of Lavenham, gent : having purchased this manor in 1730, it was sold by his heir to Thomas Ruggles, esq in 1792 at whose death in 1813, it came to his son John Ruggles Brife, esq ; the present proprietor.

2nd. The manor and estate of Colts-Hall, was formerly parcel of the possessions of the opulent family of Jennens of Acton Place ; and upon the death of William Jennens, esq in 1798, it descended to his heir at law, and is now the property of the Rt. Hon. Earl Howe.

3rd. Houghton Hall manor and estate, belongs to the family of Moore, lately of Kentwell

Hall, by whom it is supposed, not to be at present finally alienated.

Cavendish Place is pleasantly situated at the entrance of the village from Melford, was purchased in 1671, by Shadrack Brife, gent. upon the death of whose grandson Samuel Brife, esq, of Clare in 1827, this estate descended to John Ruggles Brife, esq; grandson of Ann Brife, his eldest sister, the wife of Thomas Ruggles, esq; of Bocking Essex.

Cavendish Hall is a modern house built in 1801 by Thomas Hallifax, esq, banker in London, who sold it in 1812 to Mr. Ogden of Newmarket, and is now the residence of sir Digby Mackworth, bart.

The other estates of this parish are inconsiderable and in the hands of a variety of minor proprietors. 1215 inhabitants.

CHILTON, was a hamlet of Great Waldingfield. The hall formerly belonged to the Knightly family of Crane; for sir John Crane, of this place, knt. was created a baronet in 1627; which family is now extinct. It was afterwards vested in sir Armine Woodhouse, who was lord of the manor called Waldingfield hall, Carbonells with Chilton, which is now vested in Col. Addison contains 97 inhabitants.

COCKFIELD or *Cokefield* or *Cookfield*, consists of two manors, Cockfield-hall, which probably be-

longed to the abbey of Bury St. Edmunds ; but sir William Spring, knt. died seized of it 42 Elizabeth. The other is Earls-hall, so called from the Veres, earls of Oxford, having possessed it. John Earl of Oxford afterwards taking part with the Lancastrians against Edward IV. forfeited his estates, and the king gave them to his brother Richard duke of York. But Henry VII. restoring him to his honors and estates, his successors enjoyed them till the death of Awbrey de Vere, the last earl of that family. These manors were afterwards vested in John Moore, esq, and now in Rev. Robert Davers. This parish contains 897 inhabitants.

CORNARD-Magna, formerly the lordship of the abbess of Malling, in Kent; who bought it of Thomas de Grey, about 1317. It was granted to the archbishop of Canterbury in exchange, 32 Henry VIII but resumed by queen Elizabeth. 656 inhabitants.

CORNARD-Parva, was the lordship of Thomas de Grey. Sir Roger de Grey, of Merton in Norfolk, knt. died seized of it 1371; and sir William de Grey, of the same place, died seized of Cawstons manor in Little Cornard 1632. 297 inhabitants,

EDWARDSTON, a village of note for the lords formerly inhabiting in it. Herbert de Montechensy was lord in the time of the conqueror,

whose son Waryne succeeded him. Hubert, son of Waryne, married the daughter of Peter de Valoignes, and had issue by her William de Montechensey, who was a great soldier, and in high esteem with Edward I. and the whole kingdom. This William married a daughter of D'Albany, earl of Arundel, by whom he had Waryne, who was so wealthy that he was called the English Croesus, and died worth upwards of 200,000 marks. The lordship descended at length to the Waldegraves, by a marriage with Jane sole daughter of sir Edward de Montechensy. Sir William Waldegrave, about the year 1598, sold it to John Brand, of Boxford, clothier; from which family it came to the late sir Robert Kemp, bart. by his marriage with the sole daughter of John Brand, esq. Sir Robert sold the manor and advowson to William French, citizen of London and draper, in 1714. The manor is now vested in Charles Dawson, esq.

St. Edward's Place, was formerly a religious house, and a cell to the monastery of Abingdon, near Oxford; but the monks were removed about the year 1160 to the priory of Colne, in Essex; which had the great tithes appropriated to it. It is now the estate of the bishop of Ely, to which see it was annexed by queen Elizabeth in 1599, in exchange for some valuable manors which belonged to that see. The bishop of Ely

pays to the vicar after the rate of twelve-pence a day. 416 inhabitants.

GLEMSFORD, was one of the manors which Odo was possessed of when domesday-book was made. Some rents are paid out of this place to the bishop of Ely, and the inhabitants are exempted from serving on any juries elsewhere but at the Isle of Ely. The church of Ely had possessions here as early as Edward the confessor's time. It is a very large parish in bounds. The yearly fair is on June 24th.

According to the will of Dr. Hawford 1580, a sermon is preached at Glemsford once a year, by a Fellow of Christ's college Cambridge, who charged lands in Dullingham for the support of it. 1275 inhabitants.

GROTON, was formerly the lordship of the abbot of Bury. It was granted at the dissolution of that abbey to Adam Winthorp, esq. in which family it continued till about the 4th year of Charles I. when it was purchased by Thomas Waring, who resided there. The lordship is now vested in sir William Rowley, bart. 597 inhabitants.

HARTEST, belonged to the convent of Ely, in Edward the confessor's time; but was afterwards appropriated to the bishoprick, and alienated from it 4th of Elizabeth. It is now vested in G. W. Poley, esq. 740 inhabitants.

LAVENHAM. This place is pleasantly and healthfully situated in a valley nearly surrounded by hills, except on the south, and on a branch of the river Brit, from whence the town has a gradual ascent. It consists of nine small divisions, or streets ; but the old houses are in general ill built, though the market-place is spacious, and has a stone cross in the centre. Lavenham was once famous for its manufacture of blue cloths, afterwards yarn from wool was principally made here, and says and calimancoes, till the fashion arose among the ladies of wearing Spanish leather for their shoes. The market day used to be on Tuesday, but this has long been disused ; however, there are two annual fairs, one for butter and cheese, which begins October 10th, and holds four days ; the other for horses, on Shrove Tuesday. It is governed by six capital burgesses, who are chosen for life, and appoint the inferior officers. Here is a free school and a bridewell, part of which is appropriated to the purposes of a workhouse.

The church standing at one end of the town, is accounted one of the most beautiful fabrics of its kind in the county. It is chiefly built of freestone, the rest being of curious flint work ; its total height is 156 feet, and its breadth 68. The steeple is admirable both for its strength and beauty, is 141 feet high, and 42 in diameter, and contains six bells.

The arms of the de Veres and the Springs, the latter opulent clothiers in this town, being put up in many parts of the church. it has been inferred that they were the principal founders. Of the Springs there is no other information than "that at the time of one Thomas Spring, a rich clothier, this church was very old and decayed, whereupon he gave £200. towards the repairs, and his posterity joining with the earls of Oxford, the posterity of his daughter finished it." According to Weever, Thomas Spring, the rich clothier, died in 1510, and was buried under a monument on the north side of the chancel; but the Latin inscriptions existing in this church make it evident that Weever's account is erroneous, in regard to the time when the chapel where these inscriptions appear, was erected; and of the monument which he mentions not the smallest traces are to be found, though in the vestry there is an old tomb, by which it appears that Thomas Spring was the builder of this part; and that he, in conjunction with some of the earls of Oxford, who were then lords of the manor of Lavenham, began to erect this fine structure, and that it was finished by their descendants. This seems the more probable from the remains of the different quarterings of the arms upon the building. Upon the steeple are the arms of de Vere quartered with those of Nevil,

Howard, Montague, Monthermer, earl of Gloucester, with the episcopal arms of Canterbury and London ; and on the top of it, 26 coats with the arms of the Springs only.

The church porch is an elegant piece of architecture, very highly enriched, and in it are six shields, all within gartera, with the arms of the de Veres impaled and quartered with those of many of the most noble families in the kingdom. They are adorned with boars, the supporters of the arms of the de Veres, and upon one of them are the letters I O, probably intended for the initials of John, the fourteenth earl of Oxford, who was a knight of the garter, and married the daughter of Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, who died in 1529. He is conjectured to have erected this porch. In the interior the roof is admirably carved, and the two pews belonging to the earls of Oxford and the Springs, though much decayed, are specimens of highly finished pieces of gothic work in wood. The windows are numerous, and some of them are embellished with painted glass, representing the arms of the de Veres and others.

In an arched recess between two Corinthian columns, in alto relievo, are represented the Rev. Henry Copinger, his wife and twelve children.

Mr. Copinger was presented to the living of Lavenham by the earl of Oxford, who was then

patron, on condition that he should pay no tithes for his park, which comprehended nearly half the land in the parish. Mr. Copinger told his lordship that he would rather return the presentation, than by such a sinful gratitude betray the rights of the church; which answer had such weight with the earl, that he replied, "I scorn that my estate should swell with church goods." His heir, however, actuated by sentiments less liberal, contested the rector's right to the tithes, and it cost Mr. Copinger £1600. to recover that right, and leave it in the quiet possession of his successors.

Lavenham may boast of several substantial charities. The inhabitants were many years since enabled to purchase an estate of £80. per annum for repairing the almshouses, and supporting the poor placed in them. In 1696, Edward Colman, esq. of Furnival's Inn, bequeathed two hundred pounds, for the education of the children here, and such additions were made to this sum by the donations of others, as purchased a convenient dwelling house, and school-room, and an annuity of thirty pounds for a master. Mr. Colman likewise left two hundred pounds to be laid out in land, and the rent applied towards binding out one poor boy yearly, from Milden, Brent Eleigh, or Lavenham. Lavenham was the birthplace of Richard de Lan-

ham, a divine of considerable eminence and great learning, who was beheaded with Archbishop Sudbury, by Wat Tyler's mob.

Lavenham was one of the two hundred and twenty-one lordships in Suffolk, that William the Conqueror gave to Robert Mallett; but he forfeited by joining Robert, eldest son to the Conqueror, in the 2nd of Henry I. which king gave it to Aubrey de Vere; in whose posterity it remained till alienated by Edward earl of Oxford, in Elizabeth's time to Paul D'Ewes, esq. and was afterwards vested in Henry Moore, esq. It is now the property of the Rev. James Pye.

Lavenham is 61 miles from London, contains 339 houses, and 1898 inhabitants.

LAWSHALL. Alfwinus, the son of Bricius, gave this lordship to the abbey of Ramsey, in Huntingdonshire, 1022. It was granted to John Rither, 37th Henry VIII. It afterwards belonged to Baptist Lee, esq. and now to N. Lee Acton, esq. The manor of Stanningfields in Lawshall, is vested also in the same person. 837 inhabitants.

MELFORD, commonly called Long Melford, is a large and very pleasant village, situated upon the Stour, and is generally esteemed one of the largest villages in England. It has an annual fair on Whit-Tuesday, several good inns, upwards of 508 houses, and 2288 inhabitants. The

church standing upon a rising ground, at the north end of this village, is a beautiful specimen of the architecture of the 15th century, about 180 feet in length, exclusive of the school-house at the end. The small square tower is not so ancient as the body of the church, which contains the monuments of many individuals belonging to different families who formerly flourished here.

The Hospital, a plain brick building, inclosed with a wall, stands very nearly adjoining the churchyard. Over the entrance is inscribed, "This hospital was founded by sir William Cordell, knt. 1573." It is endowed for a warden, 12 poor men, and two women, old and decayed housekeepers of Melford; and if there are no persons of this description in [Melford], they are to be taken from Shimpling in this hundred.

Melford Hall, stands on the east side of the green, an old spacious brick building, in the style of the age of Elizabeth, with four small round towers in the front. Here was one of the country seats or villas of the abbot of Bury, but after the dissolution of religious houses, this manor, together with the advowson of the church, was granted to sir William Cordell, in the 37th of Henry VIIIth. Queen Mary, in the first year of her reign, to this grant, added the lands of the

hospital of St. Saviour, without the north gate at Bury, which sir William afterwards settled on his own hospital at Melford. Dying without issue, his estates devolved on his sister the wife of Richard Allington, esq. and by the marriage of their only child Mary, were conveyed to sir John Savage, whose son was raised to the peerage by the title of viscount Colchester. John his son was advanced to the dignity of Earl Rivers. Melford Hall belonged to Mary, widow of the third earl, during the reign of James I. when as Fuller informs us, it was the first fruits of plundering in England. The loss of the noble proprietor in plate, money, costly hangings, and other rich furniture here, and at her other seat at St. Osyth, in Essex, is estimated by contemporary writers at the immense sum of £100,000. All this time Melford Hall lay under a mortgage to sir John Cordell, made to him by the first earl Rivers. It was afterwards sold to sir Robert Cordell, who being created a baronet in 1660, made this place his seat. On the failure of male issue in that family, the estate devolved to that of Firebrace. Melford Hall is now the seat of sir William Parker, bart.

Kentwell Hall is an old mansion a little to the north of the church, and was formerly the residence of the Cloptons, who derived their name from a village in this county, from which it is probable

they were detached very early, as there is no record of their having any possessions there; it was afterwards the seat of Richard Moore, esq. and now of Hart Logan, esq.

Many years since several Roman urns were dug up here in a gravel pit; and in a farm yard on Cranmer Green in this parish is a petrifying spring.

MILDING, formerly the lordship and demesne of Remigius de Milden, who took his name from this place. Afterwards it descended to the Alingtons; from them by purchase, to the Canhams. It was since vested in John Canham, esq.; who had his seat at the hall.

In this parish is also Wells-Hall, sometime belonging to the family of Shoreland. The heirs of that family sold it to Paul D'Ewes, esq., who left it to sir Simon D'Ewes, knight, his son.— Afterwards it was sold to the Colmans; and from them it came, with the estate at Brent-Eleigh, to Edward Goat, esq. This parish contains 167 inhabitants.

MONKS-ELEIGH, so called because the lordship formerly belonged to the monks of St. Peter (now commonly called St. Austin's) in Canterbury, to whom it was given with Hadleigh, by Brithnoth, Dux or Comes of Essex, when he went to fight against the Danes, by whom he was killed at the battle of Malden, 991. It is a

peculiar of the archbishop's, who is also patron of the church; but the manor belongs to the dean and chapter. This parish contains 713 inhabitants.

NEWTON, formerly the lordship of William Butvillien. Newton contains 343 inhabitants.

NEYLAND is seated on the north bank of the Stour, over which is a large brick bridge of one arch, leading into Essex. This place is subject to inundations from the lowness of its situation. Here is a weekly market on Fridays, and an annual fair on the 2nd of October. Neyland contains 216 houses, 1019 inhabitants. The church standing in the middle of the town, with its spire steeple is its principal ornament. The ancient monuments here are chiefly to the memory of persons formerly eminent in the clothiery line, for which this town was once famous. One Abel, a cloth-worker, is said to have built the handsome porch of this church, in the wall of which he has a monument, and to signify his name, and also to make up his coat armour, the letter A, and the picture of a bell are cast upon the monument. Neyland is distant 57 miles from London.

POLSTEAD, formerly the lordship of James Lamburn, esq. but now of Mrs. Mary Ann Cooke. It is at present most remarkable for its cherries. In this parish there was an-

ciently a chantry of the yearly value of 6*l*.
stead contains 900 inhabitants.

PRESTON, is a village which comprehends several manors: the first is called the Priory, as originally belonging to the Priory of the Holy Trinity on Ipswich, which presented to the vicarage; but the advowson of the vicarage is now in the Master and Fellows of Emanuel College, Cambridge. The next is the manor of Maisters, as belonging to the Maisters, at Batisford, the commandery of this county, where the tenants paid their rents; and from whence they were paid again to the prior of St. John's of Jerusalem, and his brethren knights of the same in London. These two manors were granted by Henry VIII. in the 35th year of his reign to Andrew Juddee. The third was called Mortimer's in which name it long continued, till the heir-general was married to Ferrers, and his daughter to Cressener, who afterwards sold it to other lords. The fourth is the manor of Swifts, which Cecily, the mother of Edward IV. gave to the Guild of Jesus College in Bury, and was granted to Richard Corbett, 2 Edw. VI. There is yet another manor near the church called Preston Hall, which belonged to the earls of Oxford, till John, the fourteenth earl, dying without issue about the 18th of Henry VIII. it descended to his sister (married to Sir Anthony Wingfield,

knight,) in which family it continued three descents, and was purchased by Sir William Beachcroft, knight and alderman of London.— In the reigns of James and Charles the First, here lived Robert Rice, esq., an accomplished gentleman, and a great preserver of the antiquities of this county. This parish contains 820 inhabitants.

SHIMPLING, was in the conqueror's time the lordship of *Odo de Campania*. It afterwards descended to the lords Fitz-walter. Robert Plampyn, esq. had his seat here, called Cheracre, or Shadacre-Hall, where the family of Fiske now reside. The manor is vested in Thomas Halifax, esq. Shimpling contains 450 inhabitants.

SOMERTON.—The lordship of Thomas de Burgh, 1274. It was afterwards vested in Lord Blundel, of Ireland. This parish contains 156 inhabitants.

STANSTEAD. The manor of Overhall and Netherhall in Stanstead are vested in Hart Logan, esq. This parish contains 341 inhabitants.

STOKE juxta NEYLAND, called in our histories Stoke-Neyland to distinguish it from Stoke-Clare, Stoke-Ipswich, &c. Its church and steeple are noble structures: the steeple lifting up a majestic head is seen as far as Harwich, near twenty miles distant. Here was a monastery of good note before the conquest; but we

meet with little or nothing of it afterwards.—Stoke has two fairs ; one on the 24th February, the other on the 1st of May.

Giffards-Hall in this parish, has belonged to the ancient family of Mannocks ever since the time of Henry IV.

Tendring-Hall, belonged to a family of that name. William de Tendring had a grant of a market and fair at Stoke by Neyland, 31 Edward the First. Sir William Tendring, about the year 1421, left Alice his daughter and heiress, who married sir John Howard, knight, direct ancestor to the dukes of Norfolk. From that family it came to the lord Windsors. From the Reformation it was the seat of the Williams's.—Sir John Williams, knight, and lord mayor of London in 1736, built here a noble seat, which by purchase became the property of admiral sir William Rowley, knight of the Bath, and is now the seat of sir W. Rowley M. P. This parish contains 1393 inhabitants.

SUDBURY, is a borough and market town of high antiquity, situated upon the river Stour, over which is a stone bridge, leading into Essex. This place consists of three parishes. each of which has a handsome parish church, St. Gregory's, St. Peter's, and All-Saints. This town contains 990 houses, many of which are good, and 5343 inhabitants. The market is held on

Saturdays, and here are three annual fairs, held in March, July, and September.

Sudbury was anciently called Southburgh, to distinguish it from Norwich, then called Northburgh. It was one of the places where the Flemings brought over by Edward III. were settled for the purpose of instructing the English in the various branches of the woollen manufacture, which continued to flourish at Sudbury many years, and to afford subsistence to a great number of persons, chiefly employed in the weaving of says, funeral crape, ship's flags. Simon de Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury in 1375,—and who was beheaded by the populace in Wat Tyler's insurrection, was a native of this town: He built the upper end of St. Gregory's church, and on the spot where his father's house stood, he founded and endowed a college, which at the suppression was valued at 122*l.* 18*s.* per annum. The same prelate, in conjunction with John de Chertsey, founded a priory here of the order of St. Augustine, though according to Weever, this was founded by Baldwin de Shimpling and Mabel his wife, both interred in the chancel of the priory church. During the reign of king John, Amicia, countess of Clare, founded an hospital in this town, dedicated to Jesus Christ and the Virgin Mary, and near it a church or chapel dedicated to St. Bartholemew, which was given to

the abbey of Westminster by Wulfric, master of the mint under Henry 1st. in consequence of which a priory of Benedictine monks, subordinate to that abbey was settled at Sudbury. This priory was not taken down till the year 1779. — The body of Simon of Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury, was interred in St. Gregory's church in this town, where in 1748, it is said, "his head is still shown: it was not long since entire, the flesh and skin dried by art, the mouth wide open," &c. Mr. Gough says that it is still shown, the skin tanned, and the ears entire. It is now deposited under a marble stone, four yards long, and two broad, in the chapel or part of the church which he built. The monument erected to his honour in the cathedral of Canterbury is merely a cenotaph. An inscription in the window of the chapel, near his tomb, recorded his foundation in these words;—

"Orate pro Domino Simone Theopold alias Sudbury qui istam capellam fundavit, Anno Domini 1365, in commemoratione Omnium animarum, Dedicat. dat. Consecrat."

Sudbury, since the river Stour has been rendered navigable to Manningtree, has carried on a comparatively brisk trade in the commodities consumed by the neighbouring counties, but of late it has been subjected to its share of the general depression occasioned by the transition

from war to peace. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, seven aldermen, including the mayor, a bailiff, town clerk, 24 common councilmen, and two serjeants at mace. Sudbury is distant 56 miles from London.

Sudbury was the birth place of Thomas Gainsborough, one of the most eminent English painters of the 18th century. He was born in 1727, and at a very early age, manifested a remarkable propensity for the art in which he was destined so highly to excel.

William Enfield was also born at Sudbury, in the year 1741. After receiving his education among the protestant dissenters at Daventry, the congregation at Liverpool made choice of him for their minister, when he was no more than 22 years of age.

WALDINGFIELD Magna, formerly the lordship of James Butler earl of Wiltshire; and afterwards of the earls of Essex. Sir John Carbonwell had a manor here, and the advowson of the church about the year 1300; but the advowson is now in the college of Clare-Hall, Cambridge. About the year 1360, Hawis the relict of sir Roger de Bavent, released the manor of Brandeston-Hall in Waldingfield Magna to the Nunnery of Dartford in Kent. The manor of Moreves was granted to Henry Lord Bouchier 14 Edward IV. at present it belongs to the family

of Keddington. This parish contains 711 inhabitants.

WALDINGFIELD Parva, the lordship of William Beauchamp and William Fitz-Ralph 9 Edward I. Sir Ralph Lutteril is said to have died seized of this manor 6 Henry VI. It was since vested in the Rev. Dey Syer. Waldingfield contains 386 inhabitants.

Wisron, sometimes called **Wissington**. The Cluniac monks at Thetford had the advowson of this Church by the gift of Robert the son of Godbold, and they gave it to their cell of Hor-kesley in Essex, 1240. This parish contains 246 inhabitants.

COSFORD.

COSFORD Hundred joins the Hundred of **Barbergh** towards the West; and contains the seventeen following parishes.

ALDHAM was the lordship of the second Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, 24 Edward I. The third Robert died seized of it 83 Ed. III. as did Thomas de Vere 45 Ed. III. Sir John Howard obtained a grant of this manor 15 Edward IV. as part of the estate of John late earl of Oxford, attainted. It belonged afterwards to the earl of Leicester; and since to Sir Joshua Vane-neck, bart., from whom it descended to Lord Huntingfield. It is now the property of Lennard, esq. This parish contains 298 inhabitants.

BILDESTON, a small town, containing 814 inhabitants and 120 houses, once noted for its manufacture of blue cloth and blankets, which afterwards dwindled away to the mere spinning of yarn. The place had formerly a market, and has now two fairs, on Ash Wednesday, and Ascension day. The church, which is a good build-

ing, stands on a hill on the west side of the town. Here was also a chapel dedicated to St. Leonard, in which there was a chantry called Erdingtons, where long after the Reformation, divine service used often to be performed, on account of the distance of the church from town. At this place is a neat cottage, the seat of Richard Wilson, esq. Henry Lord Bouchier died seized of the manor of Bildeston, 23 Edward IV. William lord Parr having married Anne, daughter and heiress to Henry Bouchier earl of Essex, had livery of all the lands of her inheritance 33 Henry VIII. and amongst others of the manor of Bildeston in Suffolk, with the advowson of the church. They were afterwards both vested in William Beal Brand, and William Alston, esqs. jointly. The manor now belongs to Mrs. Cooke.

BRETENHAM, a parish at the head of the little river Breton, supposed to be the Combretonium of Antoninus; at present of no remark but for the family of Wenyeve, who had their seat here,—which was afterwards vested in Edward Wenyeve, esq., son of sir George Wenyeve, by Christian daughter of sir Dudley (afterwards lord North) Temp. car. II. The manor of Brettenham with Rices, is now vested in Col. Camac. This parish contains 280 inhabitants.

CHELSWORTH. In this parish the river Bret or Breton, before-mentioned, receives the water of

two other rivulets; and becomes more considerable. On a rising ground near the church are the remains of the foundation of a stone-building, which appear to have been very large; and to have been encompassed by the river; and near them is a field called the Park; and other fields, called Park Fields; and a small wood, called the Park Wood. From which circumstances it is supposed to have been the habitation of some person of great figure and consequence; probably of the founders of the church, which formerly belonged to the family of the duke of Norfolk. Sir John Howard, knt. by will dated in 1585, gave a legacy of twenty shillings, towards the repair of his church of Chelsworth.—Æthelsted the daughter of Alfgar had Chelsworth of the gift of Edgar, and according to her father's request gave it to the abbey of Bury;—yet John de St. Philibert had free warren in his demesnelands here 10 Edward II. and died seized of a manor in Chelsworth 7 Edw. III. Richard Plaiz had a manor here, 27 Edward III.; And John de Vere had a manor here in 1472, in right of his wife, whose grandmother, wife of sir John Howard before mentioned, was daughter and heiress of sir John de Plaiz. His son dying without issue, it descended to John Vere his nephew, son of Sir George Vere, knight. This John married Ann daughter of Thomas duke of

Norfolk, and was the fourteenth and last earl of Oxford, of that name and family. He died without issue in 1526, and all his estates went to his three sisters; Dorothy married to John Neville, lord of Latimer; Elizabeth, married to sir Anthony Wingfield, of Letheringham; and Ursula, married to sir Edward Knightley. This manor afterwards became the property of the family of Jenny; of whom it was purchased in 1787, by Robert Pocklington, esq. who built a handsome mansion, and resided here. It has since been the residence of sir Roger Pocklington, and now of sir Robert Pocklington, knight, in whom the lordship is vested. This parish contains 311 inhabitants.

ELMSFETT. This was the birth-place of that eminent critic in the Greek tongue John Bois, prebendary of Ely. Here is a fair yearly on the Tuesday in Whitsun-week. The lordship of this parish lately belonged to Richard Gideon Glanville, esq., but now to E. Reeve, esq. The advowson of the rectory to Clare-hall, in Cambridge. 371 inhabitants.

HABLEIGH, is a large town on the north-side of the river Breton. Its church is a sumptuous building, graced with a spire-steeple, which is a great ornament to it; but our antiquaries have a greater respect for it, as being the burial place of Guthrum; or Gormo the Dane. This Guth.

run the pagan king of Denmark, being overcome in battle by king Alfred, was by his persuasion baptized, who afterwards gave him freely the country of the East-Angles to govern; which he did twelve years, and dying in the year 889, was buried in this church. However this may be, it is certain Hadleigh has since that been remarkable for the martyrdom of Dr. Rowland Taylor, who was rector of this church, and burnt in 1555, upon the common in this parish, though commonly, but improperly, called Aldham common. On the spot where he is said to have been executed, was a stone with this mis-spelt inscription ;—

Anno 1555

Dr. Taylor for defending what was god

In this place shed his blod.

It has been a town corporate, but a *Quo Warranto* being brought against them, they surrendered their charter, and their deed of surrender being enrolled, and judgment being entered up against them upon record, they could not be reinstated by the proclamation of James II. of 17 Oct. 1688; and no other has been granted since. Here is a market on Monday, and two fairs yearly on the Monday in Whitsun-week, and on the 22nd September. The buildings and the town in general have in late years been much improved. Joseph Beaumont, D. D. and Regius

Professor at Cambridge, was a native of this town.

Dr. Wilkins formerly rector, erected a very handsome altar piece in the chancel; and both the church and parsonage house have been greatly improved and beautified by the late rector, the Rev. Dr. Tanner. The manor of Hadleigh Hall is vested in the Rev. E. Jernyn. The manor of Hadleighs in Hadleigh, which is very extensive, is now vested in Miss Lloyd.

The strong gate-way to the rectory-house was built by that Dr. Pykenham, chancellor of Norwich, who built the archdeacon's house in Ipswich.

Pond hall in this parish was formerly the seat of the D'Oylys, before they removed to Shottisham in Norfolk; where sir William D'Oyly, was created a baronet 29 July, 1663. This honour descended to the Rev. sir Hadley D'Oyly, of Ipswich; but this estate came by purchase to the right hon. the countess of Dysart; also the manor of Toppesfield Hall and Cosford Hall in this parish. Hadleigh contains 2929 inhabitants.

HITCHAM. The manor which now belongs to Robert Mapletoft, esq., belonged to the bishop of Ely till 4 Elizabeth, as did also the advowson. The crown did not present to this church till 1561. 965 inhabitants.

KETTLEBASTON. William de la Pole marquis of Suffolk, obtained a grant of the manors of Kettlebaston and Nedding in Suffolk, 23 Henry

VI. to hold by the service of carrying a golden sceptre with a dove on the head of it upon the coronation day of the king's heirs and successors; and another sceptre of ivory, with a golden dove on the head of it upon the day of the coronation of the then queen, and all successive queens of England. The Waldegraves had their seat at the hall here; afterwards it descended to the Lemans; from them to the Beachcrofts, in which family it still remains. This parish contains 190 inhabitants.

KERSEY, is memorable only from a priory of Benedictine monks, as some say; but rather of Austin canons dedicated to St. Mary and St. Anthony. It was granted by Henry VI. to King's college in Cambridge, to which it still belongs. Here is a fair yearly on Easter Tuesday.

The manor of Kersey belongs now to the Rev. T. Reeve. Here is a mansion called Sampson's Hall, formerly in the family of the Sampsons who gave name to it. It was afterwards the property of sir Thomas Thorrowgood, knight, late high-sheriff of this county who resided here; and now of the Rev. Thomas Jones. 621 inhabs.

LAYHAM. John de Leyham 18 Edward I. held the manor of Overbury-Hall in Layham in Suffolk, of the earl Marshal. Edmund Woodstock earl of Kent died seized of the manors of Kersey and Layham in Suffolk, 4 Edward III. Ed-

mund his son died seized of the same manors without issue : and Joan his sister, then the wife of sir Thomas Holland, who was his next heir, died seized of these manors 9 Richard II. Thomas de Holland her son, died seized of the same 20 Ric. II. whose two sons dying without issue, Edmund Mortimer earl of March, who married one of their sisters, had this branch of the estate, and died without issue seized of the manors of Kersey and Layham, 3 Henry VI. Henry Grey lord Powis died 28 Hen. VI. seized of the manor of Kersey, and one third part of the manor of Layham. Richard his son died seized 6 Edw. IV. yet sir John Howard is said to have a grant of a manor in Layham in Suffolk 1 Edward IV. Perhaps this was only one other third part ; the remaining third part was in sir John Tiptoft, who died seized of it 22 Hen. VI. These manors and mansion were sometime vested in the family of the Hodges's, of whom they were purchased by the D'Oylys, and were lately the property of Peregrine D'Oyly, gent. The manors of Overbury Hall and Netherbury Hall both in Layham are now vested in A. C. Reeve, esq.— This parish contains 595 inhabitants.

LINDSEY, is an impropriation belonging to King's college, Cambridge. The manor belongs to the Rev. W. T. Spurdens. This parish contains 232 inhabitants.

NAUGHTON. The manor was in the heirs of the D'Autreys; and the advowson of the living is the family of the Stubbings; but now in A. Adair, esq. This parish contains 155 inhabitants.

NEDGING. The manor belongs to the Rev. William Edge. 203 inhabitants.

SEMER. This lordship belonged to the abbey of Bury, and was appropriated to the use of the celarer. The manor, advowson, and a great part of the estates in this parish were lately vested in the Rev. Thomas Cooke, M. A., the late rector. The manor now belongs to Mrs. Cooke. Semer is principally noted for its house of industry for the hundred of Cosford, incorporated 1779. Semer with the house of industry contains 431 inhabitants.

THORP-MORIEUX, anciently the lordship and demesne of Hugh de Morieux, and from whom it might derive its name. The lordship belongs at present to G. Sparrow, esq. 369 inhabitants.

WATTISHAM. Giles de Wachesham held this manor by serjeantry, as appears by the memorandum in the exchequer, 21 Edward I. The manor of Wattisham now belongs to —— Harvey, esq. and Loosehall in Wattisham to —— Nicholson, esq. This parish contains 193 inhabitants.

WHATFIELD. or WHEATFIELD, has four manors in it: the manor of Cosford, late sir Henry D'Oyly's, and now the Countess of Dysart's;—

the manor of Barrard's, formerly sir William Spring's, and now Robert Bower, esq., the manor of Furneux, late Robert Barwell's gent. and now sir Robert Pocklington's, knight, and the manor of Whatfield-Hall, formerly William Veseys's, gent. (of whom there is a good monument of white marble in the church) and lately Wm. Mayhew's gent. but now of Mrs. Cooke.

Whatfield, or Wheatfield is chiefly remarkable for growing the most excellent seed wheat, from which circumstance the name perhaps may be derived. The Rev. John Clubbe was rector of this parish, and among other things published in 1758, "The History and Antiquities of the ancient Villa of Wheatfield, in the County of Suffolk." In this he endeavours to ridicule Morant, the historian of Colchester, and antiquarians in general, and not without some portion of success. This parish contains 326 inhabitants.

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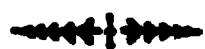
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ADDITIONS.



SAMFORD HUNDRED.

BENTLEY manor is vested in A. Deane, Esq. and **Dodneis**, in Bentley, in B. Keene, Esq.

Raydon manor is vested in Sir W. Rush, bart.

Wherstead Hall manor is now vested in J. Fitzgerald, Esq.

CARLFORD & COLNEIS.

Bealings Magna manor is vested in lord Hen-
niker ; and the manor of **Seckford Hall**, in the
Seckford Hall Trustees.

Brightwell manor is in Sir H. Harland, bart.

Bucklesham manor is in Sir P. Broke, bart.

Burgh, Cleeves, and Culpho manors are vested
in Sir William Anson, bart.

Falkenham.—The manor of **Russels** in **Fal-**
kenham, is vested in the Earl of Rochford.

Hasketon.—The manor of **Woodbridge Has-**
keton is vested in W. Rouse Esq. The manor
of the **Rectory** in the Rev. Mr. Freeland.

Kesgrave.—The manor of **Kesgrave** with
Tuddenham, is vested in R. N. Shawe, Esq.

Levington manor is in Sir P. Broke, bart.

Martlesham manor, is in G. C. Doughty, Esq.

Nacton.—The manors of **Cow hall** and **St.**
Peter, are vested in Sir R. Harland, bart.

Tuddenham manor is vested in Miss Minter.

Otley.—The manors of King's hall, Brend hall, Rouse hall, Wascolies, and Over hall, are vested in the Countess of Dysart.

Walton with Trimley manor, is vested in the Earl of Rochford.

LOES.

Earl Soham manor, is now vested in Alexander Adair, Esq.

Monoden.—The manor of Monoden with Solyards, is vested in Lord Rendlesham.

MUTFORD.

Carlton-Colvile.—The manors of Carlton hall and Broomholm, are vested in the Rev. George Anguish.

Gisleham.—The manor of Gissleham with Pyes, is vested in lady Boston & F. J. Irby, esq.

Kirkley manor is vested in the same persons.

Pakefield.—The manor of Rotherhall in Pakefield, is vested in John Morse, Esq.

LOTHING.

Belton.—The manor of Gapton hall with Belton, is vested in the Rev. George Anguish.

Blundeston.—The manor of Blundeston hall with Gunviles, is vested in the same person.

Burgh Castle manor, is in Mrs, E. Barrett.

Corton.—The manor of Corton Newton with Stalhams, is vested in the Rev. George Anguish.

Gorleston manor is vested in the same person ;
Bacons in Gorleston is in Mr. James Barber.

FINIS.

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